The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 216. SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TANGLED IN HIS NET.

Uncle Sam Draws in a Daring Lot of Counterfeiters.

BIG GANG DISCOVERED.

Spurious Treasury Notes for $1,000,000 in Circulation.

EVEN BANKS ARE NIPPED.

Edward Williams' Bold Coup to Rob a Jewelry Store.

WHISKY TRUST'S RIVAL A MYTH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—A million dollars' worth of spurious Treasury notes, it is estimated, have been put into circulation by the great gang of counterfeiters around whom the government detectives have now succeeded in drawing the meshes of the law. Chief Forsyth of the United States Detective Bureau in this city will not give any information as to the nature of the evidence in the possession of the government, fearing it might interfere with the work of capturing the other members of the band, of which Russell D. Hoyt and Samuel Massey, now in Ludlow Street Jail, are said to be members.

It appears to be certain that the presses and plates of the gang have been found and confiscated. Some of the plates are said to have been stolen from the government. The counterfeiters' plant not only had the facility of turning out $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100 Treasury notes, but also government bonds and securities, for which a market was found in foreign countries, particularly in England. Where this plant was located is as yet a mystery, but one man, formerly a secret service detective at Washington, says the counterfeiters had their money factory in some out-of-the-way place in Connecticut, where they have made the spurious notes and coins for the last ten years, growing bolder and increasing the volume of their output year by year, until agencies for the dissemination of false money had been established in every large city of the Union.

Even Banks Accepted the Stuff.

The work was carried on with such wonderful ingenuity that even banks accepted the counterfeits and rarely was the spuriousness of any of the notes discovered until they reached the United States Treasury. The wholesale dealer in false notes and spurious coins, Itala, who was the first of the gang to be arrested, was undoubtedly in the possession of the secret of the location of the plant. When promised his freedom if he would turn State's evidence he first swore he knew nothing and finally said that he would rather die than say anything, because his life would not be secure if he "squealed" and any member of the gang remained at liberty.

The secret service men now have the names of all the members of the band and they are hot on their trails. Except that some of them may escape to foreign countries, which emergency has already been provided for by the cabling of a full description of them to the police authorities at foreign ports, they will all be corralled in a short time.

If Hoyt is guilty of the charge on which he is imprisoned it is probable he fell in with some members of the gang at his home in Connecticut or perhaps discovered their factory by accident. He probably was then induced to join them, and by force of his education and address finally became their leader, at least so far as the management of affairs in New York was concerned. He retained his position in Dunlap's hat factory, if this theory is correct, to more securely follow his other business.

Main Branch of Driggs' Gang.

It is believed that this band of counterfeiters was the main branch of the "Daddy" Driggs gang, captured in the summer of 1889 in Dayton, O., after months of decoy dealing and shrewd detective work. They had flooded the western country with counterfeit $10 Treasury notes for years. One member of the gang, however, escaped, and he was the one whom the detectives were most anxious to get hold of. He had in his possession a $10 "Webster head" plate, series of 1875, which had been engraved by Ben Boyd, a former employé of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who at the time of the capture of the Western gang, was serving a ten-year sentence in Joliet prison. This man, who got away from the detectives when they captured the Dayton gang, was known by the name of Jim Gyon, and he is supposed to have come East, joined his New York confrères, and continued to print $10 notes from the plates in his possession.

This is made almost certain by the fact that some of the $10 notes found on Massey and those said to have been passed by Hoyt are made from an exactly similar plate. Ben Boyd has reformed since his release from Joliet and is now said to be a highly valued employé of the Chicago Bank Note company, which employed him for engraving work even when he was still behind the bars.

Some weeks ago Chief Hazen called at the secret service office here. A gentleman came in and showed an answer he had received to an advertisement in a New York paper. There was no suggestion of counterfeit money in the answer, but its wording aroused the suspicions of the Chief and he asked his caller to continue the correspondence. This he did with the result that $1,000 of the spurious money was secured and two of the "shovers," named in the foregoing, are in jail.

BUT HIS BLOW PROVED A FAILURE.

Daring Attempt of Edward Williams to Clean Out Newburger's Stock of Jewels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—A young man entered the jewelry store of Alexander Newburger, No. 1317 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth street, just after noon today. Newburger recognized his visitor as a customer who had a stone set in a ring a few days before. The clerks were all at lunch. The customer leaned lazily against the counter, so that his eyes could take in the beautiful display of diamonds in the front window. Pulling off the repaired ring he said:

"Here, I don't like the way you put that stone in."

Newburger gave a quick inspection and said: "O, I guess it's all right."

"No it isn't, I tell you," the man persisted. "Take your eye-glass and see if the stone isn't chipped."

The jeweler applied his glass and bent down over the man's left hand, which he held out over the counter. He had just bent his head when he received a blow on the right side of the head from a piece of lead pipe, which the stranger swung with tremendous force. The violence of the blow saved Newburger, for it knocked him away from the counter and beyond the reach of a second blow. As Newburger fell he caught up a loaded revolver he always keeps on a shelf behind the counter. As his assailant saw him clutch the weapon he made a break for the door, leaving the jewels untouched. He was caught outside. At the West Thirtieth Street Station the man said he was Edward Williams, 28 years of age, of San Francisco. A revolver, fully loaded, and $5 in cash were found in his pockets. Williams was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, where he was remanded until tomorrow to give Newburger a chance to recover and the detectives an opportunity to learn more about him.

ANTI-WHISKY TRUST STORY A MYTH.

So Independent Distillers and Combine People Say.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—F. O. Boyd, representing the Globe Distilling company of Pekin, Ill., said today concerning the report that there would be formed shortly by independent distilling companies, with a capacity of 50,000 gallons a day, a new organization for the distribution of spirits in opposition to the whisky trust and its distributing company: "If there was to be such a combination of outside distillers I would not be sailing for Europe tomorrow. There is no new combination established or contemplated. Each distillery is marketing its own product independently, and so far as I know no such organization has ever been considered. I certainly should know if it had, for ours is one of the largest anti-trust distilleries in the country."

[Owners of the stock of the whisky trust in Chicago are not in the least alarmed over the telegram from New York printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning declaring that a great combination of independent distilleries now competing with the trust was about to be formed. Whisky brokers and members of the trust declared the story nonsense and only on a par with the phantom tales certain New York papers have been printing concerning trust affairs from time to time of late.]

MUST RECOGNIZE SUPERIOR VALUE.

Certain North Michigan Bondholders Will Fight for Their Property.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—First mortgage bondholders of the Grand Trunk and North Michigan division of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan railway company held a meeting here today. Half the outstanding bonds were represented. Inasmuch as a committee for the reorganization of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan company has requested the holders of the bonds on its various divisions to deposit their securities with the Central Trust company under a plan of reorganization to be submitted hereafter, and since the divisions known as the Grand Trunk and North Michigan divisions of the railway greatly exceed in value, importance, and earning capacity the more recent additions to the property, the bondholders interested in these branches appointed a committee to represent them with full power, to take such measures as may be necessary to preserve the integrity of the mortgages in question and to avail themselves of all the rights belonging to the holders of the bonds under their respective mortgages. B. C. Martin, Cyrus J. Lawrence, Simon Borg, Henry K. McKaig, and James H. Oliphant were appointed. They will oppose any plan of reorganization that does not recognize the superior value of the securities named.

TO PATCH UP REPUBLICAN QUARREL.

Probable Recommendations of the Subcommittee—Platt's Position.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The subcommittee of the State Republican committee, appointed to settle the differences between the warring factions in New York and Onandaga Counties, has failed to accomplish anything, and has determined to put the matter off until next Wednesday, the day before the State committee reconvenes. It is likely the subcommittee will recommend an equal division between the factions of the Republican election inspectors in this city. It may suggest that each organization elect delegates to Saratoga. The convention itself must determine which set shall be admitted. It may be further recommended that at Saratoga a committee of five members of the State committee, two friendly to the thirty, and two to Milholland, and one on the fence, shall be chosen to reorganize the party in this city. The faction which shows the majority of votes at joint primaries then shall be recognized as regular. This plan is now seriously considered by the members of the committee. Mr. Platt insists no matter how few in number the Milholland faction may be, no one desirous of voting the Republican ticket this fall shall be deprived of the chance.

FOR A GRAND OPERA COMBINATION.

Story That Sir Augustus Harris and Mr. Abbey Are to Join Forces.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Sir Augustus Harris, the London manager, will leave England on the Paris tomorrow. Mr. Abbey will reach here on the Aurania next Sunday. Though there is nothing out of the way about the coincidence, it yet has to do with a remarkable piece of news which is just now being discussed in theatrical circles. It is reported that a big operatic deal will be the result of their meeting on this side of the water. The scheme involves the formation of a grand opera circuit. Among the cities to be included are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis in this country, and London, Birmingham, Dublin, Edinburg, and Glasgow in Great Britain. It will be an easy thing to divide the performances between the two sides of the Atlantic, as the opera seasons occur at different parts of the year in the two grand divisions. Mr. Abbey already has engaged the artists who will be necessary for the carrying out of this scheme. With the exception of Calve and Nordica, they include all of the principal performers at last year's season here. Among them are: Eames, Melba, Sibil Sanderson, the brothers De Reszke, Tamagno, Maurel, Ancona, and Plancon.

THEY ARE OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Three Members of the Pullman Family Among the Ocean Travelers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Among the passengers on tomorrow's steamers for Europe will be the following: On the Umbria for Liverpool:

Miss Marie Millard, Harrison Millard, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Goddard, Mme. O'Meara, Mr. and Mrs. James Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Harrison, David A. Wells, David D. Wells, Second Secretary United States Embassy at London; Prof. R. J. Moulton, Mrs. O. W. Ruggles, O. E. and Howard Ruggles.

On La Normandie for Havre:

Mrs. George M. Pullman, Miss Florence Pullman, George M. Pullman Jr., Mrs. Matilde P. De Dorticos, Miss Celine Dreyfuss, Stuart Heintzelmann, Mrs. W. H. Perkins, and Miss Perkins.

On the Veendam, for Rotterdam:

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Ashman, Miss Bessie Ashman, Miss Edith Ashman, Dr. E. G. Asselin, Alfred Von Back, Cecil Hodgman, Charles E. St. John, R. Kerkhoven, and Mrs. R. Kerkhoven.

E. Burton Holmes of Chicago, Manager Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theater, and E. H. Sothern were passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived from Southampton today.

ELECTRIC STORMS IN NEW JERSEY.

Several People Knocked Senseless and Considerable Property Damaged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Lightning played pranks at Elizabeth, N. J., this morning and for twenty or twenty-five minutes made matters lively in the city. The electric current invaded the central telephone exchange and played havoc with the fuses, as all the circuits were open. The female operators fled from their seats. The electricity also knocked out the fire alarm. A lineman was knocked down and stunned. The lightning shattered a telegraph pole and darted along

[Continued on third page.]

CHICAGO "NOT IN IT."

GOTHAM AND CLEVELAND SPRING STARTLING INNOVATIONS.

Old Father Knickerbocker Is Going to Turn Street Cars into Regular Shops and Proposes to Rig Out Girls for A. D. T. Messengers—The Ohio Town's Aristocracy Will Ride in a Palace Trolley Vehicle—Practical Chicagoans Wickedly Scoff at These Brilliant Schemes.

Those funny New York folks are at it again. They are going to set up news stands and fruit and confectionery shops in the front platforms of their street cars. Also they are going to use girls instead of boys for A. D. T. messengers.

At least that is what yesterday's New York dispatches said. Chicago street railway men and district messenger managers look on these stories with merriment and scoffing. They say street cars were not built to be retail shops and that messenger girls would be a cold and dismal failure. There is no show for any notion shops to be established in the front platforms of Chicago street cars. They are needed for the packing away of passengers. Some day, perhaps, the roads may put on sleepers on the longer runs, but just at present there will be no buffet cars. But they are going to do it in New York. The dispatch says the new company, which is being incorporated for the purpose, will begin operations Aug. 15. Contracts already have been closed with the Metropolitan, the biggest street car company in New York, and all the surface lines of that system are to be equipped with the new traveling shops. The front platforms will be used for the storage of goods and the cars will carry fruit, candies, chewing gum, and the latest editions of the day's papers will be dispensed systematically. Over 400 boys have been hired and are already being uniformed for the good work. Also the new company has made arrangements with the dry goods and wholesale houses whereby the pleasing sport of shopping will be killed completely. After Aug. 15 when a lady starts down-town to shop all she has to do is to tell the company's boy what she wants and when she is going back homewards. The company does the rest. When the lady starts home all her purchases are waiting for her.

Along with this same dispatch came the story that pressure is being brought to bear on the A. D. T. company of New York to substitute girls for the boy messengers. It is contended that the girls will be quicker, neater, more polite, will not stop in the alley-ways to shoot craps, and will not fritter away valuable moments reading lurid literature.

In Luxurious Style.

And there is still more. Along with these thrilling accounts of innovations in New York comes another from Cleveland. The Little Consolidated railway company of that Ohio town has built a special car for the use of wealthy patrons who object to being pushed and shoved about in a crowd when they ride the trolley. This special and private car, according to the *Plain-dealer*, is altogether voluptuous and stunning. It is twenty-four feet long and has a sort of a bay window vestibule. This car de luxe has broad double windows of plate glass. Its interior is of polished white mahogany, its incandescent lamps are shrouded in green chipped glass globes, there is a green Wilton carpet on the floor, and the sixteen seats are willow easy-chairs and are upholstered in green corduroy to match the carpet. All metal work is ornate and nickel-plated, the wheels have cushion-tired springs, and the twenty-five horse-power motor is noiseless. Private parties, sufficiently opulent, can have this car all to themselves for $16 an evening. It will run over the Cleveland Suburban system, taking in Rocky River, Glenville, the Driving Park, the Country club, and other points of local pride.

Mr. Yerkes' straphangers are invited to read of this vision of magnificence and then go and jump in the river and drown their envy and despair.

They will not get any of it. The Easterners, according to these accounts, are getting away the best of Chicagoans. They can buy slabs of Yucatan without getting off the car. They can wallow around in green corduroy upholstery. But Chicagoans have to hang on to the footboard the best way they can and fight with fat women and market baskets. It looks as if Chicago is not to be in it with Cleveland and New York.

Local street car men are inclined to scoff at these Eastern innovations. They give no sign of following them up at all.

"I think the story is a fake," said an official in Supt. Bowen's office at the Chicago City railway headquarters. "I know here in Chicago we need the front platforms of all our cars to stow passengers on. Besides I do not think there is any need for street railway companies to go into the news stand and chewing gum business. I don't think it would work at all. I know we have had parties after us for the last three years trying to get permission to put uniformed newsboys on the cars. The company has always refused these offers; we do not allow newsboys on the cars at all.

No Business for Fancy Cars.

"I do not think either that any company could be justified in the expense of putting on a special car like this one in Cleveland—there would not be business enough to justify it. There is an idea that there is less excursion business on the street cars here than in most cities, but that is not so. The difference is that the excursionists who ride for the pleasure of it are swallowed up by the business crowds. If you get out into the suburbs once, like on the Windsor Park electric line, though, you can see excursionists in plenty. The Chicago roads are too busy with the problem of handling the enormous business crowds to worry much over providing for excursionists. That is one of the reasons why none of the electric roads use double-decker cars, which always please the excursion rider. The trouble is they are too slow. It takes too long for passengers to get on and off. The street railroads here are run like everything else in Chicago—strictly for business."

"We are not going to get any pretty girls for messengers," Supt. J. D. Clark of the A. D. T. company said; "and I guess that New York story about messenger girls is meant for a joke. I do not see how they could possibly be used to advantage. It would certainly be an innovation though. I think we have a better set of messenger boys than most cities. At any rate their work seems to be satisfactory. We are careful about selecting the boys and take care to get those with good recommendations and those whose parents give consent. I do not believe girls could be used to any advantage."

So take it all around it looks as if Chicago will have to take a back seat for Cleveland and New York in these fin de siecle affairs.

HOTEL BOARDERS ALL POISONED.

Recently Discharged Employe Who Had Made Threats Suspected.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Aug. 3.—Twenty-four persons at the Sioiding boarding-house were poisoned yesterday, the drug being placed in the milk served at the breakfast table. Many of them are seriously ill yet, but fatal consequences are not feared, except in the case of Robert Schafer, a merchant. Every person in the hotel was rendered violently ill. The nature of the poison will not be divulged until a recently discharged employé, who is said to have made threats against the hotel proprietor, is located.

GEN. TARSNEY READY TO SHOOT.

He Figures in an Exciting Scene at a Railway Station.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 3.—Adjutant-General Tarsney of Colorado, who has been here for some days seeking to encompass the arrest of one of the gang who tarred and feathered him, came near figuring in a tragedy at the Union Depot tonight consequent upon the ferreting out and arrest of J. R. Wilson, one of the leaders of the Colorado marauders. Several days ago Gen. Tarsney located Wilson near Nevada, Mo., and by a neat bit of strategy and with the assistance of Detective Peterson succeeded in getting him to Kansas City. Wilson was positively identified by Tarsney as being the ringleader of the mob that tarred and feathered him. After some trouble Tarsney secured the proper extradition papers and the start for Colorado was arranged for this evening. C. C. Collins, an ex-deputy under Wilson in Colorado during the strike trouble, and who is believed to be the man who carried the feathers on the eventful night, came to town bent upon liberating Wilson. Tonight Tarsney, Wilson, and Peterson were driven from the jail to the depot in a closed carriage. They were met at the depot by Collins, who attempted to draw Wilson away from Detective Peterson, at the same time placing his hand on his hip pocket. Peterson pushed Collins aside, but the latter renewed his efforts. Finally Collins turned toward Tarsney and made a threatening motion, whereupon the General reached for his revolver, but before either men could lift a hand Peterson stepped between them. A big crowd collected, and great excitement prevailed for a while. Tarsney and Peterson finally reached the Union Pacific train and left for Denver. Collins had bought a ticket via the Santa Fé and left on that train. He may renew his efforts in Denver.

EX-GOV. BLAIR NEAR TO DEATH.

War Executive of Michigan in a Most Critical Condition at Jackson.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Austin Blair, who is near the point of death at his home in this city, was Michigan's war Governor, and his illness has been closely watched for the last few weeks by his myriads of friends. The attending physician, Dr. Main, says the Governor is suffering from inflammation of the bladder and kidneys. The bladder trouble has bothered him for years, but this was not considered dangerous until other complications arose, from which he has been gradually sinking for some time, having been confined to his bed for two months. During the last three weeks he has failed rapidly. A year ago he announced that he would write a book on "Recollections of a War Governor." He was busily engaged on this for some time and it is believed this had something to do with hastening his end. Gov. Blair was born in Caroline, Tompkins County, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1818, and is in his 77th year. He came to Michigan in 1841, and settled in Jackson in 1842, beginning his political career when elected County Clerk the same year. He held several other minor offices before being elected Governor in 1860 and again in 1862. He was a prominent factor in the formation of the Republican party under the oaks in Jackson in 1854. In 1858 he was defeated for the nomination for Congress, but in 1860 he headed the Michigan delegation to the Chicago convention that nominated Lincoln, being elected himself the same year as Governor. He was elected to Congress in 1866, 1868, and 1870. With this office his conspicuous official career ended, although he has held county offices since.

IS THE MAN M. A. VAN AUKEN?

Mystery Surrounding a Person Who Is in Jail at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Whether the man calling himself C. W. Hobbs, who is held here charged with trying to swindle various firms by assuming the name of the purchasing agent of a Western railroad, is crazy or a splendid hypocrite is bothering the police. This morning Mrs. M. A. Van Auken came here from Lemont, Ill., with a baby in her arms, looking for a husband and father, believing from descriptions that he was in jail here under the name of Hobbs. She saw him this morning and recognized him as her husband, but tears and appeals failed to move the prisoner, who stoically declared he was not her husband and never saw her before. She wept at his feet, but all to no avail. She says her husband was connected in some big railroad scheme with E. C. Dunlap, Rialto Building, Chicago, and J. L. Mayer of St. Louis. The nature of the scheme she does not know. She says her husband went to New York four weeks ago on business, and she heard nothing of him until three days ago, when Mr. Dunlap wired her Van Auken was in trouble in Detroit. She believed his trouble was mental, resulting from a recent operation in Chicago, when a bone was taken out through his nose. She will try to have the prisoner admit her claims again tomorrow.

SAYS HE STOLE THE FRUIT JAR.

It Contained $1,400 of His Mother-in-Law's Money and She Has Long Arrested.

DEFIANCE, O., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Amos Long, a well-known hunter and trapper who for several years has made his home on the banks of the Maumee River a few miles below this city, was arrested today, charged with having stolen $1,400 from his mother-in-law, Mrs. E. Harpster, who lives on a farm between Otoville and Groverhill, O. Some time last April Mrs. Harpster, who is a superstitious old woman, obtained $1,400 from the sale of some land, and fearing to trust the banks placed the money in a fruit jar and secreted it at the base of a cedar tree near the house. May 1 Long paid a visit to his mother-in-law, and scarcely had he taken his departure until it was discovered that the fruit jar was missing. Long was suspected and a detective set on his trail. In the garb of a hunter the detective took up his quarters in the boathouse occupied by Long and in ten days had learned enough to warrant placing the old trapper under arrest. Long was taken to Findley.

FIREBUGS START A BRISK BLAZE.

Lumber Worth $5,000 in T. Wilce & Co.'s Yard Speedily Destroyed.

Another fire broke out in the lumber district shortly after midnight this morning and destroyed $5,000 worth of lumber in the extensive yard of T. Wilce & Co. at Throop and Lumber streets. A 2-11 alarm brought enough engines to prevent the flames spreading to any great extent. William Carlisle, day watchman of the yards, says the fire was started by persons who have made threats to destroy the property of T. Wilce & Co., and that they will be arrested today. Carlisle is a brother-in-law of Mr. Wilce and occupies a house in the yard. The blaze started in a lumber pile next to his house. Two weeks ago a planing mill on the same property, owned by Mr. Wilce's son, was burned, and there has been another small fire in the lumber yard since then. All three are said by Carlisle to have been the work of incendiaries. August Hansmann, night watchman, discovered this morning's blaze and turned in the alarm.

Guerrilla Warfare in Peru.

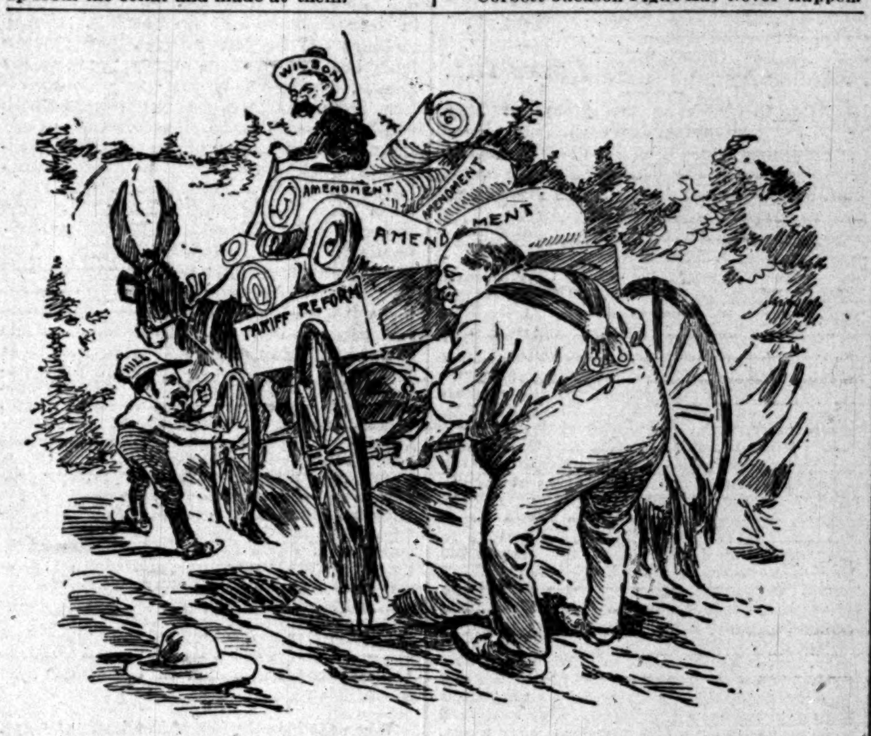
IQUIQUE, Chile, Aug. 3.—The situation in Northern Peru grows worse. The insurgents continue a guerrilla warfare. Civil rights have been abandoned and telegrams are subject to a censorship.

BEARS IN THE FIRE.

THREE SHAGGY-BACKED MONSTERS MAKE NEW PERIL FOR FIREMEN.

While Fighting a Blaze on West Madison Street a Saloonkeeper's Menagerie Breaks Loose and Terrorizes the Firemen, Spectators, and Small Boys—One of the Beasts Is Finally Captured by George Washington, Colored, Who Turns a Barrel Over on It.

The dangers to which firemen are exposed in extinguishing fires received a new illustration on the West Side yesterday. They generally expect to encounter a falling wall, an explosion, or a live electric wire. But while working on a West Madison street fire yesterday afternoon they ran foul of a menagerie at large. While doing the best they could to save the saloon of Gibson B. Harris, No. 387 West Madison street, from destruction, three fierce and hungry-looking black bears came up from the cellar and made at them.



"IF YOU HAD ONLY AIDED MY EFFORTS EARLIER."
—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Harris, being a sportsman, kept these pets in his basement, along with a tolerable bench show of Irish setters. In the excitement of the fire he overlooked them all. But when the heat and smoke penetrated the cellar the bears knew enough to save themselves. They tugged at their chains until they broke them, and then made a dash for liberty. As they were running away from the fire the firemen escaped by running toward the flames. They then divided up the field, one rushing east on Madison, another west on Madison, and the third south on Center avenue. This gave every one in the immense crowd which had assembled a share in the excitement.

Scared by the Bears.

Explosions and falling walls were not in it with the unique and unexpected peril. As the bears were running away from the fire the firemen had only to get nearer the flames to be safe from the monsters. But the crowd of spectators broke and ran in every direction. The younger portion not knowing apparently the habits of bears climbed trees and telegraph poles for safety. This fun lasted half an hour, when the bears were recaptured and quiet restored. In the capture of one of them the name of George Washington shone forth once more in undimmed splendor. A colored expressman, by this name, chased one of the animals into an alley and clapped an ash-barrel over it, and then sat on the barrel until help came.

The fire, which was overshadowed by this diverting incident, started in the rear of Toni Weinberger's crockery store, No. 393 West Madison street, from a bonfire started by some children in the back alley and spread eastward to the florist store of I. Goldstein, No. 391, the bakery of N. S. Gilett, No. 389½, the cigar store of Frank Wisner, No. 389, and Harris' saloon, No. 387. These were all frame tenements, though two of these had brick fronts. The fronts of none of them were damaged, but the rears of all were destroyed. The fire was a hot and exciting one and a "2-11" alarm was turned in by the first Marshal on the ground.

Suffer from Fire.

The people dwelling in the upper stories were the greatest sufferers. Among them were Fay Nicherson and his family, who occupied the flat over the cigar store. All their furniture, valued at $2,000, was destroyed, either by fire or by water. But most of all he mourns a rare and beautiful crazy-quilt, which took a prize at the Exposition, and represented over six months of steady work by Mr. Nicherson's mother. Mr. Goldstein came off better, but only by organizing his family into a fire brigade. He attached a small hose to the kitchen hydrant and he and his wife by turns kept the devouring element at bay for an hour or more. They were beat at last, but not before the Fire Department was ready to take their places. The table of losses is as follows:

Toni Weinberger, crockery store and residence, No. 393, $500; covered by insurance.

I. Goldstein, florist store, and N. S. Gilett, residing above it; no loss.

N. S. Gilett, bakery, No. 389½, $400; partly covered by insurance.

Frank Wisner, cigar store, No. 389, $500; covered by insurance.

F. Nicherson, flat over No. 389, $2,000; not insured.

Gibson Harris, saloon, No. 387, and flat above, $500; covered by insurance.

The buildings were owned as follows: No. 389 by F. R. Crane, No. 391 by Charles Happer, and the remainder by Mrs. E. Crane. The total loss on the Buildings was $4,000. F. R. Crane and Charles Happer were fully insured. Mrs. E. Crane carried no insurance, and she will rebuild at once.

COXEYITES ENGAGE IN BATTLE.

Jeffries' Crowd Attacks a Train in Pennsylvania and Is Worsted.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 3.—Jeffries' commonwealers, numbering 200, arrived here this evening and at once scattered through the town, demanding food. When a Baltimore and Ohio freight train pulled out for the East the whole crowd made a rush to capture transportation, but when a mile out in the yard the train was stopped and the swarm of boarders driven off. They got together on the ground, and with a rush swept down the opposition and crowded into box cars. Then the trainmen, reinforced by yardmen, made a combined charge and a regular battle ensued. The attacking party was met by a storm of stones, clubs, links, pins, and scrap. Yardman George Workman and Cashier Thomas were badly injured. While many of the commonwealers went down under the blows from the miscellaneous weapons of the railroaders, some of the army escaped, but about 100 were beaten back into the cars and locked in. The train was run back to town and the prisoners placed in jail. One of the commonwealers was badly injured. A large crowd surrounds the depot and great excitement prevails.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, warmer, variable winds.

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Three Black Bears Frighten Firemen.
Lieut. Maney Entirely Exonerated.

2 Sly Schedule of the Sugar Trust.
Ready to Push the New Postoffice Bill.
Narrow Escape of Congressman Forman.
To Push "L" Road Construction.

3 Badger Democrats Still in Deadlock.
Pullman Strikers Are Now Uneasy.
A. R. U. Takes No Action on the Strike.
Corbett-Jackson Fight May Never Happen.

4 Three Persons Hurt in a Fire.
Heavy Fire Loss at Marion, Ia.
Coal War on Again at Coal City.
Reports of Rain and the Corn Crop.

5 Japan Announces a Victory.
Santo Sentenced to Be Guillotined.

6 Game Given to Louisville Nine to Nothing.
Peculiar Case of a Dead Woman.
Record of Chicago's Cold Wave Day.

7 Pamlico Beats Ryland T. at Buffalo.
Harlem Bettors Have a Rarely Good Day.
Dave Gideon Burns the Saratoga Ring.
Results of the South Side Bicycle Races.

8 Total Abstinence Union Closes Its Labors.
It Looks Like Foss for Congress.
Insurance on Lumber May Go Up.

9 History of the Firm of Debs & Hopkins.
St. John Speaks at the Rock River Assembly.
New Bridge at Van Buren Street.
To Close Illinois Building and Loan.

10 Claims He Can Put a Stop to Smoke.

13 Organized Labor Must Check Vice.

14 Trade Waits on Tariff Decision.
School Must Be Inside City Limits.
"Gen." Kelly Tells of His Hobo March.

REORGANIZATION OF THE READING

Plan Is Perfected and Approved by the Receivers—Its Provisions.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 3.—A plan for the reorganization of the Reading railroad company has been perfected and approved by the receivers and the Fitzgerald committee of New York. A committee of which George H. Earle of the Finance committee of Pennsylvania is Chairman has been formed for the rehabilitation of the company. The proposed plan calls for the payment of the overdue coupons on the general mortgage 4s, amounting to about $2,700,000, and the receiver's certificates, amounting to $3,750,000. To pay these obligations it is the intention to make a collateral trust loan, which will bear 6 per cent interest. It is thought that but a comparatively small amount will have to be issued, say $7,000,000. The floating debt, amounting to nearly $4,000,000, is to be funded for the present and the $5,000,000 car trust bonds are to be taken care of by the railroad company. There is some talk of assessing the stock, but only for a small amount, the highest sum per share yet named being $1.75. If this assessment is made it is probable that the holders of the preference income 5s will be taxed $3 for each bond they hold.

THINK MARSIANS WANT TO TALK.

Prof. Ezekiel Wiggins Is Sure the Bright Lights Are Signals to This Earth.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Prof. Ezekiel Wiggins, weather prophet, concurs in the opinion expressed in some quarters that the bright projection on Mars seen by M. Javelle at the Nice Observatory, July 28, is a signal from the Marsians to the people of the earth. He said today: "There is the best scientific evidence to prove man is a native of Mars and lived there millions of years before he was transplanted to the earth, leaving the greater part of the human family behind. The Marsians regard us as their lost brethren and have been searching for us for thousands of years. They have been especially hopeful since they saw the electric lights in our cities. We will be able to converse with them by signals before another century passes. It is much easier for the Marsians to see our signals than for us to see theirs, for the earth appears to them to wax and wane like the moon, so that they can easily see lights on our dark hemisphere, while their planet always has its light side towards us."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Fire is raging in the big marsh near Valparaiso, Ind.

Arguments in the case of Bank Cashier Sattley at Kansas City, Mo., will be made today.

H. M. Bates, a sand dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., has disappeared, and, it is believed, has been killed.

The Colorado State Veterinary and Sanitary Board has issued a quarantine against New Mexico and Texas sheep.

August Mors and Adolph Hatsky, farmers, fought near Eau Claire, Wis. Hatsky was stabbed in four places and will probably die.

An Englishman who built an alleged flying machine in Tacoma, Wash., disappeared before the test of his invention and forgot to pay for its construction.

Miss Ellen Lunny, living near Lenora, Kas., charged Eugene McEnroe with assault. He denied the charge and was shot while in a school house by the young woman.

Mrs. Frank Cantwell, wife of a leader of a late tramp army, threatens to raise another hobo band and march from Tacoma, Wash., as far as the crowd will go. She says Coxey wants her to do so.

LAST EDITION.

HE GOES SCOT FREE.

Lieut. Maney Is Exonerated by President Cleveland.

QUEER RULING IS MADE.

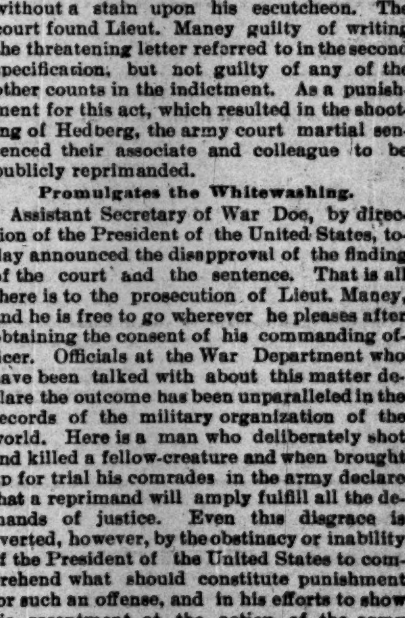
No Punishment of Any Kind for Hedberg's Slayer.

REPRIMAND NOT TO BE GIVEN

Finding of the Court-Martial Entirely Overruled.

ARMY MEN GREATLY ASTONISHED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Lieut. Maney has no just cause to feel disgruntled over the interference of the President of the United States in the court-martial proceedings which grew out of the killing of Capt. Hedberg at Fort Sheridan. After the trial of this case by the civil authorities at Chicago, and when it was thought an army court would deal more in accordance with discipline with the offender, he was sent up to Fort Snelling for trial before a military tribunal. When that body finished its investigation and made up the finding a report was sent out to the effect that Maney had been sentenced to a suspension of pay and allowances for one year, and this was considered the lightest possible sentence in keeping with the circumstances of the killing of Capt. Hedberg. But, as stated exclusively in these dispatches some time ago, the Fort Snelling tribunal out-Heroded all previous decisions by bringing in a sentence that Lieut. Maney should only be subjected to the ignominy of "a public reprimand." Not only did this decision meet with the emphatic disapproval of the military and civil authorities, but when the attention of the President of the United States was invited to it he called for all the papers in the case, denouncing the sentence of the court as outrageous and not justified by the evidence submitted.



LIEUT. JAMES A. MANEY.

Grover Makes a Mess of It.

Secretary Lamont took all the documents over to the White House and laid them before the President for final review. Before the President found time to take up this matter, however, the strike disturbances in the West came up, and the Maney case was temporarily laid aside. But the President was only waiting an opportunity to go over this subject in detail, and after a careful review he seems to have made more of a mess of it than the Fort Snelling court martial did. That body at least had the grace to impose a sentence of some kind; by the decision of the President, who is Commander-in-Chief of the army, even the disgrace of a public reprimand is now done away with.

There was promulgated at the War Department today, by the direction of the President, a decision which prohibits any further proceedings against Lieut. Maney and sets him free, and according to the President's ruling without a stain upon his escutcheon. The court found Lieut. Maney guilty of writing the threatening letter referred to in the second specification, but not guilty of any of the other counts in the indictment. As a punishment for this act, which resulted in the shooting of Hedberg, the army court martial sentenced their associate and colleague to be publicly reprimanded.

Promulgates the Whitewashing.

Assistant Secretary of War Doe, by direction of the President of the United States, today announced the disapproval of the finding of the court and the sentence. That is all there is to the prosecution of Lieut. Maney, and he is free to go wherever he pleases after obtaining the consent of his commanding officer. Officials at the War Department who have been talked with about this matter declare the outcome has been unparalleled in the records of the military organization of the world. Here is a man who deliberately shot and killed a fellow-creature and when brought up for trial his comrades in the army declare that a reprimand will amply fulfill all the demands of justice. Even this disgrace is averted, however, by the obstinacy or inability of the President of the United States to comprehend what should constitute punishment for such an offense, and in his efforts to show his resentment at the action of the army court he nullifies all the proceedings and turns Maney loose without even the reprimand suggested by his associates in the army.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Secretary Lamont today finally disposed of the case of First Lieut. James Maney. After a thorough examination of the case Secretary Lamont indorsed upon the record, "Disapproved by the Department." This finally ends the case and Lieut. Maney will not be reprimanded nor will he be again tried. Inasmuch as the sentence was not one of dismissal, it did not come before the President for his action.

[It is considered by army men that the President's mildness towards Maney has all been brought about by the fine behavior of the Fifteenth during the recent labor troubles. President Cleveland was at first strongly against Maney, chiefly because the evidence at the original trial for the shooting of Capt. Hedberg showed laxity of discipline at Fort Sheridan. Then came the Debs insurrection, and the Fifteenth was ordered to the front. The regiment's conduct at Blue Island, at the Stock-Yards, and along the railroad tracks showed that if there had been any looseness of discipline at the post there was none when it came to hard service. The men of the Fifteenth were put under stringent orders to do no shooting. They were subjected to every sort of provocation and foul insult, but they obeyed orders steadily though their trigger fingers were itching. They showed the most perfect discipline. President Cleveland was vastly pleased with their conduct, and, seeing that affairs in the regiment were not nearly so bad as had appeared, he showed more friendliness to Lieut. Maney.]

Soldiers Called Home.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Governor today ordered the company of the Second Infantry, which has been on duty at West Hammond, relieved from duty. This was done at the suggestion of the Sheriff.

FAR APART AS EVER.

TARIFF CONFEREES STILL SEPARATED BY A CHASM.

The Sugar Trust, However, Proposes a Smooth Scheme to Bridge the Difficulty—When Grover, Wilson, and Crisp Analyze the Plan It Is Not Likely to Be Accepted—Deceitful Figures by Which the Combine Proposes to Amass More Millions—Senator Jones Disheartened.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Forty per cent ad valorem on raw sugar.

Forty per cent on the value of sugar necessary to make a particular grade of refined sugar.

One-fifth of one cent per pound on all refined sugars.

One-tenth of one cent per pound on refined sugars from bounty-giving countries.

This is the ultimatum submitted by the trust to the House conferees on the tariff bill. It has not been accepted, but it may be. It is an ingenious attempt to deceive the House of Representatives, as on its face it appears to be a fair basis of compromise. The new proposition of the trust is now being considered by the leaders of the House and by the President. This gave rise to rumors which have been all over Washington tonight to the effect that the long-hoped for basis of compromise on sugar had been reached. This is not true. The compromise submitted by the trust was considered favorably by the House leaders for a time, but when the conference adjourned at 5 o'clock the opposing parties were no nearer a settlement.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, the brains of the Senate Democratic conferees, said at 10 o'clock tonight: "We have not agreed on a single thing from acetic acid to yarns. I thought once today we were ready to agree, but a few moments later we were apart again. The compromise you have outlined was, I understand, acceptable to the conservative Senators. It has not yet been agreed to by the others."

Scheme of the Combine.

The compromise suggested comes, of course, direct from the sugar trust. Nothing can be done with the sugar schedule which does not come from the trust and no compromise will be submitted by the trust which does not protect its interests fully, no matter what its phraseology may be. The present scheme, now under consideration and which may possibly succeed in deceiving Wilson, Crisp, the President, and the House, is no exception to this rule, and needs considerable explanation. The proposition is to have a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem levied on all raw sugar imported into this country. Refined sugar is to pay a duty of 40 per cent on the value of the raw sugar necessary for it manufacture. The value is to be the wholesale price of the raw sugar in the country of export. It will be observed that the ad valorem rate is based not on the raw sugar contained in the refined product, but on the value of the raw sugar necessary to make that product. This is an important distinction between the words "contained" and "necessary." The scheme involves a judicial action by the Secretary of the Treasury, fixing the amount of raw sugar necessary to make a particular grade of refined sugar. This determination will affect all countries alike, but the price of raw sugar "necessary" to the finished product will be fixed at the wholesale rates in the country of export. Refined sugar is then to pay a differential rate of one-fifth of a cent per pound.

True Inwardness of the Sweet Plan.

The object of this ingenious compromise was to limit the protection on refined sugars to a fixed rate. Of course, if the American refiner paid 40 per cent on his raw sugar, and the foreign refiner paid 40 per cent on the raw sugar necessary to make his refined product, they would ostensibly stand on an equality. The American refiner would be protected only by the one-fifth of a cent differential, or 20 cents on the 100 pounds. Republican Senators have claimed that the protection to the refiner under the Senate bill was from 25 cents per 100 pounds upwards. Hence, apparently the compromise submitted today gave the trust less protection than the Senate bill, and therefore was a compromise which might be accepted by the President and the House. There is, however, a large, able-bodied, and thoroughly sugar-coated African in this carefully constructed woodpile. The foreign refiner would pay the duty on the value of the "necessary" raw sugar at the point of export. The American refiners would pay the duty on the raw sugar they actually used on the basis of the value at the point of production. For instance, if the price of raw sugar in London were $3 and the price of the same sugar in Java were $2.50, the difference being the freight charges, the American refiner would pay 40 per cent on $3 besides the differential on the refined sugar itself. This is an important but carefully concealed discrimination and it is in line with the previous tactics of the trust. Practically, they would make more than under the Senate bill.

A Tariff Bunko Game.

The House conferees have not yet accepted the compromise offered. If they make up their minds to do so before the real character of the "bunko game" being played on them is made apparent they will go before the country with a triumphant air, pointing out the valuable concession they wrung from the sugar barons, while the trust will be laughing in its sleeve the while. The compromise was not wrung from the trust. It will not even be accepted by the trust unless the phraseology of the law is approved. The character of this new move of the sugar Senators has not yet made itself apparent to such students of the situation as Senator Jones, who is inclined to accept it as the best way out of the difficulty. He may have his eyes opened within a day or two. It is said the compromise was submitted today to the President and his Cabinet, but this rumor cannot be authenticated. One Cabinet officer declares the scheme has not even been considered. Another Cabinet officer intimated that the ultimatum of the trust was actually submitted to the President and considered by the Cabinet. There is no doubt of the fact that the ultimatum of the trust came near capturing the leaders of the House. It is an exceedingly clever scheme, and those who submitted it knew that it would stand the test of ordinary observation. But it is a bunko game just the same, and if Wilson and Crisp accept it they will be the most thoroughly fooled men in America.

WANTS ALL SUGARS ON THE FREE LIST.

Bland Offers a Resolution Aimed at the Tariff-Dictating Combine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Representative Bland has introduced a resoulution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill placing all sugars on the free list and for raising $100,000,000 revenue by an income tax. Mr. Bland says concerning the resolution: "I have not consulted Mr. Wilson or any one else, but have acted on my own judgment in submitting the resolution. My purpose is to press it if there is any indication that the general tariff bill will fail. The proposition is somewhat different from that suggested in Mr. Wilson's speech (at the time the President's letter to him was read), as it proposes raising the necessary government revenue by an income tax. This feature is essential, however, if sugar is placed on the free list. I believe this separate tariff measure would quickly pass both branches of Congress if the general bill failed."

MR. HOPKINS HUMBLES MR. DOCKERY.

The Illinois Statesman Scores a Good Point on the Missourian.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—A resolution on the subject of lynchings, which created something of a sensation in view of the agitation of the lynching question by Ida B. Wells, was offered in the House today by Mr. Blair of New Hampshire as follows:

> *Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled that the Commissioner of Labor be instructed to investigate and report the number, date, location, and attendant facts and circumstances of alleged assaults by males on females throughout the country during the ten years last preceding the passage of this joint resolution or on account of which organized but unlawful violence has been inflicted or attempted to be inflicted. Also to ascertain and report all acts of organized but unlawful violence to the person, with the attendant facts and circumstances, which have been inflicted upon accused persons alleged to have been guilty of crimes punishable by due process of law which have taken place in any part of the country within the ten years last preceding the passage of this resolution. Such investigation shall be made by the usual methods and agencies of the Department of Labor, and report made to Congress as soon as the work can be satisfactorily done; and the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Dunphy (Dem., N. Y.) objected and the resolution went over.

On motion of Mr. Outhwaite it was agreed that when the House adjourn today it be to meet Monday next.

Mr. Catchings then presented the conference report on the river and harbor bill, which was agreed to without division.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) advocated the passage of the bill for reclassification of railway mail clerks and Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) opposed it on the ground that it was wrong at this time to increase the burdens of the government $350,000.

"Did you vote for the river and harbor bill?" asked Mr. Hopkins.

"I did not," replied Mr. Dockery. "I have not voted for a river and harbor bill since the Forty-eighth Congress."

"Well," said Mr. Hopkins, "the House has just agreed to the conference report on the river and harbor bill increasing the appropriations as presented by the House over $2,000,000 without a word of protest from the gentleman from Missouri. Let us do justice to this most deserving branch of public service."

The morning hour expired without action on the bill.

Mr. Dunphy called up the bill for the classification of clerks in first and second-class postoffices and for fixing the salaries of the same. After considerable discussion, without action on the bill, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to pension bills.

ANOTHER CRISIS ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Decision to Report a Disagreement May Be Reached Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The understanding among the tariff conferees when they adjourned late this afternoon was that the session tomorrow should bring about either an agreement on the sugar schedule or a decision to report a disagreement. Today was devoted by the conference to a discussion of the sugar question. A new schedule was submitted as the ultimatum of the conservative Senators, coming through Senator Smith of New Jersey; and the House conferees were given to understand the schedule was the nearest approach to the requirements that the Senate could make, with any assurances that the bill would pass in the Senate. Some of the House conferees are favorably inclined towards the schedule because they believe that it defines exactly the extra duty to be paid on refined sugars, and is free from the objection urged against the Senate schedule—that owing to the wording of the schedule it was impossible to tell beyond the differential what the duty would be on the refined article. They are of the opinion that the duty in the schedule presented today will be confined to one-fifth of a cent differential. It is understood, however, that, while inclined to accept the new figures as the best they can get, and while considering that in this they secure an advantage over the Senate schedule, they indicated a desire to consider the question over night, and it was on this account the decision which it was hoped would be reached today was postponed until tomorrow. A report received from an inside source is to the effect that some of the House conferees found this schedule objectionable from several points of view, and when the time for adjournment was reached had not only failed to indicate a willingness to accept the schedule, but had said that as far as they have been able to master its details they considered it unacceptable. It was this expression of opinion on their part which left the situation in such doubt when the conference adjourned and rendered it possible that, instead of an agreement being reached, the result might by a disagreement. The pressure for a bill is so strong in the party, however, that the probabilities are all still favorable to an agreement on some line.

Difficulties of the Differential.

From the start the sugar schedule has been the main point of difference. While the House by its vote made sugar free, its conferees have been persuaded to concede that a duty is necessary for revenue. The differential in favor of refined sugar has been the obnoxious feature to the House, but it will probably be accepted, as the conferees think that the advantage to the refiners is concealed in the ad valorem rate. The difference between the price of raw sugar and refined, which will regulate the amount of duty to be levied, can be manipulated by the trust to its great benefit and to the injury of the consumer and the revenue of the government. The Senate conferees tell the House members to write the schedule so as to prevent any such manipulation, and it will be acceptable if it retains the same duty and protection to the sugar interests contained in the Senate bill. It is this problem that has been engaging the conferees for a day or two, and many propositions have been presented and rejected, but the opinion is expressed that it will finally be adjusted.

The other main points of difference, coal and iron ore, have also been the subject of discussion with but little success, as the points of compromise do not afford as much latitude as the sugar schedule. The fact that the Democrats of the House generally do not care much about either of these questions save as to the principle involved has given the Senators reason to believe they can hold them in the bill, but the House conferees feel they can adjust the matter by securing free coal with a proviso that the Senate rate, 40 cents a ton, shall be imposed upon coal coming from those countries which refuse the free admission of coal produced in the United States. It is agreed that iron ore becomes less a matter of contention on both sides and it is believed it will not be allowed to stand in the way of a final agreement.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Important Bulletin Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Farmers' bulletin No. 19, issued by the Department of Agriculture, gives some directions concerning the preparation and use of a few of the insecticide agents having the widest range and attended with the greatest usefulness, economy, and ease of application. There are constant calls for information of the character contained in the bulletin, and the effort has been made to give in a concise yet complete manner the best method of preparing and applying the remedies suggested by which the best results can be obtained. The overwhelming experience of the last dozen years, the bulletin says, makes it almost unnecessary to urge, on the ground of pecuniary returns, the adoption of the measures recommended against insects.

To emphasize the value of such practice it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the loss to orchard, garden, and farm crops frequently amounts to from 15 to 75 per cent of the entire product, and innumerable instances could be pointed out where such loss has been sustained year after year, until now, by the adoption of remedial measures, large yields are regularly secured with an insignificant expenditure for treatment. It has been established that in the case of the apple crop spraying will protect from 50 to 75 per cent of the fruit, which would otherwise be wormy, and that in actual marketing experience the price has been enhanced from $1 to $2.50 per barrel, and this at a cost of only about 10 cents per tree for labor and material.

The cotton crop, which formerly in years of bad infestation by the leaf-worm, was estimated to be injured to the extent of $30,000,000, is now comparatively free from such injury, owing to the general use of arsenicals. Facts of like import could be adduced in regard to many other leading staples, but the foregoing, the bulletin says, are sufficient to emphasize the money value of intelligent action against insect enemies, which, with the present competition and diminishing prices, may represent the difference between a profit or a loss in agricultural operations.

Shot and Killed by a Little Boy.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Henry Hinds of Cooperstown, 50 years old, son of Mrs. Esther M. Hinds of Chicago, was accidentally shot and killed this morning on the shore of Otsego Lake by the 9-year-old son of C. J. Rumsey, ex-Mayor of Ithaca, who was camping near the lake. Hinds was picking berries and the boy was out gunning for small birds.

Woman Burned by Oil Explosion.

Mrs. Fred Beppus, 30 years old, of No. 2483 West Kinzie street, was seriously burned about the upper part of her body last night while trying to fill the tank of an oil stove while the stove was burning. The oil took fire and ignited her clothing. Her brother-in-law threw a blanket about her and extinguished the flames.

CHICAGO MEN ALERT.

KEEPING THEIR EYES OPEN TOUCHING THE POSTOFFICE BILL.

Chance for the McGann Measure to Be Called Up Wednesday Next—Should It Pass the House Confidence Is Felt That It Will Succeed in the Senate—Interesting Census Figures as to Mortgages in Various States—Congressman Henderson May Be Renominated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Speaker Crisp said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent this afternoon that the House Committee on Rules would probably set aside next Wednesday for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. An effort had been made to designate tomorrow for this purpose, but Chairman Bankhead and other members of his committee objected to this course, and consequently an agreement was made to adjourn the House over until Monday. It is the intention of the Chicago Congressional delegation to secure if possible first place for the public building bill introduced by Mr. McGann, and which has been favorably recommended by the committee. Friends of a new structure for New York City are also anxious that consideration shall be given a bill for a new building in the Eastern metropolis, but it is not likely they will antagonize the Chicago Congressmen in their efforts to call up their bill. If this measure can be put through the House no fears are expressed as to the result in the Senate, as there is a quantity of available data from the Treasury Department which will be turned over to Senators Cullom and Palmer by members of the Illinois delegation in the House, irrespective of party affiliations. In these communications will be reports from Supervising Architect of the Treasury O'Rourke and his Republican predecessor, W. J. Edbrooke, both of whom have united in recommending a new building for Chicago. All that is needed, in the judgment of the Chicago people, is to get the subject properly before Congress, and they feel assured a bill can be passed at this session of that body. Chairman Bankhead has guaranteed that he will not raise any factious opposition against consideration of the Chicago proposition if a majority of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds decided to give it a place in the list of places where new buildings are needed, despite his adherence to the Lake-Front scheme. There is no specified sum in the McGann bill as reported by the Public Buildings and Grounds committee, but a provision is made that the cost of the building shall not exceed $4,000,000, and that it shall be erected upon the site now occupied by the Government Building at Chicago. It will be left to the discretion of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds just what bills and cities shall be brought to the attention of the House next week.

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When the intelligence of the death of Capt. T. C. Fullerton, the Republican candidate for Congress from the Eleventh Illinois District, reached here this morning interest was at once revived in the prospect for another convention and nomination in that district. It was pointed out that while Capt. Fullerton had undoubtedly been the choice of the convention owing to his having such a big following from La Salle and Woodford Counties yet it was also true that Congressman Henderson had a number of good friends in the first-named county who would have supported him but for the candidacy of Capt. Fullerton. Owing to death of that gentleman, however, there would surely be another nominating convention called by the Congressional committee of the district and there might be another fighting chance for the incumbent of the seat in Congress. But there were Fort of Woodford and Strawn of Livingston Counties to be considered, either of whom would like to come to Washington if their utterances hitherto could be taken as indication of their feelings. It would make a pretty interesting contest for Messrs. Fort, Henderson, and Strawn, and their friends had acquiesced in the decision of the recent convention because it seemed to be the wish of the Republicans in that district that there should be a change. Now, however, with a fair field and no favor, the battle between this trio of Republican leaders would resolve itself into a struggle over La Salle County and its fifty-three votes. Gen. Henderson would go into the fight sanguine of the support of his own County of Bureau, with twenty-six votes in the convention, while Strawn of Livingston County could muster twenty-seven delegates from that county. Although Woodford County is the home of Candidate Fort, its twelve delegates had previously voted on two occasions for Gen. Henderson, but they could hardly be relied upon to do this now under existing circumstances. Among Republicans and Democrats on the House side of the Capitol there seemed to be a consensus of opinion decidely favorable to the chances of the sitting member for the renomination at the hands of his constituents. It was declared that in the event of the next House being Republican Gen. Henderson could be of more service to the people of his district than a new man, and even if the Democratic majority should not be overcome his position on prominent committees could not fail to redound to the benefit not only of his district but of the State of Illinois as well.

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An extra census bulletin issued today gives a number of interesting tables on the mortgages made in the different States. Many of the figures have been given in a fragmentary form from time to time, but are now grouped in such a way as to afford the basis for comparison among the States. It is worth while knowing that on the assumption that real estate may be mortgaged for two-thirds of its value Illinois has reached 18.55 per cent of its possible incumbrance; Indiana, 13.77 per cent; Wisconsin, 17.87 per cent; Iowa, 24.96 per cent; and Michigan, 20.89 per cent. The percentage of the possible debt for the whole country is 25, thus showing that the States mentioned are below the average. New York heads the list with 45.93 per cent and Kansas is a close second with 40.24 per cent. The mortgage debt in force in the United States is $96 per capita. The figures for the States in the immediate vicinity of Chicago are: Illinois, $100; Indiana, $51; Iowa, $104; Wisconsin, $72; Michigan, $72. The three largest averages are $268 in New York, $206 in Colorado, and $206 in California. Even Massachusetts has a per capita debt of $144. There is a mortgage in force for every thirteen persons in Illinois and Indiana, for every ten in Wisconsin, for every eight in Iowa, and for every nine in Michigan, while in Kansas and North and South Dakota there was a mortgage for every five people. The statistics show there were in force in Illinois Jan. 1, 1890, 297,233 mortgages for $384,299,150. There were 128,986 mortgages calling for an indebtedness of $165,289,112 on acres and 168,247 calling for $219,010,038 on lots. There were 10,660,987 acres and 286,148 lots mortgaged in the State. The figures also show that 30.78 per cent of the acre property in Illinois and 26.14 per cent of the lots were under mortgages. The percentage for the whole country is 28.86 on acres and 23.99 on lots, showing that Illinois is above the average. The most unfavorable figures are from Kansas, where 60.32 per cent of the acres are covered by mortgages.

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The number of mortgages made in Illinois during the years 1880 to 1889 inclusive was 612,249, covering an indebtedness of $870,699,940 and including 21,578,919 acres and 602,152 lots. The Illinois mortgages made in one year increased from 42,783 in 1880 to 86,161 in 1889. At the end of the decade, Jan. 1, 1890, the real estate mortgage indebtedness of the United States amounted to $6,019,679,985, represented by 4,777,698 mortgages. These mortgages are divided into two classes, as follows: Mortgages on acres, 2,303,061; amount of indebtedness, $2,209,148,431; mortgages on lots, 2,474,637; amount of indebtedness, $3,810,531,554. Number of acres covered by existing mortgages, 273,352,109; number of lots, 4,161,138. It is computed that the average life of a mortgage in the United States is 4.660 years; of a mortgage on acres, 4.540 years; of a mortgage on lots, 4.749 years. Since the mortgages in force were made 12.68 per cent of the original amount of indebtedness incurred under them has been extinguished by partial payments; in the case of mortgages on acres, 11.67 per cent; on lots, 13.25 per cent. The average rate for all mortgages in the United States is 6.60 per cent; for mortgages on acres, 7.36 per cent; for mortgages on lots, 6.16 per cent. These rates make the annual interest charge on the existing real estate mortgage debt of the United States amount to $397,442,792; on the debt in force against acres, $162,652,994; on lots, $234,789,848.

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Army orders issued at the War Department today were as follows: Col. Samuel Breck, Assistant-Adjutant General and Capt. Lingi, Fifth Artillery, granted one month leave of absence, and Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence, ten days from Aug. 26. First-Lieut. William L. Sibert, relieved from duty under Col. O. M. Poe, Corps of Engineers at Detroit, Mich., and ordered to Little Rock, Ark., relieving Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, who will proceed to Detroit for duty under Col. Poe. Second-Lieut. William H. Morford, Second Infantry, relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and ordered to rejoin his regiment. Details have been made as follows:

First-Lieut. George T. Bartlett, Third Artillery, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas, to take effect Sept. 1, relieving First-Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse, Third Infantry, ordered to rejoin his company; Capt. John Bigelow Jr., Tenth Cavalry, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Second-Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, Eighth Infantry, at Austin College, Sherman, Tex.; First-Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, Eighteenth Artillery, at the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, vice First-Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, Third Artillery, relieved at his own request, to take effect Oct. 1. First-Lieut. Benton will then rejoin his battery; First-Lieut. David S. Shanks, Eighteenth Infantry, at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, relieving Second Lieut. John A. Harman, Seventh Cavalry, who will rejoin his troop Sept. 15.

Transfers in the Second Artillery to take effect Oct. 1 as follows: First Lieut. Richmond P. Davis from Battery D to E, and First-Lieut. Edward E. Gayle from Battery F to D. Capt. Levi F. Burnett, having been found incapacitated for active service, has been placed on the retired list to date from July 31. Eighteen recruits at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., assigned to Third Cavalry, Department of the Missouri; seventeen recruits to the Fourth Cavalry in the Department of California.

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Commissary Sergeant Philip Roth, now at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence Department of the Missouri to relieve Commissary Sergeant Frank W. Bryant, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence Department of the Platte for duty. Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, will proceed to Pablo Beach, near Jacksonville, Fla., and attend the encampment of the first battalion of Florida State troops at that place commencing Aug. 5, 1894. The resignation by First-Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, of his commission as Second Lieutenant of Artillery (Second Regment) only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 14, 1894. Leave of absence has been granted First-Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery, for six months. Maj. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to Niantic, Conn., and attend the encampment of the National Guard of Connecticut at that place from Aug. 11 to Aug. 18, inclusive. Leave of absence for six months is granted Maj. James H. Bradford, Eleventh Infantry; leave of absence for two months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1894, is granted Capt. Walter L. Finley, Ninth Cavalry.

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Inasmuch as the appropriation for the recoinage of uncurrent fractional silver coin has become exhausted, the Secretary of the Treasury has recommended for that object an appropriation by Congress of $300,000. In support of this proposition the Secretary of the Treasury declares that this sum is necessary to meet the usual autumn demand for fractional silver coins. He urges therefore that the appropriation be made immediately available to be expended under his direction. According to a statement made by the United States Treasurer's office it appears the fractional silver coined in 1876 to 1878 is so worn that the percentage of loss on its recoinage is constantly increasing, and the longer its recoinage is deferred the larger will be the appropriation required to reimburse the Treasury for the loss. It is estimated the amount asked for, $300,000, will recoin the uncurrent silver now in the Treasury and that which will come in for redemption during the present fiscal year. Present indications are that if the Treasury was able to supply the public with coins of the new designs a large portion of the fractional silver now in the vaults of the Treasury would gain circulation, as many applicants for the silver request the return of checks offered in payment therefor if pieces of the new designs are not obtainable.

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Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz, Germany, in a communication to the State Department, gives some interesting facts regarding workmen's insurance in that empire. "All kinds of legislation looking to improving the condition of the workingman," says Consul Monaghan, "fill the statute books of the States and the German empire. There are obligatory pension and insurance funds established to keep him from poverty and the poorhouse. During the last year 278,777 persons were insured in the accident branch and 239,650 in the invalid and old age branch—that is, were participators in the benefits. Thus, within ten years after their establishment, these funds are furnishing means of decent existence to over 500,000 persons—1 per cent of the population when incapacitated from work either by injury or old age. Of course were these funds not in existence many of those enumerated would get support from the communal poor funds, but it would not be given and received as a right but as a charity, and while many could not be helped each amount would have been the merest pittance. In 1885, the first year in which trades unions participated in accident insurance—2,000,000 marks was the sum paid out, against 38,000,000 marks in 1893. Besides the reserve funds, expenses of investigation, arbitration, maintenance of offices, payment of physicians, clerks, etc., must be considered. Since 1885 the circle of accident insurance has grown larger and larger. The sum paid out as compensation was 2,000,000 marks; in 1893, under almost similar conditions and circumstances, it was nearly double this amount. Manufacturers, alarmed at its increase, have begun to cry out. They claim that they cannot go on competing with other countries that have no such insurance. Legislation looking toward an improvement of the laborer's condition is, however, as permanent as any on the statute books. These funds are far from satisfactory, but they have come to stay until something better takes their place."

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From information received by the Department of State it is learned the Mexican Government has directed the collection of sanitary dues from passengers and vessels in Mexican ports. Passengers held in quarantine are to be required to pay the following sums per diem: First-class passengers, $5; passengers in other classes, $3; crew, per head, $2.50. Charges for disinfection are subject to the following schedule: In cases of an exotic malady, such as the cholera and plague, there shall be charged for the complete or partial disinfection of the ship and of the susceptible merchandise: If the vessel is of less than 100 tons, $20; if it exceeds 100, but not 1,000 tons, $35; if it exceeds 1,000, but not 2,000, $65; if it exceeds 2,000 tons, $100. In cases of yellow-fever, smallpox, measels, scarlet-fever, diphtheria, exanthematic, typhus, and typhoid-fever no fees, but only the actual cost of disinfection will be charged. Charges for articles which according to the sanitary laws have to be disinfected outside of the ship will be as follows: For the wearing apparel and baggage of each passenger, $1.50; for the wearing apparel of each member of the crew, $1.

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Fourth-class Postmasters have been commissioned at the following Western points: Illinois, Lamoille, George H. Booth; Seatonville, George P. Pettee. Michigan, Lawndale, Adolph Ohman.

CENTRAL OHIO SANGERFEST OVER.

Toledo Gathering Closes with a Great Parade and Old-Fashioned Picnic.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The seventh Central Ohio Sängerfest closed today with one of the most imposing parades ever witnessed in this city. There were nearly 20,000 people in line, including nearly all the uniformed bodies and military in this section of the State, as well as over thirty singing societies. At the close of the parade special trains were run to the exposition grounds, where nearly 30,000 people indulged in an old-fashioned picnic and a delegation of turners from Cleveland gave an athletic exhibition. This sängerfest is by far the largest ever held. The next meeting will be held in Chillicothe in 1896. The city is indulging in one grand jubilee tonight.

SAVED FROM THE SEA.

CONGRESSMAN W. S. FORMAN NARROWLY ESCAPES DROWNING.

He Goes Bathing at Atlantic City, Swims Far from Shore, and Is Face to Face with Death—Appropriation to Adjust the Claims of Settlers on Des Moines River Lands—River and Harbor Bill Agreed To—New Anti-Futures Measure Presented in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Congressman Forman had a narrow escape from drowning at Atlantic City this week. In company with a party of friends he decided to take a trip to the seaside for a day or two. The party left Washington Tuesday morning and arrived at Atlantic City the same afternoon, and after registering at the hotel and dining decided to go down to the beach and watch the swimmers. While down there the temptation to get in amongst the boys and have a swim was so great that Congressman Forman disrobed and plunged into the surf against the protestations of the rest of the party. The Congressman being an excellent swimmer did not hesitate to go out farther than any other of the swimmers dared. He was watched from the shore by his companions, who remarked that he was the best swimmer at the beach. All at once one of the party saw the Illinois Congressman disappear from view, but supposed he was diving and did not think anything of the matter. They lost sight of him and the next seen of him was when he was floating toward the shore with his head under water. On of the life guards who was patrolling the beach quickly sprang into the surf and pulled the half-dead Congressman ashore. Mr. Forman's companions hastened for a physician while the others were busily engaged rolling him on a barrel. After about an hour's labor he showed signs of reviving and when the physician arrived he was given stimulants and was quickly resuscitated. It was only the presence of mind of the Congressman's friends that saved his life when they rolled him on a barrel. After arriving at the hotel he was put to bed and after a few hours' sleep was feeling all right again.

DES MOINES RIVER LANDS CLAIMANTS.

Provisions Favorable to Settlers Inserted in the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—In the sundry civil appropriation bill, which has passed both Houses of Congress, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law, there has been inserted a provision in relation to Des Moines River lands settlers. According to the text of the proposition there is appropriated to adjust the claims of settlers on the so-called Des Moines River lands, in the State of Iowa, $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following manner:

> The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a Special Commissioner to investigate, hear, and determine the claims of all persons. Said Commissioner in making such examination shall find and determine: (1) The amount of the just claims of persons, their heirs or assigns, holding patents or other written evidences of title from the United States, who are now and who have been in continuous possession thereunder. (2) The claims of persons, their heirs or assigns, holding written evidences of title from the United States, who have been evicted from said lands by process of court at the suit of the Des Moines River Navigation company or its assigns. (3) The claims of persons, their heirs or their assigns, for a valuable consideration, whose chain of title runs back to the person making the original entry of said lands, and who have heretofore purchased the paramount title; provided, that if the amount herein appropriated is not sufficient to settle all the claims hereinbefore described and included in schedule E of special report submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior May 15, 1894, those remaining unpaid shall be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, giving the amount of each claim, and such payments shall not include any claim of any preëmpter or homesteader who had actual notice of the adverse claim of the Des Moines River Navigation company at the time of making such preëmption or homestead claim, and only paid the necessary fees to the land officers, and who made no valuable improvements on the land so preëmpted or homesteaded.
>
> All such claims shall be reported to Congress and all the facts in regard to any claim of preëmption and homestead entry in such cases shall be reported to Congress; provided, further, that said claims, except those hereinbefore indicated, shall be paid in the order of their approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and no money shall be paid hereunder in any case until the findings of the Commissioner in such case are approved by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall have full authority to control all proceedings authorized by this paragraph. To pay the expenses arising under the preceding paragraph in addition there is appropriated to pay said claims $12,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Fears of a Veto.

It remains to be seen whether or not this proposition will be able to get through the White House, for on two previous occasions President Cleveland has vetoed "An act to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands." In his first message on this subject, dated March 11, 1886, to the Forty-ninth Congress after that body had passed the bill Mr. Cleveland used the following language:

> Should there be meritorious cases of hardship and loss caused by an invitation on the part of the government to settle upon lands apparently public, but to which no right nor lawful possession can be secured, it would be better, rather than to attempt a disturbance of titles already settled, to ascertain such losses and do equity by compensating the proper parties through an appropriation for that purpose.

The Fiftieth Congress passed House bill No. 1,368, which was vetoed by the President Feb. 21, 1889, upon substantially the same grounds to the propriety of making an equitable settlement of this matter, in the following language:

> I am not unmindful of the fact that there may be persons who have suffered, or who are threatened with loss, through a reliance upon the erroneous decisions of government officials as to the extent of the original grant from the United States of the Territory of Iowa. I believe cases of this kind should be treated in accordance with the broadest sentiments of equity and that where loss is apparent arising from a real or fairly supposed invitation of the government to settle upon the lands mentioned in the bill under consideration, such loss should be made good. But I do not believe the condition of these settlers will be aided by encouraging them in such further litigation as the terms of this bill invite, nor do I believe that in attempting to right the wrongs of which they complain legislation should be sanctioned mischievous in principle and in its practical operation doing injustice to others as innocent as they and as much entitled to consideration.

After the second veto by President Cleveland in 1889 a case was made by the United States in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Iowa against the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad company and its various grantees, the object of which was to settle the question of title to these lands. The Circuit Court decided in favor of the company and its grantees. This decision was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States at its October term, 1891, in a decision filed Jan. 11, 1892. By it the question of title was settled finally and absolutely in favor of the company. The effort to quiet the title to the lands seems to have been relinquished and indemnity accepted as the proper method of adjustment.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL AGREED TO.

Conferees of the House and Senate Reach a Settlement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The river and harbor appropriation bill was reported from the conferees to both Houses today and agreed to. As finally presented the bill carried $11,488,180, an increase of $1,949,491 from the House bill. Compromises were reached on 65 of the Senate amendments. The Senate receded from 20 and the remainder were accepted by the House. Among the Senate amendments which were receded from were: the increase for the Red River in North Minnesota, from $15,000 to $30,000; and the increase from $25,000 to $50,000 for Alouez Bay, Wis. Among the important compromises was reducing from $60,000 to $40,000 the sum for improving water communication across Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior. To the allowance for a survey for a canal connecting Lake Superior and the Mississippi River, a proviso is added that it shall not commit the government to the project: A provision for the Upper Missouri River between Stubbs Ferry, Mont., and Sioux City, Ia., is reduced from $155,000 to $110,000; $20,000 for the river between Pierre and the mouth of the Sioux River in South Dakota, and $25,000 between Pierre and Bismarck being dropped. All of Sec. 2 of the bill, which made it lawful to tow logs in bag or sack rafts in the open waters of the great lakes under certain regulations, was stricken out.

LAST OF THE APPROPRIATIONS PASSED.

Deficiency Bill Adopted in the Senate—New Anti-Futures Measure Offered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The last of the appropriations, the deficiency, was passed by the Senate this evening after it had been under discussion nearly the entire day. The bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to Statehood were reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Davis of Minnesota introduced a bill defining operations in futures, imposing taxes on dealers therein, etc., which was about to be referred to the Committee on Agriculture when Mr. Harris objected on the ground that as it was intended to raise revenue it should be considered by the Committee on Finance. He protested against the bill as "prostituting the taxing power to a wholly unauthorized purpose." Mr. George made the point of order that all bills raising revenue should be proposed in the House of Representatives. The Vice-President reserved his ruling on the point of order.

The House bill for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works was passed.

The report of the conferees on the river and harbor bill was submitted, but was not acted upon.

Among the committee amendments adopted to the deficiency bill was one appropriating $1,800,539 to pay the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of the Southern Pacific railway company. This opened the question of the relations between the General Government and the Pacific railroads, Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) inquiring whether it was the purpose of the Appropriation committee to provide for all the judgments of the Court of Claims against the United States. Mr. Cockrell, Chairman of the Appropriation committee, replied that it was the purpose to pay all final judgments except as to the bonded railways, but the Southern Pacific railroad was not a bonded company.

FAVORS THE PLANTING OF TREES.

Important Report of Secretary Morton Touching Destruction of Forests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Responding to a resolution of the Senate, Secretary Morton has laid before that body a reply, in which he says that experiments as to arboriculture throughout the United States are very much needed. He says that the denuding of the forests is progressing at the rate of 30,000 acres a day. The distribution of pine seeds among inexperienced people, says Mr. Morton, has not proved of utility, and he recommends that young trees be bought of nurserymen instead. The maintenance of extensive forests, the report continues, increases the rainfall in their vicinity, but such forests consume and modify the distribution of water supplies in a far greater degree than they cause rainfall.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Bill to Regulate the Sleeping-Car System Discussed in Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce devoted an hour today to the discussion of the sleeping-car system. For a text it had Representative Brickner's bill, which was introduced during the Chicago strike, and which provides that after Jan. 1, 1895, railroad companies engaged in inter-State commerce shall own or control by lease all sleeping-cars used on their roads or branches operated or controlled by them, and fixing a penalty of $10 a day for failure to comply in each case. Several members spoke in favor of the principles embodied in the bill. Members of the committee believe that a measure of that character will be reported, which will include dining-cars and all palace cars, but the time will doubtless be extended to 1896, with a view to giving the companies time to adjust their business to the change.

New Mexico-Arizona Admission Bills.

The New Mexico and Arizona admission bills were reported to the Senate today. In the case of New Mexico a constitutional convention is provided for, the delegates to which are to be chosen at an election to be held the second Tuesday in June, 1895, and the convention is to meet the second Tuesday in the following July. In case they adopt a constitution it is to be submitted to the people for ratification at an election to be held the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1895. The time of residence necessary to become a voter is fixed at six months instead of sixty days, as in the House bill. Arizona has already adopted a Constitution and the bill in her case provides for admission on the 1st of August, 1895, and the election of a Delegate to the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Postmasters Confirmed.

Confirmations today—Postmasters: Ohio—Charles F. Wilkins, at Urichsville; Henry L. Romey, at Bluffton; Joshua G. Galloway, at National Military Home; C. Rudolph Brand, at Toledo; William Parks, at Delaware; J. H. Weber, at Bellevue. Indiana—George C. Columbia, at Lawrenceburg.

For Rainwater Reservoirs.

Representative Baker of Kansas has introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish reservoirs for the storage of rainwater for the tillable lands west of the 96th meridian. Channels for distributing the water are also contemplated in the plan and an appropriation of $500,000 is proposed.

Washington Briefs.

Judge Lamoreux, Commissioner of the General Land Office, left for his home in Wisconsin to remain a month.

Senator Voorhees' physician today reported his patient continues to improve and is now getting along nicely. The Senator passed a good night.

Secretary Smith has ordered that employés in the Interior Department formerly known as law clerks hereafter be officially designated assistant attorneys.

The President today nominated Ellis Mills of Virginia, now Consul-General at Honolulu, Hawaii, to be Secretary of Legation and Consul-General of the United States at that place.

Senator Peffer today introduced a bill directing the Secretary of Agriculture to construct reservoirs for the storage of water in the semi-arid States and appropriating $500,000 for this purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded to John F. Walsh the contract for the cartage of customs merchandise during the next three years in the City of Chicago. The contract price is four cents a package.

By unanimous vote of the House today the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to pay Representative John T. Beard of Missouri $10,000 for services rendered the old settlers of the Western Cherokee Indian reservation.

First-Lieut. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, now at Detroit, has been detailed to duty at Little Rock, Ark., relieving Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, who is ordered to duty at Detroit as assistant to Col. Poe in connection with river and harbor work.

The cash balance in the Treasury at the close of business was $119,269,815. The stated amount of the gold reserve is $53,939,176, less $1,700,000 engaged for export yesterday and today, leaving the true amount of the reserve $52,239,196.

COUNTRY CLUB TENNIS TOURNEY.

Zimmerman Beats Lord, Who Was Evanston's Prime Favorite.

The third day's play at the tennis tournament of the Evanston Country club was witnessed by the largest number of spectators yet in attendance. More matches were played than any day previous, several taking place in the forenoon in order to make way for the third round and the finals today.

In the singles Zimmerman was considerably in evidence, and his match with Lord was the best yet seen. Lord's strong point is his play at the net, but by a fine show of headwork Zimmerman kept him at the back line by his fine lobbing. J. Kirkman and Starr played a close game also for the finals, which was left unfinished, and will be played today, the final score standing in the first set 6 to 4 in favor of Kirkman and the second 8 to 6 in favor of Starr.

The following scores were made in singles:

Lord beat T. Kirkman 6—2, 6—3.
Noyes beat Burt 11—9, 2—6, 6—3.
J. Kirkman beat Harper by default.
Zimmerman beat Lord 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.
Holabird beat Noyes 6—4, 7—5.
Shumway beat Bartlett 6—4, 6—1.
J. Kirkman beat Ewen 6—2, 6—0.
Starr beat Williams by default.
J. Kirkman beat Shumway 6—2, 6—4.

In doubles:

Stumway and Howard beat Lord and T. Kirkman by default, Holabird and J. Kirkman beat Patterson and Ewen, 9—7, 6—2. Zimmerman and Wilson beat Burt and Kirk, 6—4, 6—1. Shumway and Howard beat Zimmerman and Wilson, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1.

Another Pessimistic Sneer.

"The Senate appears to be gettin' waked up," remarked the man who haunts the galleries.

"Yep. You take a district messenger boy an' ye can't make him hurry, no matter how important the business is. But let somebody step on his own, personal bunion an' he'll hop right lively."—*Washington Star.*

YERKES GOING AHEAD

CONSTRUCTION OF "L" AND ELECTRIC LINES TO BE PUSHED.

Mortgages Placed on the Northwestern Elevated, the North Chicago Electric, and the Chicago Electric Transit Company's Property to Provide Funds for the Work—More Rapid Transit Soon to Be Provided in This City—Part of the Morgan Park Line Is in Operation.

Since the Lake Street Elevated railroad came under the control of the syndicate controlling the proposed Northwestern Elevated railway company, the North Chicago Electric railway company, and the Chicago Electric Transit company, those interested in the lines named have been busily engaged in perfecting plans for the construction of all the branches or feeders not already under way and for the building of the trunk line of the Northwestern Elevated. The first intimation of their progress was made public Wednesday by the filing of mortgages amounting to $18,000,000 running to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Of this amount $15,000,000 was placed on all the property of the Northwestern Elevated, $1,000,000 on all the property of the North Chicago Electric company, and $2,000,000 on all the property of the Chicago Electric Transit company.

Yesterday afternoon there was a conference at the office of D. H. Louderback in the Rookery Building at which engineers, legal representatives of the Yerkes companies, and officials of the North and West Chicago railway companies were present. Large maps were laid out on the tables and minutely examined by all present. They were the general plans for the system of which Charles T. Yerkes is the leading spirit, comprising cable lines on the North and West Sides, the Lake street "L," the Northwestern "L," and the electric lines named. Those present refused to give out much information concerning the doings of the meeting, but as Mr. Louderback was putting away the maps he dropped quite a positive smile when asked if the plans had been adopted.

"Will you begin work soon on the Northwestern 'L' and the electric lines?"

Mr. Louderback refused to say when construction would be commenced, but said contracts would be let soon. He said further the $18,000,000 loan negotiated a few days ago was for construction expenses of the lines, according to the amounts named in the mortgages on each of them, and that the mortgages had been filed for the purpose of securing bonds issued against the roads for the heavy work of construction. The building of the Northwestern "L" road will be undertaken by the Columbia Construction company, capitalized for $2,000,000, 50 per cent of which has been called in, making ready the cash sum of $1,000,000 for the beginning of the work.

"Will the bonds of the system be placed on the market soon?" Mr. Louderback was asked.

"I do not think it will be necessary to issue any bonds at all just at present as the Columbia company, which will undertake the construction, has money enough on hand to go ahead with the work."

Mr. Louderback secured at the City Hal yesterday a certified copy of the Lake Street "L" extension ordinance for examination by the recent purchasers of that property, and while no definite information could be had on the subject it was generally understood the ordinance, with the Mayor's amendments attached to it, will be accepted without much quibble. Of course the "L" roads on Lake street and that known as the Northwestern, which so far exists only on paper, being practically under the same control, will join together in seeking common terminal and loop facilities down-town. The two organizations will remain in separate companies, but they will work in harmony together in all that is necessary to be done for down-town facilities.

The $3,000,000 for which the mortgage was given on the two electric lines will be used in constructing them on the routes assigned to them, as well as other feeders which may be found necessary to connect with the Northwestern "L," which will be utilized as the trunk line for the rapid transit system for the North and West Sides proposed by the owners of the allied lines. Mr. Louderback refused to discuss the plan further yesterday than to say the work of condemnation would be taken up and pushed over the proposed route of the Northwestern "L."

As to the kind of power to be used on that line he had nothing to say just yet. It was given out that Mayor Hopkins has stated electricity will be used exclusively on the new "L," and that he even quotes D. H. Louderback as his source of information on this subject.

ELECTRIC RAILROAD TO MORGAN PARK.

Part of the Line of the Englewood and Chicago Line Is in Operation.

The Englewood and Chicago Electric Street railway company expects to have its main line to Morgan Park completed within three months. This is to be one branch of the company's system of forty-five miles of road. When it is finished the residents of Morgan Park, Longwood, Fernwood, Roseland, Burnside, Dauphin Park, and Englewood will be able to ride to Sixty-third and Vernon avenue, where the line connects with the Alley "L" road. A portion of the line from Sixty-third street on Vernon avenue to Sixty-seventh street was opened Wednesday. Here the line forks, one branch running east on Sixty-seventh street to Cottage Grove avenue, connecting with the cable line; the other is along Vincennes avenue to South Chicago avenue and Oakwoods Cemetery at Seventy-first street. The main line to Morgan Park will be built from the latter point. The route is as follows: Seventy-first street to State, to Seventy-ninth street, to Vincennes road and Eighty-sixth street. Thence the line runs parallel with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad along Vincennes road and terminates at One Hundred and Seventh street. In addition to these lines there are several which intersect the main line. One at One Hundred and Eleventh street and another at One Hundred and Nineteenth street from Michigan avenue west does not connect with any other line. The routes of the lines at present proposed include Sixty-seventh street to cable line at State street, a loop from Sixty-seventh to Sixty-ninth, Calumet avenue and Vincennes avenue; a line from cable terminus at State and Sixty-eighth streets to Seventy-first, another from Eighty-sixth street and Vincennes road to Loomis street, Front street, Washington Heights, near One Hundredth street, to One Hundred and Third street, to Wood street, and to One Hundred and Seventh street, and a line along Eighty-seventh street from Vincennes road to Cottage Grove avenue, and from Seventy-ninth along State street to Ninety-fifth street. The power-house will be at Vincennes road and Eighty-seventh street, and, with equipments, will cost $100,000. The electric line will be operated by a trolley system, with center poles. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000 and the bond issue is $2,500,000. The officers of the company are W. H. Comstock, President; Arthur J. Whipple, Vice-President; and Frederick E. Elder, Secretary.

Favors Suburban Electric "L."

Mayor Hopkins thinks favorably of the plans projected by the Chicago and Suburban Electric Elevated companies. He has given the scheme no thorough study, but he thinks if the elevated roads can be given a down-town loop on terms that are fair and reasonable to the city the proposition is worthy of consideration.

Asks Permit to Erect Poles.

The North Chicago Street Railway company yesterday asked the Commisioner of Public Works for a permit to erect electric trolley poles on Lawrence avenue from Evanston avenue to Clark street and on Addison street between Lincoln and Southport avenues.

Eugenie's Courage.

M. Schneider has just published a book in Paris giving several anecdotes of the Emperor Napoleon III. Referring to the Empress, M. Schneider relates what he considers to be an original anecdote about her courage and presence of mind. While the imperial couple were walking near a field one day their dog Nero barked at some cattle. A furious bull immediately charged the dog, which took refuge between the Emperor's legs. On came the bull, but the Empress, throwing herself before her husband, kept the animal at bay with a long bamboo cane until the herdsman came up to the rescue. M. Schneider describes the Empress as acting on the occasion with all the dexterity of a Spanish toreador.—*Westminster Gazette.*

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STILL IN DEADLOCK.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS IN A LONG-DRAWN-OUT CONTEST.

On the 470th Ballot the Result in the Second Congressional Convention Continues Unchanged—Treasurer Hunner Announced as a Candidate for Governor—Maj. Connolly Believes He Will Beat Springer—Senator Nominated at Decatur—Successor to Capt. Fullerton.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Congressional convention of Second District Democrats, which began Wednesday noon, has thus far failed of its object in naming a candidate. It is a triangular fight between Charles Barwig, Burr W. Jones, and Robert B. Kirkland, with the chances of nomination about equal, although the former has an apparent advantage, having twenty votes to his credit on each succeeding ballot and lacking a paltry two for success.

What the outcome will be or when the deadlock will cease cannot be foretold. There is scarcely any canvassing done by the delegation. Nor is there anything heard of proposed deals, just a monotonous balloting with always the same result—Barwig, 20; Jones, 14; Kirkland, 9. Barwig has the votes of Columbia and Dodge Counties, Jones those of Dane, and Kirkland those of Jefferson. All the delegations are standing firm for their respective candidates and the stubbornness with which they render their support is something surprising and not what was predicted.

Jefferson expected Dane to come to Kirkland's support long before this and Dane expected Jefferson to do as much for Jones. Both have been badly fooled in each other and have shown that they are in the fight for their candidate as a first consideration. However, both are strongly against renominating Barwig.

Jefferson claims Dodge promised two years ago it should have its support in return for favors shown in nominating Barwig as a candidate. This promise or debt of gratitude has not been fulfilled and Jefferson is on the warpath in consequence. Kirkland's supporters are all agreed to stay until election day should it be necessary to gain their point. Dodge is fighting along steadily for Barwig assisted by Columbia.

Up to the close of today's afternoon session 470 ballots had been taken.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The *Daily Leader*, Democratic, tomorrow will say:

State Treasurer Hunner, who is in the city, has been prevailed upon by his friends to allow his name to go before the Democratic State convention as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. Though reluctant to enter the race representations have been made to Mr. Hunner from various parts of the State that the sentiment of the State was in favor of his elevation to the office of Governor, and he has decided to become a candidate for the honor. The *Leader* predicts the nomination and election of John Hunner.

BELIEVES HE WILL BEAT SPRINGER.

Maj. Connolly Predicts Victory at Decatur—Nominations for Legislature.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The delegates to the Republican Senatorial convention of the Forty-first District met at the court-house today and by acclamation nominated Capt. M. F. Kanar of Decatur for State Senator, and W. G. Cochran of Sullivan and James E. Sharrock of Taylorville for Representatives. Charles M. Fletcher of Macon County, B. F. Ashworth of Moultrie County, and E. S. Edmond of Christian County were elected members of the new District committee. Each of the nominees delivered stirring speeches, which were followed by a short address from Maj. James A. Connolly of Springfield, Republican nominee for Congress in the Seventeenth District. The Major spoke of the changed condition in the business affairs of the country from one end of the land to the other, a change which was the direct result of the course of the people in 1892 when they voted the Democrats into power. The cure for the present disagreeable state of things was to get back to the old way, when times would be prosperous and when good wages would be paid. The Democrats and workingmen seemed to be at sea and did not know which way to turn. The State did not owe any man a living. Each must act for himself and be independent. If Springer and all other Democrats in Congress had represented their constituents and not Cleveland and his clique Congress would have adjourned long ago. There would have been no tinkering to interfere with the McKinley bill and everybody would have been happy and prosperous. The Major said he expected to be elected, for he realized more and more every day that the people were tired of Democratic hard times and Democratic inefficiency.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—At the Republican convention for the Forty-sixth Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, and Wayne, held here today, Capt. Samuel H. Watson of this county and Charles A. Aiken of Franklin were nominated for members of the Legislature.

POPULISTS STILL TALK PINGREE.

Dr. Nichols, However, Their Candidate for Governor, Opposed to Withdrawing.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The conference of Populist leaders lasted until after midnight last night, and while it was given out that nothing was considered save plans for a straight-out Populist campaign it is known that the matter of withdrawing Dr. Nichols, Populist candidate for Governor, so as to make room for Mayor Pingree and a coalition with the Democrats for the purpose of dividing the two United States Senators to be elected next winter, was all gone over. Dr. Nichols is imbued with the idea that the Populists are due to win this year and for this reason is not inclined to be withdrawn. The negotiations entered upon last night will be continued until some definite conclusions are reached, and the indications are that some sort of a deal will be made.

RIOT IN A TEXAS CONVENTION.

Pistols Are Drawn and Police Are Called to Restore Order.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 3.—In the Sixth Congressional District convention at Corsicana today the Dallas delegation voted for and caused the adoption of a free silver platform, at a ratio of 16 to 1, which condemns President Cleveland's financial policy. The Dallas delegates were instructed against free silver. A gold standard delegate accused the Dallas delegation of violating instructions. Mayor Barry of Dallas called the delegate a liar. A riot followed and chairs were used and pistols drawn. The riot was stopped by the police. More than 1,200 ballots have been taken and the convention is hopelessly deadlocked. Adjournment was finally taken to Dallas Aug. 21. An indignation mass-meeting held here tonight declared by resolution that Dallas County delegates to the Congressional convention were bound to sustain by their votes the declared principles of the county convention.

SUCCESSOR TO CAPT. FULLERTON.

It Is Believed at Ottawa He Will Not Be a Former Opponent.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 3—[Special.]—As yet but little has been said by the prominent Republicans of this city regarding the nomination of a candidate for Congress from the Eleventh District to take the place left vacant by Capt. Fullerton's sudden death. It may be said with safety, however, that none of the candidates that opposed Capt. Fullerton in the Streator convention will be nominated. The Republicans of La Salle County claim they are entitled to the candidate and will use every means to secure the nomination of their man at the convention to be held some time soon. Mr. Archibald Means of Peru is most favorably spoken of at this time, although he in the past has been a professed Henderson man. In fact the friends of Capt. Fullerton are too much grieved over his death to even offer a suggestion as to a probable candidate.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The politicians on all sides are discussing the probability of how the successor of Capt. Fullerton will be chosen and who he will be. The general opinion, however is that the regular form of holding county conventions and choosing delegates to another Congressional convention would be the best plan. Col. Robinson, the Secretary of the District Congressional committee, who resides here, gave it out today that a meeting of the district committee would be held early next week, and at this meeting it will be decided what course is to be pursued. The earliest the Congressional convention can be held is the first part of September. Usually at conventions steps are taken to fill vacancies in case of death or resignation, but at the late Congressional convention this was overlooked. Thomas J. Henderson has a host of admirers in this section who would desire him to be the candidate of the party. But if Mr. Strawn again comes out this county's delegates, it is expected, will again support him.

[Much regret was expressed yesterday about Republican State headquarters in Chicago on account of the death of Thomas C. Fullerton of Ottawa, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District. It is understood the convention will be recalled soon and another candidate named. This is Gen. Henderson's district, and his friends here are anxious that he secure the nomination. The candidates before the convention at the time Capt. Fullerton was nominated were Col. J. M. Fort of Woodford County, Gen. Thomas Henderson of Bureau, ex-Judge C. C. Strawn of Livingston, and Capt. Fullerton of La Salle. Archibald Means of La Salle was also mentioned. Gen. Henderson has been in Congress so many years and has been such a valuable Representative that many Republicans think he should be returned.]

White Wants a Fusion Nomination.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Fred White, formerly Democratic Congressman from the Sixth District, but who was defeated by Maj. Lacey in 1892 by 1,900 majority, was in the city today. He was in close consultation with Populist leaders, and it is understood that he will endeavor to get the Democratic nomination and the indorsement of the Populists, whose nominee, the Rev. Baugh of Oskaloosa, has declined to run. The Democrats say they will not nominate him.

Winamac's Candidate for Congress.

WINAMAC, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—Ex-Judge William Spangler of this city will be pushed by his friends as a candidate for Congress before the Republican convention of this the Tenth District, which will meet in Logansport. He will have the support of this county, and it is believed his ability and popularity will command a strong support.

Democrats Win in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 3.—Fuller and more complete returns from all the counties in the State show that the Democratic candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court were elected yesterday, defeating the candidates of a fusion between Populists and Republicans. The vote is larger than expected and majorities cannot yet be given, but the returns show enough gains to insure the election of the Democrats.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	*Name.*	*Pol.*
Ninth O.	The Rev. George Candee	Pop.
Eighteenth Ill.	The Rev. T. W. Hynes	Pro.
Sixth Neb.	Matthew Dougherty	Rep.

WATER RUNS IN HYDE PARK FLAT!

This Is Vouched for by a Respectable Citizen—Gave Him a Shock.

A respectable-looking citizen walked into THE TRIBUNE office yesterday. His face, as the magazines say, was white with suppressed emotion. Walking up to the youngest and newest reporter on the local staff he said: "Are you the city editor?"

"Well," said the reporter, coughing modestly, "what can I do for you?"

"I got some big news," answered the man excitedly.

"Let her go," urged the reporter.

"The water ran in my flat today," said the man with a gasp.

"O, come!" exclaimed the reporter, "no fakes."

The man produced his business card and went on: "I know it's a tough story, but here is my card, and if you will look me up you will find I am a respectable citizen with a fairly good reputation for veracity."

"Do you live in Lake View?" asked the reporter.

"No," rejoined the visitor scornfully. "Scarcely a week passes but what they have water in Lake View. I live in the north end of Hyde Park."

"What were the circumstances?" the reporter inquired. "I can hardly believe you without further details."

"I don't know how to explain it," answered the man. "Such a thing hasn't happened before this summer, except possibly Sunday. You see, I'm a late riser and at 10 o'clock this morning went into my bath room to take my morning bath. I always draw the water for this the night before. Just out of curiosity I happened to turn the faucet over the standing bowl, and to my infinite surprise the water ran out just as it used to last winter. I was so startled that I stood stock still for a full half-minute, and then it stopped. Say, I wish THE TRIBUNE would see Mayor Hopkins or somebody and find out what happened. I'spose now that the new Hyde Park tunnel is completed we won't get water Sundays."

GOV. M'KINLEY SPEAKS AT DULUTH

Enthusiastic Reception to Republican Visitors at the Head of the Lakes.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Gov. McKinley of Ohio, ex-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Hastings, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, were together in Duluth today, and left this afternoon on the Northwest for Cleveland. The party was met by a delegation from the Ohio Society and members of the County Republican club, and tendered a reception. The club-house of the Duluth Boat club was used for an informal reception, and Gov. McKinley, Gen. Beaver, and Gen. Hastings made addresses from the balcony. Gov. McKinley was received with immense enthusiasm. After an introduction complimentary to Duluth he said:

What you want just now is a little more prosperity, and we are going to have it in spite of everybody and everything. It will come just as sure as a change in the administration of the government of the United States will come. The last eighteen months have been the longest in human memory to the people of the United States, the longest eighteen months since the war, and the people never wanted a change so badly as today. We want good times, good money, good mines, good manufactures, good prices, and good wages. We want one full day's work for every man who wants to work, and when he has performed that work we want him paid American wages for his day's work.

In their remarks Gen. Beaver and Mr. Hastings spoke flatteringly of Gov. McKinley, and he was several times referred to as the next Republican nominee for President, and each reference was greeted with great applause. When interviewed Gov. McKinley declined to discuss political questions, but stated that he expected to make political addresses in the Northwest this fall.

FIVE PERSONS DROWN IN A CANON.

They Are Caught in a Rush of Water and Perish Miserably.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Aug. 3.—Last night there was a cloudburst in the hills above Berwind, and the water came down the cañon leading to that place in such a volume that a party of five persons were swept away and drowned. G. Cando, the mail carrier between Chicosa station and Berwind, on the arrival of the Gulf train from Denver at Chicosa secured an Italian miner, wife, and two children as passengers for Berwind. They had just entered the cañon when the storm broke and shortly came the rush of water, from which they were unable to escape. By evening most of the bodies had been recovered.

The Usual Way.

Hopgood—"You and your wife seem to get along admirably, Truax. How do you manage it?"

Truax—"O, we arranged that very early in our married life. You see, when we first went to housekeeping my wife wanted linen sheets and I wanted cotton; so we compromised and have kept our affairs on that basis ever since."

Hopgood—"I suppose you have one linen and one cotton, eh?"

Truax—"No; we compromised by having linen sheets."—*Judge.*

Upper Des Moines Editors Meet.

SPIRIT LAKE, Ia., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Upper Des Moines Editorial Association closed its summer meeting tonight with a banquet given by the business-men at the Orleans Hotel. M. H. Richards of the Spencer *News* was chosen President and Nevada, Ia., selected as the place for the next meeting. The principal address, delivered by J. Fred Meyers of the Denison *Review*, was a remarkably able one.

Road Rules for Wheelmen.

Savannah (Ga.) *News:* The City of Waycross, dropping into the vernacular, has passed an ordinance requiring bicycle riders to ring their bells or blow their whistles at all curves and crossings, and fixing a penalty for running through the town at a rate of speed above a certain standard. The next thing in order will be big signboards lettered: "Look out for the bicycle when the whistle blows."

IS UNEASY AND UGLY.

PULLMAN STRIKE ARMY WORRIES OVER THE MEN WORKING.

More Persons Anxious for Jobs Are Applying to the Shop Foreman Than the Strike Army Believed Would Do So—Five Hundred and Eighty Men Were at Labor Yesterday—How the Situation Stands—Stock-Yards Contingent of the A. R. U. Discharged.

The Pullman strikers were uneasy and ugly yesterday. More men are applying for and taking their old places in the shops than any of them ever thought the company would be able to get. It has been their boast that mechanics capable of doing the class of work required at Pullman were not to be found out of jobs anywhere in the country, and consequently the number engaged and taken on is beginning to stir up the strikers. Four hundred and fifty-eight the first day, and half of them new talent entirely, rather took the crowd that assembles at Kensington morning, noon, and night by surprise, and they were angry about it. Thursday's force was increased yesterday to 580, thus showing the company is not likely to have much trouble in getting all the men it wants and only such as have the appearance of being good men and who readily answer the questions propounded to them receive even the encouragement of being given a trial. On one pretext or another, something like fifty were turned away. Some were invited to call again next week, when other departments of the establishment may be opened. However, the company wants a certain per cent of its old people to come back and for that reason, according to General Manager Brown, is not making an effort to import many outsiders at present. "We want to give the men living at Pullman a fair chance," said Mr. Brown, "to return, before employing a great many new ones, but we are not going to wait a month or six weeks for them to make up their minds as to what they propose to do."

No American Railway Union Need Apply.

At the same time there are a good many men who went on strike who will never get back, and the order has gone forth that no man or woman belonging to the American Railway Union can work for the Pullman Palace Car company and retain membership in that organization. One of the first questions put to an applicant is, "Are you a member of the American Railway Union?" and if the applicant answers, "I am," the clerk pulls a small slip of paper out of his drawer, which he informs the man must be signed by him before he can go to work. On this slip is a single line of typewritten matter saying the signer hereby resigns from the union and will have no further connection with it so long as he is in the employment of the Pullman Palace Car company. He also surrenders his membership ticket to the clerk.

At 6 o'clock last evening ten of these resignations had been signed and ten cards taken up. In nearly every instance the holders had joined the union to obtain relief supplies. It was learned that no striker could get supplies at the relief store unless he could show a union card. The public, however, has been under the impression that it was contributing to the wants of Pullman laboring people, but the Central Strike committee has simply held a club over the workmen and told them they must either join the union or go hungry. The officials raise no objections to other labor unions. Of course the leaders and agitators persistently deny all statements coming from sources other than their own regarding the number of men at work and are trying their best to hold the strikers together.

Hollanders Are Free.

The Hollanders have broken away from them almost to a man, and the Swedes are weakening every day. It is because the company has blacklisted every one of the thirty-three members of the Central committee as well as all the agitators and such rabid hotheads as have been going around talking and struggling desperately to keep up the fight.

There was no demonstration when the new employés went to work yesterday morning, but when they came out at 6 o'clock last evening crowds of men could have been seen in every direction. But the same strong force of police stood between them and the workmen. Lieut. Bassett said he felt quite sure the slugging would soon commence. He based his opinion upon the movements of some of the strikers who stationed themselves in little squads around Arcade Park and along the streets south of Florence avenue to watch for men whom they thought might go in that direction unaccompanied by police officers. In this they were fooled, for Capt. Powers sent officers to see that every man got to his home safely. And last night policemen were given beats conveniently near the houses of workmen living near Kensington in anticipation of visits from rioters. The Hollanders were followed over to Roseland by 500 strikers, and for a few minutes it was thought they would make a rush through the police lines and assault the laborers.

Not Allowed to Work.

Among the committeemen and agitators debarred from ever securing employment again in the shops are Thomas Heathcote, Robert Featherstone, R. W. Brown, Lewis Meyers, Robert Combs, Samuel Meyers, Jennie Curtis, and about 100 others.

Along with the new wave of agitation and excitement comes a shortage in the relief supplies, which gives the committee having that most important feature of the campaign considerable worry. A few potatoes were received yesterday morning, but not nearly enough to go around. The committee is trying to fill 2,000 orders a day, but for the last three days had not enough on hand to fill more than 1,500. As a result 1,000 were turned away yesterday empty-handed.

At the Illinois Central shops at Burnside and at the shops of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis at Eighty-third street it was reported the old men were applying for reinstatement in large numbers and that the full complement of men would be at work at each place within a few days.

The Mayor is waiting for the action of the convention of the American Railway Union before taking further steps in the matter of the troops at the Pullman works. "In case the boycott is declared off," he says, "the troops will come in at once, for then there will be no further use for them, and we can rest assured there will be no further trouble in that section. But even if the union does not call it off the troops will come in very soon, unless there are more demonstrations or further outbreaks."

SEVEN POLICEMEN ARE PROMOTED.

Chief Brennan Pays Tribute to Brave Men Who Did Their Duty.

Chief Brennan yesterday paid lasting recognition to seven police officers who were conspicuous for bravery during the attack by the mob on the soldiers during the riot at Loomis street and the Grand Trunk tracks. They held the crossing after the soldiers had retired, and cleared away the rioters by the first charge. The mob reformed and attacked the police officers, but was unable to drive them from the tracks. The general order assigning the promotions refers directly to the bravery of the officers and will be a lasting record in the department. The list of promotions is as follows:

Charles R. Phelps, Tenth Precinct, patrolman to Sergeant.

Frank Ptacek, First Precinct, patrolman to Sergeant.

T. C. O'Brien, First Precinct, patrolman to Sergeant.

Edward Nye, First Precinct, patrolman to Sergeant.

Edward S. Dunlea, Tenth Precinct, patrolman to Sergeant.

Richard Brennan, First Precinct, patrolman to Sergeant.

B. Orlikowski, Nineteenth Precinct, second to first class patrolman.

DENY THE CHARGE AND ARE LET GO.

President Overton of the Stock-Yards A. R. U. and Associates Discharged.

The contempt case against President W. H. Overton and the other officers of the Stock-Yards lodge of the American Railway Union was dismissed yesterday afternoon by Judge Grosscup. Overton and the other defendants filed answers to the interrogatories of the government in which they specifically denied all connection with the strike circular with the names of the officers of the union attached to it. Judge Grosscup took the answers under advisement until the afternoon when he announced that the answers covered the charge. The court dismissed the case with the understanding that if it comes to the knowledge of the government that the circular was issued by the defendants the case can be reinstated.

Ira Henderson, one of the Santa Fé strikers at Chillicothe, Ill., was sentenced to ten days in jail at Rockford, Ill., by Judge Grosscup. Henderson, who was a fireman, admitted he had tried to get the new men hired by the road to quit and had made threats. August Kassler, another Santa Fé striker, who was employed at Corwith, was tried for contempt and discharged.

Oscar Vardaman was admitted to bail in $20,000 by Judge Dunne. Attorney Forrest signed the bond. Vardaman was held for manslaughter by the Coroner's jury July 18 for the death of Albert Miles, an engineer at the Stock-Yards, who was shot near Forty-ninth street July 7.

John Moran and "Shorty" Bowers, striking employés of the Big Four road, who were arrested for the destruction of railroad property upon the complaint of Robert Depew, were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300 by Justice Lyon.

United States Marshal Arnold began the discharge of his special deputies and today the last of the army will disappear. A few will be kept on duty in the Marshal's office, but all will be recalled from the railroads. About 150 who were on duty in the Santa Fé yards were ordered discharged.

MORE MONEY FOR THE CITY TO PAY.

Claims Filed with the Authorities by Losers in the Late Riots.

More claims of the railroads were filed with the Mayor, City Clerk, Corporation Counsel, and the County officials yesterday, the result of the labor riots. The first claims of shippers who lost goods in transport during the trouble were filed during the day, but in all cases by the various railroads on which the goods were lost. The roads have announced that they will not pay the losses of shippers, but will assist them in recovering from the city. Sixty-two such claims were filed in one lot for amounts averaging about $400 to $500 each. Among them are losses alleged to have been sustained by Nelson Morris & Co., Omaha Packing company, Arms Palace Horse Car company, William E. Dee, Slatington Bangor slate syndicate, and others. The following are the claims filed, with the aggregate amount claimed by various shippers:

Lake Shore railroad	$ 2,682
Pennsylvania railroad	65
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad	4,993
Various shippers	26,795
Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railroad	2,200
Pennsylvania railroad	144,577
Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad	2,280
Northwestern railroad	1,070
Baltimore and Ohio railroad	532
Louisville and Nashville railroad	2,131
Ohio Southern railroad	1,070
Rock Island railroad	535
New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad	535
Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad	535
Iowa Central railroad	535
Keokuk and Western railroad	535
New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad	535
Missouri Pacific railroad	535
West Jersey railroad	1,070
Northern Central railroad	13,230
N. N. and M. V. railroad	535
Vandalia lines	520
Ohio Central railroad	2,730
Swift & Co	65,000

The claim of Swift & Co. was presented separately, but those of the other shippers were all presented by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, including those of the other roads.

Arrested for Rioting.

William P. Hall, a switchman for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, was arrested by officers Quinn and Niland last night for being implicated in the riots of July 6 at Thirty-first and La Salle streets. The warrant was sworn out by A. B. Newell, President of the Lake Shore railroad.

Tries to Damage an Engine.

While a Stock-Yards engine was standing at Wallace and Fortieth streets yesterday a striker placed a pin on the driver. The instant the engine started the driver sent the pin through the cylinder, crippling the engine. The striker was not arrested.

TO PERMIT PAIGE TO RETURN.

His Attorneys Have Made Several Attempts to Effect a Compromise with Bankers.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 3.—It has been learned here that Attorney L. Laflin Kellogg of New York is trying to take up the paper of David R. Paige, who is in Brazil, a fugitive from justice on the charge of forgery. The object is to permit Paige to return to the United States.

WARREN, O., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The attorneys for D. R. Paige have apparently decided to let the suits pending here against him and the Huntington estate come to a trial, and the banks interested will endeavor to have them heard during the next term of court, which opens in October. Thus far only one of several banks having cases of this character in court here have accepted the proposition made by Paige's attorneys providing for the payment of 20 per cent of the claims in cash and security for 30 per cent on a New York aqueduct contract. The bank which has settled is the Second National of this city. Attorney Kellogg of New York, representing Paige, has made two or three trips here to try and effect a compromise on the same basis with the four or five other banks in this vicinity which are in the suits, but they have refused to accept the terms. It is believed that about 80 per cent of the claims originally held have been settled, but as a test trial of the cases remaining is likely to consume much time, Paige's sojourn in South America, unless some other agreement is reached, may be prolonged for a considerable time.

SHIP CAMBRIAN CHIEF IS SAFE.

After Much Battling with the Sea the Vessel Turns Up at Taltal, Chile.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.—The British ship Cambrian Chief, supposed to have been lost en route to Coquimbo and on which 85 per cent was paid several weeks ago for reinsurance, is reported safe in harbor at Taltal, Chile. A letter from Capt. Thomas was received here today. Several weeks ago the British ship Dee, from San Francisco, arrived at Valparaiso, having on board the wife and child of Capt. Thomas and several of the crew of the Cambrian Chief. They reported the Cambrian Chief as probably lost. During a terrific gale the vessel had been dismasted. Just at nightfall the Dee sighted the Cambrian Chief in distress and succeeded in getting a boat to it. This boat rescued Mrs. Thomas, her child, and several of the Cambrian's crew. A second boat from the Dee was sent back for Capt. Thomas and the others of his crew. The gale increased and in the darkness the Dee lost all trace of its own rescuing crew and it was supposed the Chief had gone down. It, however, rigged jury masts and finally made port safe.

Who Ate Johnstone's Dinners?

According to a special dispatch from Philadelphia, printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, William H. Johnstone has brought suit against the World's Fair Tower company for $27,307. Of this amount $10,000, it is claimed, was spent by Mr. Johnstone in wining and dining World's Fair officials for the purpose of obtaining a concession for the tower company. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE visited the offices of the World's Columbian Exposition in the Rand-McNally Building yesterday to find out if any of the officials remembered having received favors at Mr. Johnstone's hands. Director-General Davis was out of the city, but none of the other officials remembered ever having seen Johnstone. It was admitted that the World's Fair Tower company had been granted a concession, but the company did not make use of it. One of the officials suggested it would be a good idea to obtain from Johnstone the names of the officials on whom he claims to have expended $10,000 for dinners and entertainments.

Uncomfortable Corean Houses.

The "kang," the Corean house furnace, renders the atmosphere of the inns where travelers take their rest almost insufferable. It is pictured as a primitive, though effective, means of heating the houses throughout the kingdom. A small fire of brushwood is lighted in the small furnace at one side of the house, thence numerous flues under the mud floor conduct the smoke and hot air to an upright chimney or hole in the wall at the opposite end or side, and a little fire suffices to thoroughly heat a large house. Capt. Cavendish says he is not surprised to find coughs and colds common, for an indoor temperature of 70° or 80° and an outdoor one of zero form trying extremes. Moreover, the constant warmth seems to keep alive the numerous flies, fleas, bugs, and cockroaches with which most of the houses swarm.

Short-Sighted Queen.

The Queen Regent of Spain is very short-sighted and makes free use of her double glasses.

NO ACTION ON STRIKE.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION CONVENTION PASSES IT BY.

Politics of the State Rights Order Rules the Debsites, Who Have Determined on a Movement to Reform the Country—This May Split the Organization, for Some of the Delegates Desire to Continue the Fight for the Lost Cause—Debs Will Run for Congress.

The spirit of ante-bellum days ruled yesterday's convention of the American Railway Union, which adjourned last night without taking any positive action on the strike. State rights were declared such as have not been heard since 1860, but nothing was done to show that the convention leaders or delegates were in touch with the men who are now starving to death at their own call. Every effort seems to have been made to avoid the vital issues involved in the present conditions, and a political symposium was arranged to suit the leaders of the waning American Railway Union. In fact the representatives or the official mouthpieces of the organization who were seen at the conclusion of the convention, which adjourned to meet again four years from last June, avoided any utterance which would tend towards establishing a position on the strike. The men were left to hustle for themselves and no encouragement was offered, no action was taken, and nothing was done to show that the American Railway Union had any official connection with the present disturbed condition of affairs. It all tended towards politics, and it was given out inadvertantly by some of the official representatives that Debs and his lieutenants would be candidates at the hands of the people next fall. All this was based upon a spirit of indorsement of the Populist party, and every representative of that organization was indorsed with cheers at the mention of his name.

Would Amend the Constitution.

By a set of resolutions it was decided that the United States Constitution must be so adjusted as to make it mandatory upon the part of State laws to coöperate fully with the Federal provisions. The assertion was made that statutory commands for payment of salary every thirty days by all corporations within statutory reach were violated by railroads in the hands of the government in the way of receivership, and, therefore, the United States Government was violating its own constitutional provisions. The Santa Fé was cited as an example of a road in the hands of receivers appointed by the Federal courts and ninety days behind in the payment of salaries.

A resolution in the hands of a delegate from Montana calling the convention to a decided expression on the strike was not permitted to be read by the Secretary. This raised a slight disturbance, but the Debsites were too strong and the other element was crushed. There is decided dissatisfaction with the results of the convention and a possibility arises that another faction headed by Howard will form a new organization. From yesterday's action of the American Railway Union there is liable to arise a new organization which will take up the principles adopted by the original union and proceed without regard to any political end. This feeling is especially strong among the Western delegates who attended the special call with the idea that the strike was to be continued to the bitter end.

Warmth in the Speeches.

Hot speeches were made last night in the convention. A lengthy set of resolutions were adopted reviewing the conditions of the strike, placing all responsibility on the original Pullman boycott, praising such men as Altgeld, Lewelling, Waite, Pennoyer, and Hogg. Among the speakers were Ralph Phillips of Fort Scott, George H. Mawman of Chicago, R. B. Kelly of Livingston, and J. A. Martin of La Junta. A lengthy set of resolutions was presented by a committee composed of Charles Dahl, James Bruce, J. P. Archibald, and H. W. Chapman. These afforded a topic for much discussion. They declared that the General Managers were the first in the field to make a fight, and that organization had come out with a determination to destroy and dissolve the American Railway Union. They appealed to the public for political support in the guardianship of the country and to turn down the friends of plutocracy. These resolutions, which were referred to the Board of Directors with instructions to seek legal advice and weed out everything that might be unadvisable from a legal point of view, called upon the membership of the American Railway Union and the general public to support the People's party, which was a virtual and official declaration to make this organization a political one in its entirety. This set of resolutions will have to pass through the hands of Attorneys Gregory and Erwin before it will be made public, which probably will be this evening or tomorrow. The meeting was presided over by Debs, who spoke of difficulty in obtaining justice through the courts, and he declared if the methods of the Russian Czar were brought to America similar conditions as those existing there today would result.

DEBS IS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

He Announces His Lofty Purpose of Curing All Ills—Convention Routine.

At the afternoon session of the American Railway Union reports of committees were heard from the Southern Pacific, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Baltimore and Ohio, Memphis system, Nickel-Plate, Pan-Handle, and Monon, the reports showing an encouraging condition as far as the strikers are concerned. The committee from Pullman reported that not a single striker had gone back to work, but the men who were operating the shops and had been thrown out by the closing down were now at work. The committee declared under no circumstances would the strikers who went out originally go back to work. During the morning session the reports by systems were heard and a committee on resolutions was appointed with the object of putting the American Railway Union on record on vital points under consideration. This committee was composed of George Lovejoy, Chairman; J. P. Archibald, and H. W. Chapman. The committee was in meeting during the afternoon and did not make a report until 9 o'clock last night.

Debs will be nominated to carry the Populist banner in his district.

"We have no authority, under the constitution of the American Railway Union," said Debs at the noon recess, "to call a strike on or off. It must be left entirely with the local organizations. As far as any political action is concerned, this organization has indorsed the principles of the Populist party, and we are thoroughly in accord with every movement that will tend toward the overthrow of corrupt and demoralizing political institutions. Ever since there was a decided monopolistic political organization the workingmen of this country have been thrown down, and we propose to establish a new rule. The Federal courts, the army of the United States, and, in fact, every governmental institution have been brought to bear during the last few weeks against the workingman. We propose to establish a certain outline of legislation that will give every man an equal show. We have decided individually and collectively to walk to the polls next fall and cast our votes toward the emancipation of the horny-handed son of toil. The General Managers' Association demonstrated conclusively that the monopolists and the corporations ruled the roast. We propose to overthrow this system and will endeavor to inaugurate and perpetuate a government for the people, of the people, and by the people. This means that every workingman will have the same right in the courts and in the recognition of the United States Government as any millionaire or any intending monopolist. We are after the scalps of the corrupted political leaders of this country and will not be satisfied until we hang them on our belt. Personally I do not seek political office, but like all other men in a prominent station I am in the hands of my friends. It does not require, however, a man like Eugene V. Debs, as the spirit of the American Railway Union prevails all over the Union and this fall will tell a tale that will surprise the old political organizations and so-called politicians."

Rather Ambiguously Expressed.

The charming girls who to the beach go down
To bathe and swim or on the sands to lie,
Had better buy their bathing suits in town,
For at the beach today they come quite high.
—*New York Press.*

TANGLED IN HIS NET.

[Continued from first page.]

the telephone wires and knocked senseless a clerk in an office. In the northern suburbs at Evergreen Cemetery a big barn was struck and a fine horse killed. The barn was set on fire and consumed. Two men working opposite the cemetery, laying rails for the trolley line, were knocked senseless. A terrific electrical storm played over Plainfield. Lightning struck the tower of the Crescent Rink, battering in one side of it. Another bolt fired a barn at Netherwood and it was consumed.

DEATH OF GEORGE INNES THE PAINTER.

He Passes Away While Traveling for His Health in Scotland.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—A dispatch was received at Mont Clair, N. J., tonight from London announcing the death of George Innes, the noted landscape painter, who was a resident of Mont Clair. He died in Scotland, where he was traveling for his health. His body will be brought home for burial. Mr. Innes leaves a widow, a son, George Innes Jr., the painter, and a daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Scott Hartley, the wife of the sculptor, all of whom live in Mont Clair.

[Mr. Innes was born May 1, 1825, in Newburg, N. Y. In 1868 Mr. Innes was chosen a national academician. From 1871 to 1875 he lived in Italy. It is said of him that no other painter has represented the aspects of nature in the American climate with deeper feeling.]

NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN IMMENSE LOAN.

Mutual Life Thinks of Letting Out $1,800,000 on Realty.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Negotiations are in progress for one of the largest loans ever made on real estate property in this city between the Mutual Life Insurance company and the owner of a plot of ground on the west side of Broadway, between Washington and Waverly places, formerly the site of the old New York Hotel. The loan amounts to nearly $2,000,000. The Mutual Life, it is reported, has agreed to loan $800,000 on the ground and is willing to furnish $1,000,000 more. toward the construction of a magnificent office building on the old site which will take in the entire block.

DEMOCRATS WILL RETIRE FLOWER.

That Seems to Be Certain from Present Indications.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—There is to be no Democratic conference at Saratoga. There are no prospects of Democratic harmony except that which will come from a convention in which every faction of the party is given representation. The Democratic State committee will meet in Saratoga next Thursday and call the State convention about Sept. 25. Gov. Flower will not be renominated. The candidate has not yet been decided upon.

CHINESE NEWSPAPER WITH A NAME.

Terror to Newsboys Makes Its Appearance in Mott Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—A Chinese daily newspaper appeared in this city today. The paper consists of one sheet, 14x18 inches, printed on both sides, four columns to the page. Yung Kwai, a Yale graduate, is the editor and W. J. Hanley and "Steve" Lingard are the publishers. The name of the paper is *The Uninterrupted Roar of the Fiery Trumpet of the God of War.* This name will probably puzzle the newsboys.

NEWS OF THE EASTERN METROPOLIS.

United States Cordage Company Locks Out 500 Employes at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Five hundred men, girls, and boys in Tucker's rope walk, Brooklyn, have been locked out by the United States Cordage company. This is the second time within a year that this big mill has been closed. The company is the reorganized National Cordage company. It is said to control every mill in the United States with the exception of Deering's in Chicago.

Gunsaulus Sends Word He Is Ill.

Dr. Gunsaulus, the popular Chicago preacher who was to fill the pulpit of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church Sunday next, has sent word he is too ill to leave his home and has canceled his engagement.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Capt. Fullerton's Funeral Tomorrow.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The remains of Capt. Thomas C. Fullerton arrived in this city at noon today under escort of Henry Mayo, E. C. Swift, C. C. Duffy, Walter D. Strawn, Maj. Widmer, Col. Hapeman, D. B. Snow, and Capt. Bradish of this city. The remains were conveyed to the Captain's late home on Chapel street. The funeral will take place from Christ Episcopal Church Sunday at 2:30 p. m. under the auspices of Seth C. Earl Post. G. A. R., of this city. A special train will leave Chicago Sunday morning on the Rock Island to convey the friends of Capt. Fullerton to the funeral.

Mrs. Bridget O'Malley.

Mrs. Bridget O'Malley, an old settler in Chicago, died at her residence, No. 86 Huron street, last night at 8:15 o'clock. Mrs. O'Malley was 72 years old and came to Chicago in 1852 from County Mayo, Ireland. Three sons and three daughters, all living in Chicago, are left by Mrs. O'Malley. They are State Senator John F. O'Malley, Marshal O'Malley of the Fire Department, and Sergt. Martin O'Malley of the West Chicago Avenue Station, Mrs. Thomas Bourke, Mrs. Mallin, and Mrs. McCormick, widow of the late Ald. McCormick.

Funeral of Michael Evans.

The funeral of Michael Evans, several times South Town Collector and at one time a prominent factor in Democratic politics in this city, took place yesterday from St. Elizabeth's Church. Ex-Justice Meech, Capt. William Buckley, Edward Phillips, Patrick O'Brien, Noyes L. Thompson, M. C. Hickey, J. J. McGrath, and John McNally acted as pall-bearers. Mr. Evans, who held office in the Government Building, died suddenly Tuesday night, aged 65 years.

Peter Hersleb.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—Peter Hersleb, a pioneer Danish resident of this city, died at Philadelphia yesterday, aged 89 years. He was a wealthy bachelor, who gave largely to the public institutions of the county. For forty years he had lived a hermit, carefully shunning contact with mankind, though doing many deeds of charity in secret.

Funeral of J. L. Trumbull.

The funeral of Col. J. L. Trumbull was held yesterday at No. 221 Twenty-ninth street. The pallbearers were the following officials of the American Express company: J. F. Stuart, J. H. Bradley, W. S. Smith, J. H. Higinbotham, L. A. Garner, and C. E. Seaton. The Rev. Dr. Lynch of Trinity Episcopal Church officiated. The remains were sent to Centerville, Ind., for interment.

Obituary Notes.

John Masters, one of the earliest settlers in Bureau County, Ill., died yesterday at Princeton. He was 83 years old.

Casper Zwickey, a soap manufacturer, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Springfield, Ill., of paralysis. He formerly resided at Madison, Wis.

Minnie C. West, wife of William E. West, died yesterday. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Chicago Lawn, Sunday at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

The Sympathetic Strike.

In a sermon recently the Rev. William E. Barton of Boston said that a sympathetic strike reminded him of the old woman who was unable to persuade her pig to jump over the stile. So she commanded the dog to bite the pig. When the dog refused she commanded the stick to beat the dog. Then, as refusal followed refusal, she ordered the fire to burn the stick, and the water to quench the fire, and the ox to drink the water, and the butcher to kill the ox, and the rope to hang the butcher, and the rat to gnaw the rope, and the cat to catch the rat. Here, by reason of the old time animosity of the cat against the rat, she succeeded. The cat began to catch the rat, and the rat to save its life began to gnaw the rope, and the rope to escape destruction began to hang the butcher, and the butcher to save his neck began to kill the ox, and the ox began to drink the water, and the water to quench the fire, and the fire to burn the stick, and the stick to beat the dog. Thereupon the dog proceeded to bite the pig, and the pig jumped over the stile, and the old woman went on her way rejoicing. That was the first sympathetic strike on record.

Why He Left.

Cleverton—"I thought you were going to stay up in the country another day."

Dashaway—"I was, but they wanted me to go to a Sunday-school picnic."—*Judge.*

FIGHT ENDS IN TALK.

PETER JACKSON'S ULTIMATUM PRACTICALLY SETTLES IT.

Telegraphs Corbett That Under No Circumstances Will He Fight in the South—Jackson to Meet Corbett in New York as Soon as He Can Get There, and "Parson" Davies Will Be with Him—Corbett and Brady Will Fight Only in the South.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—That Champion James J. Corbett and Peter Jackson will never meet in the ring is almost positive.

While it has been generally expected the affair would end thus Corbett and his manager, Brady, were in hopes the negro would eventually agree to fight in New Orleans or Jacksonville. The following telegram, which knocks the big fight higher than a kite, was received tonight:

Will not fight South under any circumstances. Leave for New York Tuesday. PETER JACKSON.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.

Jackson has all along insisted that some place above Mason and Dixon's line would have to be chosen for the fight. This point was clearly stipulated in the original articles of agreement, the time limit of which expired late in June.

Corbett telegraphed to Parson Davies asking him to come East and arrange the details for a new match. Jackson's manager replied that as the stake money was up in Chicago he considered it proper that any conferences in connection with the affair should take place in that city. Corbett became very warm under the collar at this and sent the following dispatch to Parson Davies today:

I tried to convince them in Europe that Jackson was making a big bluff but they would not believe it. I shortened my engagements and came 3,000 miles to prove that he was bluffing. Your dispatch this morning verifies my statement. I am in New York and will remain here another week. If you are on the level here is a chance to make your many boasts good. Yours respectfully,
JAMES J. CORBETT,
Champion of the World.

Jackson by taking the fastest route should reach here one week from Sunday. After the final conference the stake money will be drawn down and each man will go on his way rejoicing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.—Peter Jackson will leave for New York Tuesday to meet Corbett personally and endeavor to arrange for a meeting. In an interview today the colored pugilist said:

"There have been rumors saying I changed my mind about fighting in the South. There is no truth in it."

"Suppose that Corbett should propose fighting in private. What then?"

"That will suit me," responded Peter eagerly. "All I want is to be assured protection and have a voice in the selection of the referee."

"Do you think Corbett wants to avoid a meeting with you?" "I won't say that. He has delayed matters right along. I have been told over and over again that Corbett has said he won't fight me, until he gets me where he wants me, and I suppose that means until old age has laid its hand upon me. Before Corbett went to England he raised objections to every place that made a bid for the fight. Some of the people living around Mount Clemens offered us $45,000 and were willing to put up $10,000 as a guaranty. But Brady and Corbett wanted the whole $45,000 up, and, of course, the people making the offer wouldn't agree to any such proposition. I would rather have it to a finish than any other way, but failing this it appears to me that a twenty-round match with the provision that there must be a winner is a pretty good thing."

THE "LUCKIEST MAN IN ROME."

A "Cabby" Who Says He Is a Relative of the President of France.

New York *Tribune:* No one in Rome is happier over the election of M. Casimir-Perier as President of the French Republic than Domenico Piergentili, the owner and driver of a street coach which stands every morning in a certain corner, waiting for passengers. When Domenico took up his paper containing the announcement of the election he was almost speechless from joy. When he had recovered himself sufficiently he ran to his colleagues crying:

"How glad that makes me! A relative of mine President of France! What an honor! I am the luckiest man in Rome."

Domenico, to celebrate the occasion fittingly, invited all his brother Jehus to a great dinner in the Osteria del Ciglio di Firenzi and there toasted his famous "relative" for many hours.

The reporters of the Roman papers naturally heard of Domenico's tale, and sought interviews with the brave fellow.

"Casimir-Perier is your relative?" they asked.

"Undoubtedly, gentlemen," came the answer, and a smile of pride spread over the bronzed features of Domenico.

"How is that?"

"Ecco! In the year 1876 Jerome Casimir-Perier, a brother of the President, was in Rome. I had the honor during his entire sojourn to drive him about, going once even as far as the Castelli Romani. Before his departure Jerome Casimir-Perier, the brother of the President, sent for me.

"'Dear Domenico,' said the brother of the President to me, 'I am going away tomorrow. But you have served me so well that I wish to give you some memento which will prove that I shall always remember you. Say what it shall be.'

"'Excellenza,' I replied—and Domenico proudly drew himself to his full height—'I have served you and you have paid me, and my claim is settled. If, however, you wish to leave me some memento, you need only hold the child which my wife presented me yesterday over the baptismal urn.'

"The brother of the President of France consented at once and declared he considered it a great honor to be the godfather of a Roman, and became thereby a relative of our family."

The relationship is not "very close," but the good Jehu never grows tired of telling his friends of the great honor which has come to his family.

Mystifying a Kentucky Audience.

Col. Kaintuck—"Talking about slight-of-hand, the most mysterious trick I ever saw was in a little town down in Kentucky. The man wasn't a professional, either, but just a bright young fellow who has a genius for such things. He took a glass of water and held it up before us all, and then we threw a big tablecloth over him. In two minutes he threw off the cloth—and there was the glass empty, yes, sir, not a drop in it."

Friend—"Perhaps he drank it."

Col. Kaintuck—"By Jove! Maybe he did. Never thought of it."—*New York Weekly.*

Interesting Reading.

He—"My dear, have you got anything interesting that I can read? I mean something harrowing—something that will make my hair stand on end."

She—"Yes; here's my dressmaker's bill.—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

My Blood

Became overheated, causing pimples all over me, developing into large and Dreadful Running

Mrs. Caroline H. Fuller
Londonderry, Vt.

Sores, the worst on my ankle. I could not step. Soon after I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and two bottles entirely cured me and gave me renewed strength and health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

MRS. C. H. FULLER, Londonderry, Vermont.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness.

THREE HURT IN A FIRE

UNFORTUNATE PERSONS CAUGHT BY A TAYLOR STREET BLAZE.

One of the Injured Will Probably Die—Accident Happens at Nos. 201-205 West Taylor Street, Where Damage of Some Extent Is Done Property—List of Insurance in the Big Spry Fire of Thursday Night—Chief Swenie and His Men Congratulated.

Three persons were injured in a fire at Nos. 201-205 West Taylor street yesterday afternoon. One of them will probably die. The fire started in a barn in the rear of No. 203. It is supposed it was started by some boys who were playing there.

The Injured.

CAMERO, TONY, No. 203 West Taylor street; slightly burned on the hands and face.

CONNERS, WILLIE, No. 197 West Twelfth street; struck on the head with a brick from a falling chimney. Taken to the County Hospital and will recover.

IVINE, MRS. ISABELLA, No. 203 West Taylor street; overcome by smoke and burned on the hands and face. Taken to the County Hospital, and will probably die.

In the rear of Nos. 201-205, where the fire started, are three two-story frame dwellings. The first floor of No. 203 is occupied as a stable and above it live Pietro and Rocco Angorollo with their families. At 2 o'clock they discovered smoke issuing from the barn below and immediately gave the alarm. They had hardly time to remove their families, when the whole structure was a mass of flames. The fire quickly spread to the adjoining frame structures and a "2-11" alarm was turned in.

The building fronting on Taylor street at No. 203 is a four-story brick, owned by J. Spincola, who also owns the frame building in the rear. The first floor is occupied as a saloon and the upper floors by several families. On the second floor lived S. Ivine and his wife, Isabella. The heat caused the rear windows to break and the dense smoke filled the room. Before Mrs. Ivine could make her escape she was overcome by smoke and severely burned. At the risk of their lives, her husband and two neighbors rushed in and conveyed her to the street. She was taken to the County Hospital by the Maxwell street patrol wagon, where the doctors say there is little chance of her recovery.

Tony Camero lives on the same floor with his wife and child. He was in the street when the fire broke out. His first thought was for his family. He rushed upstairs through a hallway which was in flames and carried his wife and child to a place of safety. His face was blistered and his hair, eyebrows, and mustache singed off. Meantime a crowd of boys had collected in the alley, where the fire was raging among the frame buildings. A chimney on one of them fell and one of the flying bricks struck Willie Connors on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. He was taken to a drug store near by and later removed to the County Hospital, where it was feared he had suffered a concussion of the brain. The fire was soon under control and the damage is estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000, partly covered by insurance.

The house at No. 201, a three-story brick, and the frame structure in the rear, are owned by Albert Marick. The occupants of the rear were: Abe Schetz, insured for $500; L. Friedman, for $400; L. Donson, for $500; M. Seggerman, insurance unknown. Their loss, which was mainly on furniture, will be fully covered. Augarailo, who lived in the rear of No. 203, was damaged about $300; uninsured. No. 205 is a three-story brick structure owned by Albert Schwegler. The frame building in the rear was owned by J. Sefcik and occupied as a tailor shop and dwelling. His loss will be about $100; uninsured. The rear portions of the brick structures were only nominally damaged.

NEGOTIATING FOR THE GRANT PLANT.

Siemens-Halske Electric Company Said to Be Arranging for Quarters.

Negotiations are still in progress for the acquisition of the Grant locomotive works by the Siemens-Halske Electric company, which was burned out in the great lumber-yards fire of Wednesday night. The chances are decidedly that the electric company will take the Grant plant and set up there one of the greatest electrical manufacturing concerns in the country. The Siemens-Halske company has now on hand a number of large street railway contracts which must be filled at once, and the company is determined to resume work without delay. It was given out that temporary shops up-town would be secured and the work carried on there until the burned shops on Wood street could be replaced. This plan will not be carried out, and the company will not rebuild in the lumber district. President O. W. Meysenburg of the Chicago branch of the company was asked last night if the negotiations for the Grant plant had been completed. "That would be hard to answer just now," he said. "Nothing has been determined yet. The various men interested will meet Monday or Tuesday. Something may be done then. The matter has yet to be finally considered by those who own the properties."

WORK OF FIREMEN IS APPRECIATED.

Chief Swenie Wants All His Men to Read This Communication.

Chief Swenie of the Fire Department has received the following from the underwriters of the city, and desires that every member of the Fire Department see it and know their efforts at the big fire of Wednesday were appreciated:

> After having visited the scene of the conflagration in the lumber district Wednesday night I feel that I cannot let the day pass without writing you in expression of my appreciation and praise of the good work done by the Chicago Fire Department. Under the most adverse circumstances, with everything as dry as tinder and ready for a fire, and a severe wind blowing at the time it broke out your department made a wonderfully good and successful fight. The thanks of the underwriters of the city are due yourself, your officers, and every man connected with the Chicago Fire Department who fought so brave a fight. Yours very truly, FRED S. JAMES.

INSURANCE AT THURSDAY'S FIRES.

John Spry Lumber Company Had a Total of $227,500 on Their Yards.

The insurance on the two fires of Thursday night amounted to $307,500. Of this sum $227,500 was on the John Spry Lumber company, in the great lumber district, and $80,000 on the various property involved in the West Van Buren street fire. The following shows the insurance carried by the individuals on the property in the two fires:

John Spry Lumber company	$227,500
S. Steiniger	23,000
Decorators' Supply company	29,000
Cash Buyers' Union	6,500
W. McCumbie	1,500
House & Davis	8,000
J. M. Oliver	12,000
Total	$307,500

The losses to the insurance companies are estimated as follows on the several risks: On J. Spry Lumber company, 30 per cent; on S. Steiniger's building, 75 per cent, and on rents 50 per cent; Decorators' Supply company, total loss; Cash Buyers' Union, total loss; W. McCumbie, total loss; House & Davis, 25 per cent; J. M. Oliver, 5 per cent. By companies it was as follows:

John Spry Lumber company, insurance in force:

Transatlantic	$ 5,000	Newark	$ 1,500
North German	5,000	Citizens' N. Y.	1,500
Atlas	1,500	Western Pa	1,000
German, Pa	1,500	L. & L. & G	5,000
Rochester Germ'n	2,500	First National	1,000
National	3,250	Virginia	1,500
Broadway	1,500	Royal	2,500
Connecticut	8,750	Sun Mutual	4,000
Firemen's, Mass	1,500	Germania, La	3,500
Lancashire	2,500	Capital	1,000
Phœnix	4,500	Teutonia	1,000
Northern Union	2,500	Farmers'	1,500
S. U. & N	7,500	Girard	4,250
N.Y. Underwriters	5,000	Palatine	2,000
Hanover	2,500	American, Pa	3,000
Prussian National	1,500	German Milw. Mec.	2,000
Commerc'l Union	5,000	Manchester	4,000
Ætna	7,500	United States	1,500
L. & L.	2,500	Mechanics'	2,500
Continental	2,500	Michigan	2,500
Merchants'	2,500	Detroit	1,000
Queen	5,000	Lumbermen's	2,000
Pennsylvania	2,500	New Hampshire	1,000
Ins. Co. of N. A	2,500	American Central	1,500
Western Tor	4,000	Hartford	4,000
Teutonic, Phila	1,000	St. Paul	2,000
Allemania	1,000	German-American	5,000
N. B. & M	2,500	R. I. Und	1,500
Guardian	2,500	American, N. Y	2,500
Citizens', Pa	1,250	London Assurance	2,000
Mech. & Traders'	1,250	Westchester	2,000
Mfrs. & Bldrs'	1,250	Citizens', Mo	1,500
Commonwealth	2,500	Fire Assn	2,000
Lion	2,500	Reading	1,500
N. W. National	2,500	Traders'	2,000
Imperial	2,500	Hamburg-Bremen	5,000
Union Assurance	2,500	Firemen's, Md	2,500
Commerce	1,500	Phœnix, Eng	6,000
Rockford	4,000	Springfield	3,500
Greenwich	1,500	Niagara	2,000
United Firemen's	1,000	Caledonian	2,000
Mfrs. & Merch	1,500	State of Pa	2,500
Prov. Washington	2,500	Lumbermen's	2,000
North American	1,500	County of Pa	2,000
Spaing Garden	3,000	British American	2,500
Orient	1,000		
Home	3,000	Total	$227,500

S. Steiniger, Nos. 158 to 160 West Van Buren street, insurance on building:

Mech. & Traders'	$ 1,250	Lumbermen's	$ 1,500
Sun	1,250	County of Pa	1,500
N. B. & M	2,500	State	2,000
Reliance	2,000	Capital	2,000
Niagara	4,500		

Insurance on rents:

Cincinnati Und	$ 1,000	State of Pa	$ 1,000
First National	1,000		
Springfield	1,500	Total	$23,000

Decorators' Supply company, basement, first, third, fourth, and sixth floors, Nos. 158 and 160 West Van Buren street:

Providence Wash	$ 1,000	Commercial L'ds	$ 1,500
Continental	1,500	Washington L'ds	1,500
Firemen's Fund	1,000	Indemnity Lloyds	3,500
Franklin	1,000	Metropolitan L'ds	3,500
Columbia, Lloyds	2,000	Union Lloyds	3,000
Farmers' & Mechs	1,000	Western	1,000
Rochester German	1,500	Fidelity	1,000
S. & N. Amer. L'ds	2,500		
Lloyds, N. Y. City	1,500	Total	$29,000
Natl. Underwriters	1,000		

Cash Buyers' Union, Nos. 158-164 West Van Buren street:

Ohio	$ 2,500
Continental	4,000
Total	$6,500

W. McCumbie Foundry, Nos. 158 and 160 West Van Buren street:

Phœnix, Conn	$ 1,500

House & Davis, pianos, Nos. 162 and 164 West Van Buren street:

Glens Falls	$ 2,000	Queen	2,000
Delaware	1,000		
Reliance	1,000	Total	$ 8,000
Roch. German	$ 2,000		

J. M. Oliver, on building Nos. 154 and 156 West Van Buren street:

Continental	$ 2,500	Underwriters'	$ 1,500
Manchester	2,500	Hanover	1,500
Glens Falls	1,000		
Delaware	1,000	Total	$12,000
Sun	2,000		

Perley, Lowe & Co. carried insurance on their lumber yard to the amount of $47,000, the list of which by companies could not be obtained Thursday. The following comprises $45,000 of the amount:

Man. & Merch., Ill.	$ 5,000	Security	$ 1,500
Cen. Mfgrs., O	5,000	Citizens	1,500
Mill. & Mfrs., Minn	5,000	Queen	2,500
Saginaw Valley	2,500	Rockford	1,500
Merch. & Man., Ia.	2,500	Phenix, N. Y.	1,000
Mer. Fire Lloyds	5,000	National	1,250
Other Mut. Co	10,000	St. Paul	1,250

C. W. Palmer carried as insurance on the contents of his yard the following:

Pacific	$ 1,000	Aetna	$ 1,000
Lion	2,000		
		Total	$ 4,000

In the lumber yard at the foot of Laflin street and the river, owned by Maxwell Bros., the following insurance was carried:

Home, N. Y	$ 2,500	N. Y. Underwriter	$ 2,000
Queen	1,500	S. U. and N	3,000
German M. & M.	2,000	Phenix, N Y	2,000
Orient	2,000	Spring Garden	1,000
Springfield	2,500	Rockford	1,000
Rochester, Germ.	1,000		
Atlas	1,000	Total	$25,000
North German	3,500		

Large Number of Fires.

The large number of fire alarms from the West Side yesterday afternoon attracted attention. Within two hours the following alarms were received at the fire alarm office: 1:37 o'clock, Halsted and Taylor streets, "2-11" call; 1:59 o'clock, Union and Washington streets; 2:01 o'clock, Elizabeth and Madison streets, "2-11" call; 2:10, Green and Phillips streets; 2:25, Carpenter and Huron streets; 3:19, Halsted and Madison streets; 3:48, Sangamon and Randolph streets, still alarm. Besides these there were alarms from Seventy-eighth street and the railroad tracks, Forty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue, and Thirty-eighth and Pearson streets.

Damage to a Bridge.

The report of damage to the Ashland avenue bridge by the fire of Saturday night received by the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday shows the structure was damaged to the extent of about $2,000 to $3,000, and that about $400 of this amount was on the piling under the structure. Nearly all of the approach and the entire flooring of the bridge were destroyed, and the Commissioner says the bridge will be closed to traffic for at least two or three weeks.

Fire in a School Building.

Fire was discovered at noon yesterday in the school building at Ridgeland and Warner avenues, and before the fire department could extinguish the flames the building, valued at $2,000, had been burned to the ground. Furniture and a library in the school and valued at $1,000 were also destroyed.

THE OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS.

Sad and Yet Sweet Memories Associated with Them.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* They are like the songs of childhood that came while the mind was yet unimpressed, they are associated with all the early recollections and nothing in the after years can efface the effect of that beauty which was a joy that came to stay. They were in the gardens and dooryards of the long ago; we remember the sparkling eyes and eager clutch of the little toddlers as they reached for them, whose tiny step has long ago changed to the measured tread, or whose little feet have long been silent in the dust.

We remember the forms that bent over these old-time flowers, that cared for them, that watched them unfold; and, while these forms have vanished, the hollyhocks and the roses by the window always bring them back. Years and years have passed, but the meadow flowers, the blossoms in the wildwood, and the forget-me-nots in the pasture field are still as they were in the early days when the step of father and mother was light and springy, but which is now no more.

Inexpressibly tender are those emotions that are reawakened when we see these smiling and unchanged petals as they were two score years ago. They may lack in the style and high-sounding names that distinguish their modern congeners, but like the old friends they are tried and true. They were with us when life was new, and through all the years their quiet, unobtrusive greeting has been the same. These flowers are a memory that will not vanish.

Like voices that we hear no more but which have a kind of faraway, inaudible echo they bring to the recollection the old-time paths, the memory of long-ago glances, the remembrance of quiet Sunday afternoons—all these come back again and for a time the distant ones and the sleepers under the hillocks are again in their old-time places.

It must be a seared and calloused soul that is no longer thrilled by the smile of these early friends. Hardened must be the heart that cannot for a time turn aside and listen to the echoing symphony that comes with its rhythm to bridge over the mounds and vicissitudes of the years that are fading in the twilight. The plain blue flowers with points that were stuck in a ring and pressed in a book, the peony in the garden corner, the clambering honeysuckle and the rosebush planted by a mother's hand—what memories do all these awaken! Voices, glances, affection, hope, love, smiles, stray tresses, wedding chimes—aye, and tears and solemn knells and funeral wreaths and anguish—all these are interwoven with the old-fashioned flowers.

Anxious About the Basket.

It is not a malicious Southron, but "a gentleman of large means in a Scottish county," who is responsible for an anecdote illustrative of his countrymen's carefulness in small matters, which appears in an article in the *Scottish Review.* The gentleman referred to had, it appears, a very fine hothouse vinery, which was celebrated for its choice produce. On a particular occasion, when the Queen was on one of her periodical journeys through Scotland, the royal train was timed to stop for luncheon at a well-known through station in this county, and Mr. C—— availed himself of the opportunity so afforded to send her Majesty an offering of his best grapes. In due course a letter of acknowledgment, expressing the royal appreciation of the gift and complimenting the donor on the fineness of the fruit, reached him; and, feeling sure his head gardener would be greatly interested in the contents of the letter, Mr. C—— read it to him. The gardener gravely listened, but the only comment was: "She disna say onything aboot sending back the basket."—*London News.*

An Old Time Fire Engine.

There is now on exhibition in the building of the Mutual Fire Insurance company, Germantown, the famous old hand engine "Shagrag," one of two imported about 1730, and brought to Germantown about 1764 by the "Gentlemen of the Middle Ward Fire company," who gave it to the old Fellowship Fire company about 1819. It was located on Market Square until 1850. Since 1874 it has been in the care of William H. Everhardt, Secretary of the Mutual Association. When in active service the old engine could throw a stream of water seventy-five feet high. The four wheels, about eighteen inches in diameter and three inches thick, are of solid blocks of wood bound with iron tires. One of the old leather buckets for carrying water still hangs in a conspicuous place on the engine. Mr. Everhardt takes a special pride in preserving the old relic.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Wealth in England.

The number of millionaires in England is not so great as one might believe. According to the report of the income tax officials there are in England seventy-one persons with an annual income of $250,000, over 1,100 draw $50,000 annually, and only about 10,000 have an income of $10,000.

IN TRACK OF A FIRE.

OVER $100,000 DAMAGE MARKS IT AT MARION, IA.

Flames Spread So Rapidly That Many Buildings Are Destroyed Before They Can Be Checked—List of the Losers, with Some of the Insurance Carried—Heavy Damage at Lake View, Mich.—Bloomington, Ill., Threatened, Owing to Poor Water Service.

MARION, Ia., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The worst fire in the history of Marion early this morning left one half a block in the business portion in ashes at a loss of $120,000, about one fourth of it being covered by insurance. Fire started in the gas and electric light plant of A. L. Daniels. The cause is not known, some thinking it to be caused by an explosion and others to be of incendiary origin. When the department reached the fire it was thought it would be able to confine it to the building in which it started, but on account of lack of water the flames got beyond control and spread to a number of small neighboring frame buildings and the livery barn of Patten & Scott. These buildings were dry and were soon consumed. It was now seen that the whole block was doomed and men immediately set to work removing goods from the surrounding buildings. The fire then caught the grocery store of Shumack Bros. and the drug store of Lillis & Wilson. The fire quickly disposed of these buildings and started west. In the meantime the fire had caught the First National Bank and the hardware store of J. W. Kendall. Notwithstanding there were several kegs of powder under the walk in front of J. W. Kendall's, the firemen fought bravely. There were several small explosions, but no one was injured.

The following losses were sustained:

The Daniels estate, L. M. Rupert, assignee, loss on gas and electric light plant, bank building, livery barn, pump house, and office, $40,000; insurance, $35,000.

J. W. Kendall, loss on building and stock hardware, $16,000; insurance, $6,000.

S. W. Rathbun, *Register* office outfit, $5,000; no insurance.

Shumack Brothers, groceries and provisions: loss, $8,000; insurance, $4,300.

Dumont & Son, furniture and undertakers' supplies; loss, $10,000; insurance, $3,500.

Joe Coenan, brick building; loss, $7,000; insurance, $3,800.

First National Bank Building and fixtures; loss, $9,500; well covered with insurance.

Lillis & Wilson, drug stock; loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,500.

Benjamin Nott, brick building; loss, $7,000; insurance, $2,800.

Keyes estate, brick building; loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,200.

Gray & Hass, attorneys' office, fixtures; loss, $200; no insurance.

Thompson & Smith, attorneys' office, fixtures; loss, $500; no insurance.

Mrs. N. E. Burroughs; loss on frame building, $2,000; insurance, $1,500.

J. W. James, billiard tables, loss $1,500; insurance, $1,000.

A. O. U. W. lodge room and fixtures, loss $1,000; insurance $450.

H. I. Elliott, photographer, loss $2,800; insurance $1,000.

Scott and Patton, livery men, loss about $100.

Jacob Crowl, dealer in gas fixtures, and A. L. Anderson, tailor, $300 each.

The insurance on all amounts to about $32,000 being taken as follows:

Capital	$ 750	Hartford	$1,000
Farmers'	750	N. Brit. and Merch.	2,000
Iowa State	2,000	German American	6,000
Ætna	2,000	Delaware	1,000
Home	800	Iowa Fire	1,000

The remainder is divided among a large number of other companies, where losses cannot be obtained.

FLAMES RAGING AT FARMER CITY, ILL.

Several Buildings Destroyed, and Fears That Others Will Soon Burn.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—At 11:05 tonight Farmer City wired that the town is in flames and asked for aid. At 11:30 p. m. the following buildings were reported burned: The Farmers' Livery Stable, in which it started. Loss, $4,000. L. M. Weedman's butcher shop, $1,200; G. W. Chisholm's grocery, $2,000; F. H. White, saloon, $1,000; R. V. Cummings, Commercial Hotel, $4,000; John Weedman's Bank, $4,000; A. M. Wands, grocery and dry goods; $5,000; the *Journal* newspaper, $4,000; besides a number of other establishments. The loss at midnight is fully $30,000, and the fire threatens to burn the entire business portion of the city. Clinton and Gibson have been wired for assistance. The whole town and neighborhood are covered by a pall of dense smoke.

FIRE THREATENS BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Defective Water Service Nearly Causes a Heavy Loss—Springfield Church Burns.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—A fire broke out here this afternoon and for a time threatened the destruction of the heart of the city. Two boys playing in the rear of Boyce & Son's dray barn on North Madison street set fire to the barn, which was destroyed with its contents, including four head of valuable horses. The fire spread to Max Rosenberg's exporting barn, destroying that building and the residences of Willard Boyce, Peter Kreis, and Henry Fellows. The losses were as follows:

William G. Boyce, $2,000; insurance, $1,800; Millard Boyce, $3,500; insurance, $2,000; Max Rosenberg, $5,000, fully insured; Henry Fellows, $3,000; insurance, $1,500; Peter Kreis, $1,200; no insurance.

Before the fire broke out the pump at the waterworks had broken down and but little water could be obtained, and for a time the city seemed to be at the mercy of the flames. The wind blew a gale and the fire burned furiously.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The First Presbyterian Church was heavily damaged by fire today. The fire broke out at the roof about 1 o'clock this afternoon. Before it was subdued practically the whole roof collapsed. The immense pipe organ and the interior furnishings are in ruins. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Extensive repairs had been in progress for some time, and tinners had been at work in the little garret under the roof. The most plausible theory is that a torch was left burning during the noon lunch hour, and that the fire started from this, although the tinners deny leaving any torch behind them. The structure was the largest Protestant church in the city. Only a few months ago it was gutted by fire. The loss by today's fire is about $10,000; insurance, $19,000.

HEAVY LOSS AT LAKE VIEW, MICH.

Fire Sweeps the Town's Business Street, Doing Nearly $100,000 Damage.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The entire business portion of the Village of Lake View was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Thirty-five buildings, mostly frame, are in ashes and the loss is variously estimated at between $60,000 and $100,000. Both hotels and the postoffice were burned. Lake View is a town of 1,300 inhabitants, situated twenty miles northwest of Stanton on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroad. Its sawmill, planing-mill, and factory interests escaped injury. The stores and hotels were all on one street and the flames swept both sides of it until they burned themselves out, despite an efficient village fire department. Among the heaviest known losers are:

C. M. Northrup, $2,400, stock and building; G. D. Lovely, $3,000, stock; A. M. Goldstein, $1,000, stock; M. W. Staples, stock, $1,000; C. W. Vining, stock and buildings, $2,700; L. P. Sorenson, stock and buildings, $8,000; Macomber & Bale, stock and buildings, $9,000; S. Bowhall, stock, $1,300; C. C. Gilleo, printing office, $1,500; S. P. Eckert, building, $1,000; J. B. DeLong, stock and building, $1,100; P. Beard, stock, $7,200; N. W. Mather, bank building, $1,000.

The amount of insurance is small and the names of companies unobtainable.

LEBANON, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed the old Lebanon brewery, which of late years has been used as a storage-house by James E. Pinnell, late this evening. Loss $5,000. No insurance.

Fast War Vessel.

A torpedo catcher from a third maker, Laird of Birkenhead, has been received by the British Government. It differs from the Hornet and Daring in being 194 feet long, instead of 180, with 19 feet 3 inches beam. Six runs on a measured mile gave an average of 27.612 knots, and six half hours gave an average of 27.51, with average revolutions of 361. This is better than either Havoc or Hornet.

The Best Way to Do It.

Bagley—"A friend of mine stole a large sum of public money some years ago and now he wants to make restitution without making his object known. Can you suggest any method?"

Bailey—"Too easily. Why doesn't your friend run a summer hotel?"—*Judge.*

ALLEGED CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

"Antitoxin" Developed in the Blood Fluid of Goats.

One of the events of the last few months in science, says Dr. Andrew Wilson in the London *Illustrated News,* has been the publication of the results of treating that baneful scourge of the race, diphtheria, according to a new method. It appears that sundry experiments have been made which resulted in the discovery (that of Behring and Kitasato) of a striking power possessed by the serum (or fluid part of the blood) of animals which had been rendered immune or protected from diphtheria and tetanus (or lockjaw) respectively. This power briefly stated was that of rendering other animals insusceptible to the disease and of actually checking the ailment in cases in which it had commenced its career. What the experimenters have succeeded in doing is to eliminate from the blood fluid a substance apparently inimical to the diphtheria germ. This substance is called, appropriately enough, an "antitoxin." The experimenters, first of all, made goats impervious to diphtheritic infection by injecting into the tissues boiled cultivations of the diphtheria bacillus and afterwards by the inoculation of larger and increasing quantities of strong cultivations of the bacillus. The result of these procedures was to develop in the blood-fluid of the goats a peculiarly effective form of antitoxin, the strength of which relatively to the bacillus and its foul work was duly estimated.

Thus armed the effective nature of the antitoxin as a remedy for diphtheria was tested on 220 children suffering from the disease in the hospitals of Berlin. I need not enter into the specific details of the results obtained, save to point out that they were of the most favorable kind, having regard to the varying circumstances of the cases to the stages at which the remedy was administered, to the condition of the patient, and to the fact of an operation (that of opening the windpipe) having been performed in a certain percentage of the cases. Only a single injection of the antitoxin was made in the vast majority of the cases, although in very grave instances several applications were employed; but it is added that the authors regard it as probable that a higher percentage of cases saved might have been recorded had the inoculations been repeated.

Some members of the anti-scientific world, whose opinions combat the desirability of employing such methods as I have described for the saving of life, may possibly be ready with the remark that thus to experiment on children suffering from diphtheria was an unwarrantable proceeding. I can take the sting of force out of any remark of this kind by informing them that on the healthy body the antitoxin has no effect whatever. It is only when the body has been invaded with the diptheria bacilli that the antitoxin wages its effects, which of course are all beneficial to the suffering frame. For one thing the mortality among the cases referred to and thus treated was very different from that we are accustomed to see in ordinary epidemics among a similar series of cases treated by ordinary methods. There is one point, finally, to which the experimenters direct attention, and that is the necessity for the prompt and above all early commencement of the treatment. It would seem as though physicians had at last been provided with a remedy for a disease notoriously death-dealing in its results.

WINE PRODUCT OF THE WORLD.

France Has Lost the Lead in Production to Italy.

Troy *Press:* France long has been popularly supposed to be the leading country in the world in point of wine production. Formerly she held that rank, but today she stands but third in the list. According to the report submitted to the United States Government by Consul Huntington of Castellamare, Italy, that country holds the first rank in wine production, Spain coming second and France third. In Italy the average production in the last three years amounted to 31,363,000 hectolitres, in Spain to 29,875,000 hectolitres, and in France to 27,570,000 hectolitres. A hectolitre is nearly twenty-six and one-half gallons wine measure. Austria-Hungary is fourth on the list with 9,570,000 hectolitres; then come Portugal, Russia, and Germany, the latter country with 2,350,000 hectolitres.

The United States is fifteenth in rank, with 1,013,000 hectolitres.

During the last two years the wine yield of Italy has been so great that in many districts casks and jugs were not in sufficient supply to hold it and cisterns were emptied of their rainwater for its reception. Still the masses of Italy are not happy, their abundant supplies of the juice of the grape affording them small compensation for the taxes that are wrung from them in order to maintain the immense military establishment of a poverty stricken government. But while Italy leads in the quantity of wine produced it is said that France still leads in the quality of its vintage, In foreign markets there is little demand for the red wines of Italy and Spain, but large quantities are exported from both countries to France, whence it is shipped all over the world for the genuine product of French vineyards.

The reputation that the French wines have won demands that the bottles that are sold to connoisseurs in other countries shall bear a French label. So much as to the value of reputation. There is no doubt that this fraud has been carried on for some time. Even the red wines of California are much purer and richer than much of the wine which is imported into this country under a high rate of duty; but the home product sells better under a foreign label, consequently we sell American wines to France at a low price and buy them in return under French labels at from three to four times as much as we originally have received for them. Truly, the American people like to be humbugged.

An Emperor's Handwriting.

Napoleon's writing was a collection of letters unconnected with each other and unreadable. Half the letters to each word were wanting. He could not read his own writing again, or would not take the trouble to do so. If he was asked for some explanation he would take his draft and tear it up or throw it into the fire and dictate it over again—the same ideas, it is true, but couched in different language and a different style. Although he could detect faults in the spelling of others, his own orthography left much to be desired. It was negligence which had become a habit; he did not want to break or tangle the thread of his thoughts by paying attention to the details of spelling. Napoleon also used to make mistakes in figures, absolute and positive as arithmetic has to be. He could have worked out the most complicated mathematical problems, and yet he could rarely total up a sum correctly. It is fair to add that these errors were not always made without intention. For example, in calculating the number of men who were to make up his battalions, regiments, or divisions, he always used to increase the sum total. One can hardly believe that in doing so he wanted to deceive himself, but he often thought it useful to exaggerate the strength of his armies. It was no use pointing out any mistake of this kind; he refused to admit it, and obstinately maintained his voluntary arithmetical error.—*Memoirs —Baron de Meneval.*

Sensitive About His Age.

When a distinguished man like M. Grévy refused to tell his age surely ordinary women may be excused for so purely feminine a weakness. By this subterfuge the President misled his countrymen into believing him to be six years younger than he was, according to an anecdote as follows: "M. Grévy was always very reluctant to tell his age and openly admitted that reluctance. At a dinner party given by one of his friends in 1872, the future President of the republic said with a smile: 'People may try as much as they like, they will never know my real age.' And, in fact, when M. Herold, who was some time a Minister of the Third Republic, endeavored to obtain definite particulars of M. Grévy's age for a new edition of 'Vapereau,' M. Grévy persistently refused to supply them. 'The archives of Mont-sous-Vaudrey were burnt in 1831,' he said, 'and you must do the best you can. You'll get no information from me.' As a consequence, all M. Grévy's biographers give the year 1813 as that of his birth, while in reality he was born in 1807."

The Little King Ruled Well.

Another pretty little story is told of the young King Alphonso of Spain. The Queen Regent, as is natural to expect, has taken pains to teach her little son her own native tongue, German. To accomplish this thoroughly and rapidly she herself compiled a grammar and primer for his use. Short poems take up a good part of the book. One of these especially interested his little Majesty, to the great delight of the Queen. It was entitled, "What One Should Do," and ends with the line, "Kings must rule well."

Alphonso learned the poem by heart, and easily, for he has a remarkable memory. One evening, when his mother had given him his good-night kiss, he asked as usual: "Art thou content with me today?" When her Majesty expressed her approval of his conduct, the little fellow's face brightened up for a moment, and he proudly said:

"Yes, I have in truth ruled well today."—*New York Tribune.*

WAR ON AT COAL CITY.

ANARCHISTIC ALIENS ATTACK HONEST MEN WHO WANT TO WORK.

Serious Trouble Expected, as the Sheriff and a Force of Deputies Are Guarding the Men Who Insist on Doing as They Please About Entering the Mines—More Rows at Spring Valley Mines—Massillon Miners Want Coxey for Congress—Railroad Shops to Be Moved from Brazil.

COAL CITY, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—The state of affairs in this coal field today began to assume a serious aspect. While Braceville miners have almost all gone to work a less number went to work in Nos. 2 and 3 Carbon Hill than yesterday, and the number of miners in the Sunday Creek Big Four was reduced today, yet, notwithstanding the intimidations hurled at contemplated workmen who approached the Big Four shaft, coal was hoisted yesterday and today and the managers are determined the mine shall continue to hoist coal if but one man shall attempt to run the gantlet of anarchistic striking Italians. The meeting at the Diamond yesterday, drawn by free beer, was a flat failure so far as settlement went, as it drew principally the riff-raff, who are against work. The better element of miners reported for work at the Big Four mines of the Sunday Creek Coal company and the mines of the Star Coal company at Carbon Hill. All the miners turned out for work at the mines this morning, but were met by a drunken mob of Italian and Polish Anarchists and were stopped by threats of being shot if they went to work. Several miners disguised themselves as haymakers and got down to the Big Four shaft. The company is hoisting coal under a strong guard. Sheriff Daniels and a force of deputies are in charge of the Carbon Hill mines. also the Big Four. The officers of both companies have been on the grounds for five days and have been sworn in as deputies. The better element if miners is in favor of work, but is terrorized by the foreign element. Many of the worst agitators from Spring Valley are here stirring up trouble. A mass-meeting of all miners is called for at Coal City tomorrow, the result of which is looked forward to with much apprehension. Many fear a bloody siege between this and Monday evening. The operators and their armed guards, abetted by the merchants and best citizens throughout this coal district, are determined that work will be resumed Monday morning, by force if necessary.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—It is reported here that the miners of Streator and Kangley have broken ranks and are returning to work at John McBride's scale, but this announcement does not seem to lessen the determination of the miners of Spring Valley and La Salle. They say they will not return to work unless they are given last year's prices. The Spring Valley Coal company is making an effort to start up its mines, but with poor success. The coal companies are doing some great scheming to defeat the men. A month ago they attempted to induce the Board of Supervisors to shut off the aid given the miners. Their efforts have been successful, for today Supervisor Nelson was given orders to cease giving supplies to miners who refused to go to work. This is a hard blow to the men, for up to this time they had been receiving aid from the County Board to the amount of $2,000 a month.

MASSILLON, O., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The striking miners of Massillon district met here today and after settling upon an equitable plan for the distribution of relief money adopted this resolution unanimously:

> *Resolved,* That we still adhere to our own former position in respect to maintaining our differential of 15 cents.

The call of John McBride for delegates to his political convention was not once mentioned, and had it been several miners were ready to oppose action on the line suggested by Mr. McBride. Before the afternoon meeting 200 miners informally pledged each other to vote for Coxey for Congress.

ROSLYN, Wash., Aug. 3.—The Northern Pacific Coal company opened its offices this morning for signatures for contracts to go to work, and about 100 signed, among them being a score of colored miners from Franklin and British Columbia. They were instructed to report for work Monday. The company has black-listed the most active of the strikers. It is believed a majority of the men in camp have signed a contract to go to work within the next few days, irrespective of the union's instructions.

FOSTER, Ia., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The strike in the coal mines, which has been on here since the general strike was ordered, ended today, and 500 miners went back to work. The Foster Coal company refused to accede to the demands of the men.

TEARING DOWN THE BRAZIL SHOPS.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Will Go Where Its Men Can Be Safe.

BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—General Manager Broughton of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad arrived in the city today and ordered the company's divisional shops torn down and loaded preparatory to moving them to Momence, Ill. A committee of thirty business-men waited upon Mr. Broughton this afternoon and requested that the shops be allowed to remain. He answered that he was simply carrying out the instructions of the company; that the city and county authorities had refused the company protection here and bitterly censured Sheriff Ringo for appearing on the company's property when appealed to for protection wearing the strikers' white ribbon, and when deputies were asked for he swore in strikers and the engines were loaded with oil cans filled with emery, etc. He said when the non-union men appeared on the streets they were assaulted and driven out of the city. He censured the Mayor for fining a non-union man for carrying a revolver when the man's life was threatened. He said the boarding-houses and eating-houses here refused to feed the men and the company thought it best to move the shops. The business-men assured the company ample protection and have called a law and order meeting at the opera-house tonight to take steps in the matter. The company is tearing down the coach-house this evening. A telegram was received from President Carpenter telling the men to finish tearing down the building and saying future action depended upon future conditions here. If the shops are moved it is said the city will sue the company for $20,000 given the road when it was built here on the provision that shops should be maintained here. The lawyers are searching for the original agreement, but it seems to be lost.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The local A. R. U. lodge today retained two prominent attorneys to institute damage suits against Sheriff Burdge for imprisoning illegally men brought to Topeka, charged with violating the orders of the court during the recent strike.

THEIR STRIKE IS A FAILURE.

Work Continued on All but Five New York School-houses.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A strike ordered by the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades on all school buildings in the upper part of this city has so far failed to assume the proportions promised by the representatives of organized labor. Only five buildings are thus far affected, and only 181 men have gone out.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3.—In the United States Court today George Williamson, Charles McCanas, and C. E. Bradshaw, striking Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad employés at Danville, pleaded guilty to obstructing United States mails and went to jail in default of $25 fines. C. E. Griffin, bookbinder, of Danville, who caused the arrest of a Wabash engineer pulling a train of Deputy Marshals on a charge of failing to ring the bell, and incited a mob to pull the engineer off the cab, was tried and found guilty and committed in default of a fine of $50 and costs.

More Men Out at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—A few more men went out at Swift's today, the ice men and the smokehouse men. The packing houses are all killing except the Omaha. Edward Cudahy said this morning that a number of his hog men had promised to go to work today at noon and should they not show up at that time they would not wait any longer for them, but proceed to fill their places. The same sentiment was expressed at Swift's and Hammond's. At the Hammond plant they killed 200 cattle and 800 hogs today.

ELECTRICITY FROM CITY RUBBISH

New French Invention That May Solve a Difficult Problem.

Chambers' Journal: The satisfactory disposal of the rubbish and refuse of our large towns has for years occupied the close attention of engineers and sanitarians alike, and various modes of dealing with the problem have been advocated and carried into practice; while the statement furnished by reliable statistics that London alone produces no fewer than 1,500,000 tons of refuse per annum affords our readers some adequate idea of the magnitude and importance of the difficulty to be grappled with by local and municipal bodies. Conveyance of the refuse to the sea has been practiced with success, but such mode is obviously too costly for towns not on the seaboard, and under these circumstances the adoption of the cremators, in which the rubbish is wholly consumed by fire, has come more and more into favor, so that at the present moment the majority of the principal cities are either constructing or about to construct the new refuse cremator. Hitherto the cremator has been deemed a nuisance and an unprofitable though necessary burden to the taxpayers, but changes are now in progress which may turn even the cremator to useful account.

Much heat is necessarily evolved in the destruction of the refuse; and the idea is now gaining ground that such heat may be largely and advantageously utilized in the production of steam power and electricity, instead of being permitted to run to waste. The production of a furnace suitable for the most economical combustion of all kinds of refuse has necessarily required much time and skill; and it was only after twenty-five years of close application to the problem that the late M. Fountain de Livet, a French engineer, succeeded in securing a powerful natural draft in furnaces without artificial means, and in consuming rubbish without smoke or noxious fumes of any kind.

It is, of course, hardly necessary to add one word of caution in regard to the invention. It is not to be assumed that because rubbish is burnt, the electricity necessarily costs absolutely nothing; the cost of plant, distribution of power, and many other expenses must not be lost sight of, to say nothing of the labor expended in collecting the refuse. Allowing, however, for all this, it is quite clear that an invention which rids the community of a great nuisance, and does so without creating a further one in the shape of noxious fumes and smoke, and at the same time turns to good account the heat generated, must confer benefits on the community at large; and that the keen interest aroused in the new adaptation is amply warranted by the sound economic principles on which it is based.

LOWER FORMS OF LIFE NEVER DIE

Strange Results from Prof. Weismann's Investigation of Death.

Newcastle (Eng.) *Chronicle:* The investigations of Prof. Weismann have done more to solve the problem, "How Death Came Into the World" than those of any other living man. It is generally assumed that death is associated with all forms of life, but this is not really the case. The lower forms of life, for example, may be said to have a perpetual existence, and not to be subject to death; for in unicellular, reproduction life is practically endless. In the case of higher forms of life death is universal, and for a very natural reason. The aim of nature is the perpetuation of the species, not of the individual, and when creatures have, as in the case of certain insects, reproduced themselves once for all, they have no further need of existence. Creatures that nurse their young, like mammals, and produce them slowly, have need of longer life, or the species would quickly be exterminated; but there is no reason why the individual, having performed its duty in relation to the species, should continue to exist, since its existence then becomes a superfluity. Between multicellular and unicellular existence, there is, therefore, the marked difference that, whereas the former dies when it has reproduced itself and so perpetuated its species, the latter goes on perpetually reproducing itself—one cell growing out of another without cessation. To Weismann we owe the knowledge of how it is that death intervenes when multicellular existence develops from unicellular. The change is effected by the differentiation of the individual—or somatic— and the reproductive cells. The former have lost the power of multiplication and reproduction, and consequently died, while the latter have preserved it.

CRIMINALS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

Large Body Enters Brazil from Paraguay and Bolivia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The government is advised that the force organized in Paraguay and Bolivia by the rebels, composed mostly of Paraguayan criminals, is now on Brazilian soil. It is reported that a number of Germans, formerly military officers, are coming to join the Brazilian army. All have seen active service.

Animals and Stimulants.

It has lately been pointed out that man, after all, is not the only animal who indulges in stimulants. Certain animals also indulge themselves in this manner with fatal results, the vehicle of intoxication in the case of the lower order of beings being a creeping vetch called the "loco plant." This is an inhabitant of the "Texan Panhandle," and is a source of serious danger to horses and cattle. To them it has all the allurements which are possessed by absinthe and gin for beings of another grade, only the results of the vetch are more definitely fatal, even when taken in moderate measures. Animals who have tasted of it are liable to fall over backwards, their brains being affected as well as their spinal cords. They leap heights in their frenzy and dash down precipices. No rider of a horse who has been thus intoxicated is in a safe position.—*The Hospital.*

Communication with China by Cable.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The Anglo-American Telegraph company makes this announcement: "The Great Northern Telegraph company advises us that no private telegraph traffic has been received in London from China yesterday or today. A telegram received from Hiogo showed that it was twenty-six hours in transit. Telegrams for places in China, not served by the cable companies, addressed post, Shanghai or Hong Kong, are forwarded without any responsibility whatever."

Venezuela Rebels Defeated.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 3.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The government troops attacked the revolutionists at Bolivar, and after three hours of hard fighting the latter were forced to fall back in great disorder. The rebels are now concentrating their forces in the Parima Mountains. The government is mustering all its available military strength.

Protection for the Missionaries.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 3.—The Executive committee of Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church met in called session here today to consider the question of the safety of its missionaries in China, Japan, and Corea. The committee directed the Secretary to telegraph Dr. J. W. Bachman, who is now in Washington, requesting him to take all necessary steps for the protection of the missionaries in those countries.

Ministers and Consuls Withdraw.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—An official cable dispatch received today at the Japanese Consulate from the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Chinese Minister and all the Chinese Consuls have withdrawn from Japan and that the Japanese Minister and Consuls have left China.

Balfour Not Given Up Yet.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 3.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—It is untrue that this government has acceded to the request of the British Minister for the extradition of Jabez Spencer Balfour. It is believed the matter will be settled in the courts here.

New Degree for Prof. Walker.

HALLE, Aug. 3.—During the celebration of the second centenary of the University of Halle today the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon Prof. Francis Amasa Walker of Boston, President of the American Statistical Society and of the American Economic Association.

Rioting at Santa Tiela.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 3.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Rioting has been renewed in Santa Tiela, but the telegraph wires are down and particulars cannot be obtained.

CORN CROP REPORTS.

THOSE FROM IOWA ARE THE MOST DISCOURAGING.

Soaking Rains in Indiana and Nothing but Good News—Average Will Be Nearly 85 Per Cent—Rains in Illinois Have Been Local, but Not Much Territory Has Escaped Drenching—Michigan Still Suffering from Drought—Weather Cold in Some Places.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Since the Indiana official crop bulletin was sent out several days ago the United States Weather Bureau here has continued to receive nothing but the best of news concerning the corn crop in Indiana. The long drought was broken a week ago in some sections of the State, and for three days, up to last night, soaking rains were quite general. The best estimate of the yield made up from dispatches received tonight puts the crop as high as 90 per cent in what is called "black lands" or choice river bottoms, and 75 to 80 per cent in other places. The average Indiana corn crop will be nearly 85 per cent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The drought which prevailed in some sections of Central Illinois since the latter part of May has been effectually broken by rains of the last ten days. Every rain has been local in character, and the demarkation between the area touched and that which was not included was very sharp, in some cases adjoining fields showing marked differences. The territory which has escaped a drenching is inconsiderable and the result is a general revival of pastures throughout the central division of the State. The injury to corn varies widely in different localities. The local character of the rains makes an average estimate of the injury done difficult. Some estimates of damage to late corn place it at 50 per cent, while other estimates are much more modest.

MINONK, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—An extremely cold morning followed the great heat of the previous day and frost is now feared in this locality.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—There have been no rains in Iowa of any importance since last Monday. A cool wave has since settled over Central Iowa and is proving beneficial in retarding the drying up of crops. Iowa now has the appearance of average September weather. Cattle and hogs are being sold rapidly, and with these reduced the State will have ample feed to pass through the winter. The best corn cannot make more than half a crop, much more will not make a quarter, and perhaps a third part of the acreage will make no corn at all. Many farmers are sowing rye between the corn rows in hopes of making fall pasturage, and they will with a little rain in the near future. Rains now would benefit a few crops, but most of them are beyond recall. The pasturage is as dry as in October, but cattle have so far done well on the dry feed.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Rain or no rain this, one of the best counties of Iowa, will not ship a bushel of corn the present year.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—It has been just two weeks today since a heavy rain visited any considerable portion of the State, and the previous drought had been so extended that the rainfall was not sufficient for the needs of the crops. Since then the weather has, until today, been intensely hot, and all crops suffered badly. Wednesday night of this week portions of two counties in the western part of Central Michigan experienced heavy showers, which were of inestimable benefit to the corn crop, but by far the greater part of the State is still suffering from a blighting drought. A special report on corn made to the State authorities early this week shows about one-half of the acreage a good average, one-third medium fair, and one sixth poor. Owing to uneven growth caused by late planting and replanting the condition will improve or deteriorate in proportion to the amount of rainfall.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—The Burlington today issued what is regarded as an accurate estimate of the crop situation in Nebraska, South Dakota, and Northern Kansas through General Passenger Agent Francis. He says:

> It is encouraging to note that the damage done to the corn, especially along the lines of the Burlington and Missouri River, is not nearly so serious as reported. The terrible heat and long absence of rain in the different corn belts, of course, gave a bad outlook for the growing crop. First reports are usually exaggerated, and they have been no exception to the rule this year.

Mr. Francis predicts a good railroad tonnage this fall, and expects more business than was warranted a few days ago when the calamity howl was at its height.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Local rains have prevailed at different points throughout the State, but have not been general enough to be of much benefit to the crops. The corn crop is suffering severely, and the yield will be much smaller than usual.

BLAIR, Neb., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—A light frost fell last night at this place, but did no damage.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 3.—Heavy rain fell last night throughout Eastern Colorado and Wyoming. No damage is reported beyond some small washouts on the railroads, which delayed trains.

Chloroform in Accidents.

Prof. Burt G. Wilder of Cornell suggests that chloroform should be used freely to relieve the victims of railroad accidents. With the ax, bar, and saw at one end of every passenger car should be a tin can of chloroform, the mouth closed with soft metal easily cut with a knife, the whole being placed in a box lined with absorbent cotton. In a disaster one or two tablespoonfuls upon a handkerchief held near the nostrils would lessen sensibility very soon. An otherwise inaccessible sufferer could be supplied by means of a cane, umbrella, or fence rail. For years, says Prof. Wilder, I have carried a flat two-ounce vial of chloroform in a hip pocket. It has not yet been needed in a railway wreck, but it has often served as a speedy counter-irritant for the relief of inward pain. It is ready to dash in the face of an assailant, biped or quadruped, and has been emptied repeatedly to put out of misery some homeless cat. Finally, emptied upon their nostrils, it has induced several ferocious dogs to stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once. As a canine pacificator, chloroform is prompt and potent, and emergencies might arise when it could profitably replace the dangerous club in the treatment of human recalcitrants.

Messages to Departed Friends.

"A beautiful custom of the people of Siam," said Dr. T. O. Gregory of Pittsburg, "is one by which they do honor to their dead. At full moon in the fall three evenings are set apart to setting lighted candles of many colors afloat on the border of the sea, in the belief that they will be borne away to those who have passed out of this life. The broad, strong leaf of the plantain is folded into the shape of a boat, and in the middle of this simple structure, a tiny taper is fixed upright. Then at the moment when the water is silvered over by the beams of the rising moon the taper is lighted and the tiny craft is launched upon the waves. At first it makes its way very slowly along the edge of the ebbing tide; then wafted gently by the still evening air into the swifter current it drifts further and further away, until only a bright speck of light distinguishes it from the rippling surface of the sea. When the night is fine thousands of these little stars of light may be seen twinkling on the broad expanse of water, all wending their silent way toward the boundless sea, each one bearing silent messages to departed friends."—*Globe-Democrat.*

"If Nothing Happens"

You often say.—But accidents will happen.

Do you know that $24 a year will buy a $10,000 accident policy—the best written—with the oldest and best Mutual Accident Company in the world?

The United States Mutual Accident Association,

320, 322 & 324 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHARLES B. PEET, President. WM. BRO. SMITH, Secretary.

HENRY J. PEET, Manager Chicago Office, 1104 & 1106 Ashland Block Chicago.

LI PUT IN CO

THE CHINESE BISMARC DUCT THE W

Imperial Edict Asserts Ch Corea and Orders the C struction of Japanese V Found—The Japs Tell o Near Seoul—Strength Navy—France Agrees t tral.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispat from Tien Tsin, dated Aug. says: "The preamble of an just issued recites China's cl hundreds of years suzerainty and the constant assistance the vassal King to subdue re it continues, recently sent with this object in view out right also sent fused to withdraw them. It a transport carrying Chinese action has been condemned The Emperor places all the ties under Viceroy Li Hung protect the rights of the em ders the capture and destruc ships wherever found. It copy of the edict will be com representatives of foreign p

A dispatch to the Chron says: "It is reported that

COREAN WOM

fresh collision between Chinese troops in Corea. their recent defeat the Ja their whole available streng offensive, achieving a deci the Chinese. Details of the tomorrow."

HEAVY FIGHTING AT

Japanese Report a Vict Americans Cannot

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. cation of a battle between forces in Corea was receive Legation here tonight from at Tokio. The telegram st a portion of the Japanese marched against a much Chinese intrenched at Sha ensued, and after heavy fi were put completely to rou ber of prisoners and muni captured by the Japanese. the 30th the Japanese pr against Gasan. Shan Yen tween Seoul and Gasan, or fight between the Japanes sulting in the loss of 2,000 ported to have occurred.

It is the opinion of th here that the reports from containing rumors of the d nese at Gasan are probabl tions, though no dispatc fight at the latter place ceived.

A long telegram rec tion, confirming the offi sinking of the British tran reiterates the statements nese Government, that th made by the Chinese crui firing a torpedo on the Jap iwa Kan.

Much regret is express ficials that war should occ tory, as it will result in gr already poor people. The army in the country is sai be a serious affair. It is ful, however, whether Jap the battleground for the and the belief is expressed formidable attempt to overthrow the existing dy

It is reported that a nu have signified to Japan city their desire to enter of Japan during the pendi An ex-official of the Unit mer country calls attent by the laws of the United penal offense for an Am list in the military service Japan when engaged in at peace with the United

NO DOUBT THE WA

Minister Dun Confirms Strength on

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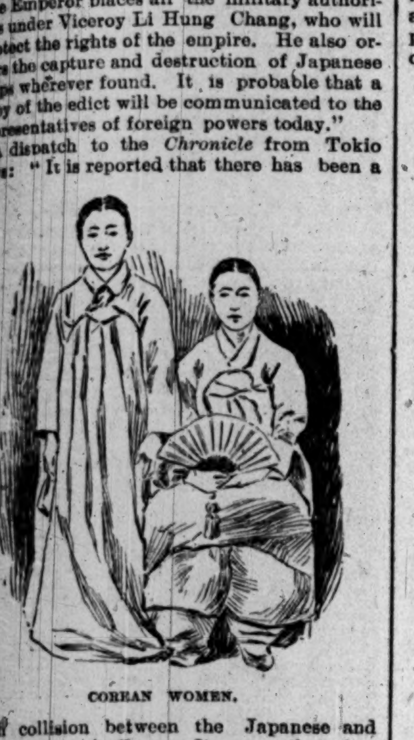
LI PUT IN COMMAND.

THE CHINESE BISMARCK WILL CONDUCT THE WAR.

Imperial Edict Asserts China's Rights in Corea and Orders the Capture and Destruction of Japanese Vessels Wherever Found—The Japs Tell of Their Victory Near Seoul—Strength of the Chinese Navy—France Agrees to Remain Neutral.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Tien Tsin, dated Aug. 2, 11:45 a. m., says: "The preamble of an imperial edict just issued recites China's claims in Corea, its hundreds of years suzerainty of that country, and the constant assistance it has rendered the vassal King to subdue rebellions. China, it continues, recently sent forces to Corea with this object in view. Japan without right also sent troops and refused to withdraw them. It has further sunk a transport carrying Chinese soldiers, and its action has been condemned by other powers. The Emperor places all the military authorities under Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who will protect the rights of the empire. He also orders the capture and destruction of Japanese ships wherever found. It is probable that a copy of the edict will be communicated to the representatives of foreign powers today."

A dispatch to the *Chronicle* from Tokio says: "It is reported that there has been a fresh collision between the Japanese and Chinese troops in Corea. It seems that after their recent defeat the Japanese assembled their whole available strength and took the offensive, achieving a decided victory over the Chinese. Details of the battle are expected tomorrow."



COREAN WOMEN.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT SHAN YENG.

Japanese Report a Victory Near Seoul—Americans Cannot Enlist Here.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Official notification of a battle between the Japanese land forces in Corea was received at the Japanese Legation here tonight from the Foreign Office at Tokio. The telegram stated that July 29 a portion of the Japanese troops at Seoul marched against a much superior force of Chinese intrenched at Shan Yeng. A battle ensued, and after heavy fighting the Chinese were put completely to rout and a large number of prisoners and munitions of war were captured by the Japanese. The morning of the 30th the Japanese proceeded to march against Gasan. Shan Yeng is situated between Seoul and Gasan, or Asan, where the fight between the Japanese and Chinese, resulting in the loss of 2,000 Japanese, is reported to have occurred.

It is the opinion of the legation officials here that the reports from Chinese sources containing rumors of the defeat of the Japanese at Gasan are probably gross exaggerations, though no dispatches referring to a fight at the latter place have yet been received.

A long telegram received at the legation, confirming the official account of the sinking of the British transport Kow Shung, reiterates the statements made by the Japanese Government, that the first attack was made by the Chinese cruiser Chin Yuan by firing a torpedo on the Japanese cruiser Naniwa Kan.

Much regret is expressed by the Corean officials that war should occur on Corean territory, as it will result in great hardships to an already poor people. The presence of a large army in the country is said by the Coreans to be a serious affair. It is considered doubtful, however, whether Japan will make Corea the battleground for the war already declared and the belief is expressed that it will make a formidable attempt to capture Pekin and overthrow the existing dynasty.

It is reported that a number of Americans have signified to Japanese officials in this city their desire to enter the military service of Japan during the pending war with China. An ex-official of the United States to the former country calls attention to the fact that by the laws of the United States it is made a penal offense for an American citizen to enlist in the military service of either China or Japan when engaged in a war with a country at peace with the United States.

NO DOUBT THE WAR IS REALLY ON.

Minister Dun Confirms the News—China's Strength on the Seas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Confirmations of the declarations of war between Japan and China are coming thick and fast to the State Department. Another one has been received from Minister Dun at Tokio, Japan, whose dispatch today was an unusually long one and gave the text of the notice by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the foreign representatives at Tokio concerning the differences between the two Oriental nations. The State Department gave out this afternoon the following statement in relation to this matter:

> Notice given by Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the foreign representatives at Tokio July 31, 1894: The Japanese Government having exhausted every honorable means to bring about a just and lasting settlement of the differences existing between Japan and China, and those efforts having proven wholly unavailing, the undersigned has the honor in fulfillment of the duty devolving upon him to announce to you that a state of war exists between Japan and China.

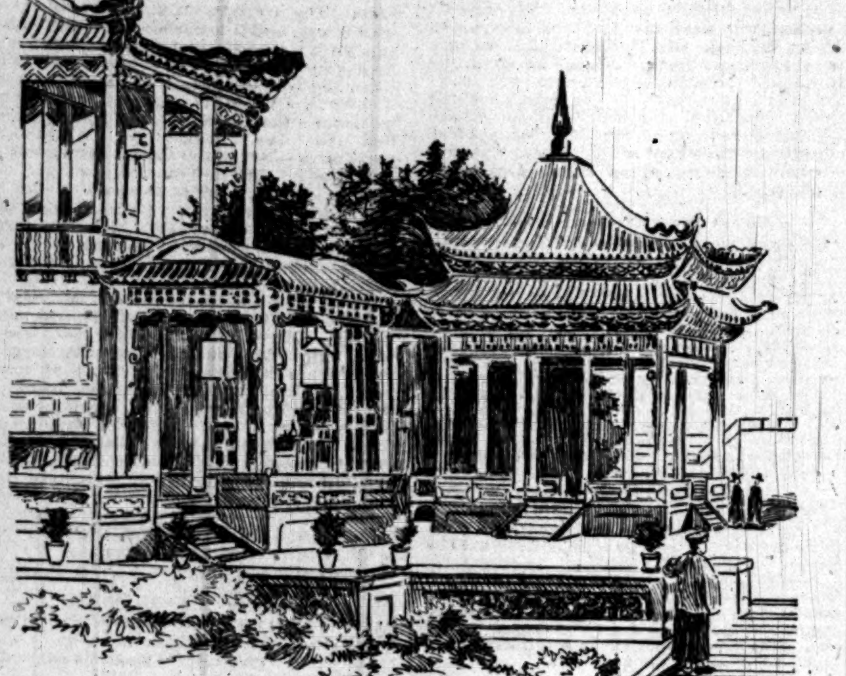
Secretary Gresham said he had nothing from Secretary of Legation Charles Denby at Pekin, and therefore presumed there were no developments from the Chinese side of the case. He has not been advised of the battle between the Chinese and Japanese troops, and for this reason has doubts of the authenticity of the reports concerning this occurrence. Minister Dun has not advised the department of any conflicts between the forces of the two nations since his dispatch of Sunday last, in which he announced that "there has been a collision at sea between the Japanese and Chinese in which the former were victorious."

The Chinese Legation in this city has been officially informed of the repulse of the Japanese at Asan, with a loss of 2,000 persons. The telegram containing this information was brief and gave no further details.

Within the last fifteen years China has acquired a considerable fleet and many of the ships are of a powerful character. The larger vessels were built in European yards, several of them in England, but the imperial arsenal of Foo Chow has produced torpedo cruisers, gunboats, and dispatch vessels. The fleet is divided into the North Coast squadron, the Foo Chow squadron, the Shanghai flotilla, and the Canton flotilla. The North Coast squadron, consists of four barbette seagoing armorclads, two of 7,280 tons and two of 2,850 tons; one turret ship of 2,320 tons; three deck-protected cruisers of 2,300 tons and 2,500 tons; four torpedo cruisers; a torpedo flotilla and eleven gunboats from 325 to 440 tons. The Foo Chow squadron consists of ten cruisers of from 1,400 to 2,480 tons; three gunboats, nine dispatch boats, and three revenue cutters. The Shanghai flotilla consists of an armored frigate, 2,630 tons, a gunboat, six floating batteries of wood, and three transports; and the Canton flotilla of three deck-protected cruisers and thirteen gunboats. The naval strength of China may be expressed thus:

Battleships: One first class, one second class, three third class, nine port defense vessels; cruisers: Nine second class, twelve third class A and thirty-five B; topedo boats: Two first class and twenty-six second class, thirteen third class, and two smaller boats.

The two finest in the Corean squadron and most modern of the Chinese warships were two powerful armored vessels that were built in Germany in 1888 and 1890. They are sister ships, the Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen. They were both reported sunk or captured, but later dispatches state that there was no naval engagement the 30th, the date on which these vessels are reported to have been lost or taken. They are of 7,335 tons displacement each, 6,000 horse-power, and a steaming capacity of fifteen knots. Their armor is steel-faced, fourteen and a half inches thick. Their batteries are four twelve-inch Krupp guns in two barbette towers, with a secondary battery of six six-inch or 100-pounder rifles, besides the usual equipment of rapid fire smaller guns. The swiftest cruiser belonging to China is the Foo Tsching, which was also built in Germany. It is 2,800 tons displacement, with eight-inch steel-faced armor. Its battery is two eight-inch Krupp rifles, 300-pounders, en barbette, protected by ten-inch steel armor, and four six-inch 100-pounders. The next best ships are two unarmored cruisers, the Nan Shuin and Nan Tuin, built at Kiel, Germany. They are of 2,500 tons displacement, carrying each two eight-inch English Armstrong guns, and secondary batteries of four 6-inch rifles, and an equipment of rapid-firing 40-pounders. Perhaps the most useful vessels of the Chinese navy are two fast unarmored cruisers, the Chao Yung and the Yang Wei, both built last year by Sir William Armstrong. They belong to the North China squadron, now operating in Corean waters. They have steel hulls, carry two 25-ton Armstrong guns—200-pounders—and a secondary battery of 4½-inch rifles—60-pounders—and also some 40-pound rapid-firing guns. The gunboats mentioned above carry only one heavy 28-ton rifle and two 4½-inch pieces. Two wooden corvettes are building at Stettin, Germany, to be armed each with two 35-ton guns, and a fast torpedo boat is being constructed by Yarrow.



A COREAN JOSS HOUSE.

FRANCE WILL OBSERVE NEUTRALITY.

Accepts England's Invitation—Nations Sending Warships to the Orient.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—France was the first government to accept Great Britain's invitation to observe strict neutrality during the war between China and Japan.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin says all deserters from the troops marching to Taku will be beheaded today.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin, from a German official source, says the gunboat Iltis witnessed the sinking of the Kow Shung. The crew of the Iltis rescued 150 Chinese who were struggling in the water.

A dispatch received here confirms the report that the Chinese were victorious over the Japanese in the recent battle at Asan, Corea.

The German cruisers Alexandrine, Arcona, and Marie, at present on the west coast of America, have been ordered to the far East in order to protect German interests.

MADRID, Aug. 3.—The cruiser Don Juan d'Austria has been ordered to Corea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.—It is believed here the United States steamship Charleston, now lying in the stream off Mare Island Navy Yard, fully equipped for sea, is soon to sail for the scenes of trouble in Asiatic waters. The cruiser's entire crew is in this city enjoying a shore leave of forty-eight hours.

CIVILIZATION HAS BEEN TOO RAPID.

Mikado Seeks War to Prevent His Own Overthrow, Says Prof. Clark.

Prof. E. Warren Clark of Rockford was in the city yesterday and talked a long time in an interesting manner to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE in regard to the Chinese-Japanese war. Prof. Clark and Prof. William E. Griffis went from Albany, N. Y., in 1871 to Japan, at the invitation of Katsu, the Admiral of the Japanese navy, to establish two scientific schools on the American plan. Prof. Clark's school was at Shidziuoka and Prof. Griffis' at Echizen. After they had conducted their schools with marked success for two years the policy of concentration was adopted and the Imperial University at Tokio was opened. In the new institution Prof. Clark was Professor of inorganic chemistry and physics and Prof. Griffis of organic chemistry. In 1875 Prof. Clark, partly because he discerned the rising cloud of opposition to foreigners, and partly because he wished to take a theological course of study, returned to this country. He was afterward graduated at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, and entered the Episcopal ministry. He has been a rector at Narragansett Pier and in Philadelphia, but is at present a lecturer on Oriental subjects.

Though he returned to America twenty years ago, his residence of four years in Japan under the most favorable circumstances possible for a study of its people and institutions and his close attention to its subsequent history makes the Corean difficulty a fascinating subject of thought with him and enables him to expound its real meaning intelligently. He invested it with a new meaning and a new interest in what he said to the reporter.

"Corea," said Prof. Clark, "is a pitiful country. It is a barren, unproductive, unattractive, and unprofitable land. Prof. Griffis has written a book about it and no one who has read his book will understand how Corea can be worth fighting about, as it is not. The present war, so far as Japan is concerned, is a counterpart of the Franco-Prussian war so far as France was concerned. Napoleon III. was a long while seeking some cause of war with Germany as a device for healing the internal dissensions of his own country, which at last reached an acute stage, and demanded a foreign war as the only possible means of unifying once more the French people. It is precisely for the same reason and with the same intent the Japanese Emperor is promoting with all his might a war with China over Corea. The traditional and inveterate hatred of the Japanese for the Chinese has been invoked to cure a most dangerous movement at home.

Discussions Arise Over Foreigners.

"This dangerous dissension in Japan concerns the foreigner. There has been going on in the country for several years a growing reaction against the progressiveness of its rulers. There never was a country in the world but Japan which has undertaken and carried through so many radical reformations in such a short space of time. The change which has taken place since I went there can be summarized only as a jumping out of the fourteenth century into the nineteenth. It all began in an anomalous way with the dethronement of the Tycoon and the establishment of the Mikado as the real ruler of the country.

"Up to that time the Tycoon had been the grand patron of foreigners and of the introduction of foreign civilization. But when he was overthrown his opponents became convinced of the wisdom of his course, and even excelled him in their encouragement of American and European ideas. Close upon the heels of this revolution in the political system came equally radical revolutions in the military system, in the feudal, social, and economic system, and even in the educational system. Caste was abolished, property rights were upheaved, religion was disturbed, and the very dress and language of the people were rudely altered. From being a medieval, agricultural country Japan aspired to the front rank of art, war, civilization, and learning. Telegraphs and railroads covered the land and fleets of war ships rode in its harbors.

"Now, I am free to say, all this glitter and parade of civilization has not made the Japanese a happier people. On the contrary, the radical and drastic character of the reforms and the endless number of them have been a source of deepest misery to the masses and have been carried out only by the most merciless application of brute force. Those two years which I spent in the remote district of Shidzuoka, before the new Japan, were the happiest years of my life. I never saw a white face, and my sole diet was rice and fish, with a few canned vegetables. But the amiable character of the people and the simplicity of society, so free from the scorching troubles and annoyances of a highstrung American civilization, fairly charmed me. But already the change had set in in the city, and when I removed to Tokio I was saddened and shocked at the difference. To tell you the truth, I absolutely pity the Japanese for the changes inflicted on them by modern civilization.

Reaction Threatens the Government.

"Now, like all movements which take place too rapidly, the great and multitudinous reforms introduced in Japan have had their reaction. The Conservative party has grown strong enough to suggest to the Emperor to make radical changes in his official entourage and to drive him to dissolve one of his Parliaments. Even in the institutions of learning the foreign professors, who gave the country its start in nineteenth century learning, have been discarded and native scholars put in their places. Indeed, the reaction has reached a stage where the stability of the government is threatened.

"Under the circumstances there is nothing left the Japanese Emperor but the Napoleonic expedient. Napoleon invoked the French hatred of Germany, and the Japanese Emperor invokes the Japanese hatred of China. For you have observed how, in the recent troubles, the Japanese are forcing the quarrel and forcing the fighting. The Chinese, who are comparatively phlegmatic, wake up slowly. But the events of the last few weeks have thoroughly aroused them, and awakened such a war spirit as they havs never displayed before. Everything therefore points to an obstinate and bloody struggle. The Japanese, on the other hand, are braver individually than the Chinese, and will die in the last ditch before they will yield. It has been their boast for centuries they have never been conquered.

"In my opinion, however, neither Russia nor England will permit either of the combatants to cripple the other. Russia cannot afford to have Japan destroyed, and England cannot afford to have China humbled. Both countries will insist, when the time comes, on the independence of Corea; which they intend shall serve as a buffer between the two belligerents. Russia has always acted with far sighted and adroit selfishness in regard to Japanese wars. During Japan's trouble with Formosa in 1872, Russia quietly slipped down to the Japanese Island of Saghalien, and occupied it. It has not only occupied it ever since, but with unequaled effrontery began to colonize also the more important contiguous Island of Yesso. There is no telling where it would have stopped if the Japanese Government had not sternly remonstrated, and formed a Yesso colonization department of its own, at the head of which it placed Gen. Capron of Washington, D. C., and began to populate the island with Japanese. In like manner, during the present troubles, Russia has sent a large army and six men-of-war from Vladiostock into Japanese waters, and you may rest assured territorial aggrandisement is the object."

GOING HOME, BUT NOT TO FIGHT.

Sam Moy Says Chinamen Have No Patriotism, and Soldiers' Pay Is Small.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Sam Chong, the first Chinaman to establish a home in this city and a resident of this place for ten years, left for Chicago this afternoon to join a large number of Chinese who will leave tomorrow for China. Chong goes to enlist as a soldier against the Japanese. Fifty Chinamen from New York passed through here this afternoon en route for San Francisco and China to join the Chinese army.

[Sam Moy, the wealthy South Clark street Chinese merchant, said last night in regard to the foregoing: "There is only a little truth in that dispatch. Sam Chong arrived here this afternoon and was in my place a few moments ago. He is thinking about taking a trip to China to visit his friends, but that is all. Over 2,000 Chinamen leave America every year for China to see their people. Over forty Chicago Chinamen left last week, but they have no idea of fighting in the Chinese army. They could not join if they wanted to. The Chinese regular army is made up of the lower classes and the soldiers are only paid $1.35 per month. No American Chinaman would work for that amount, as it is not a question of patriotism. China is divided into factions, and the present Emperor is greatly disliked by a large portion of the people. They would not fight for him unless compelled to. Most of the American Chinese are opposed to the Emperor. They care nothing about the war whatever."]

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

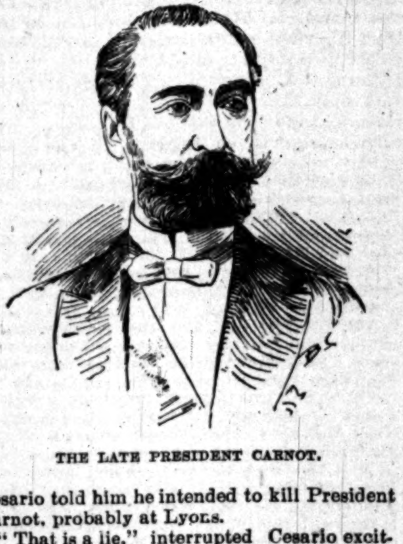
SANTO TO LOSE HIS HEAD FOR SLAYING CARNOT.

Jury at Lyons Finds Him Guilty as Charged, and After Sentence of Death Is Pronounced He Is Carried Away Cheering for Anarchy—Dr. Guzman Is Received by President Cleveland as Minister from the Provisional Government of Salvador.

LYONS, Aug. 3.—Santo Cesario, the slayer of President Carnot, was sentenced today to be executed by the guillotine. The jury decided the Anarchist's fate in less than half an hour. Santo will be awakened at daybreak some morning a few weeks hence and be put to death. Under the French law the Judge in passing sentence sets no time for its execution.

There were few people around the Palace of Justice when the trial was resumed. The court regulations and military guard were the same as yesterday and the prisoner was escorted into the dock handcuffed to two gendarmes and with two gendarmes bringing up the rear. The prisoner seemed even more defiant than yesterday and took his seat with a mocking smile upon his face.

Leblanc, the soldier who was a fellow-prisoner with Cesario at Marseilles, testified that Cesario told him he intended to kill President Carnot, probably at Lyons.



THE LATE PRESIDENT CARNOT.

"That is a lie," interrupted Cesario excitedly. "I never told you or any one else anything about my plans."

Leblanc continued: "Cesario confided to me that he was designated by lot."

"That is untrue," shrieked Cesario.

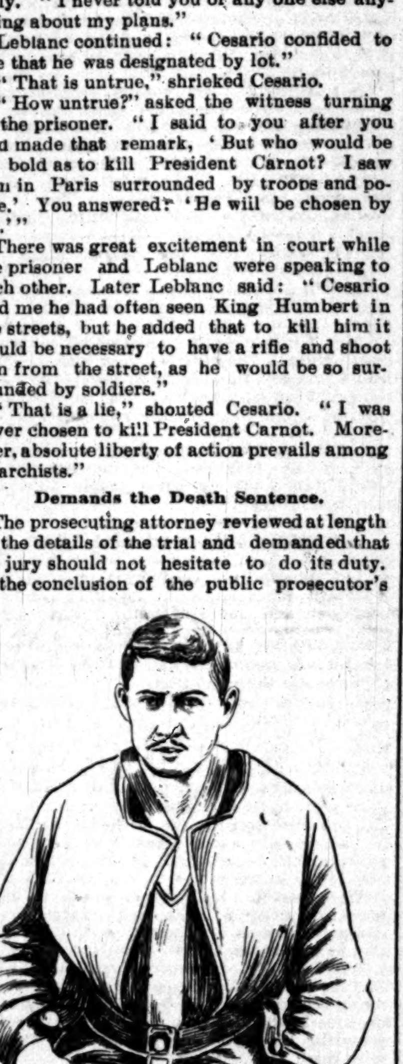
"How untrue?" asked the witness turning to the prisoner. "I said to you after you had made that remark, 'But who would be so bold as to kill President Carnot? I saw him in Paris surrounded by troops and police.' You answered: 'He will be chosen by lot.'"

There was great excitement in court while the prisoner and Leblanc were speaking to each other. Later Leblanc said: "Cesario told me he had often seen King Humbert in the streets, but he added that to kill him it would be necessary to have a rifle and shoot him from the street, as he would be so surrounded by soldiers."

"That is a lie," shouted Cesario. "I was never chosen to kill President Carnot. Moreover, absolute liberty of action prevails among Anarchists."

Demands the Death Sentence.

The prosecuting attorney reviewed at length all the details of the trial and demanded that the jury should not hesitate to do its duty. At the conclusion of the public prosecutor's speech there were visible signs of delight throughout the court-room at the eloquent denunciation of Anarchists, their doctrines, and their wretched tool Cesario, whose life, counsel insisted, the jury should render to justice, the law, and the rightful demand of civilized society.



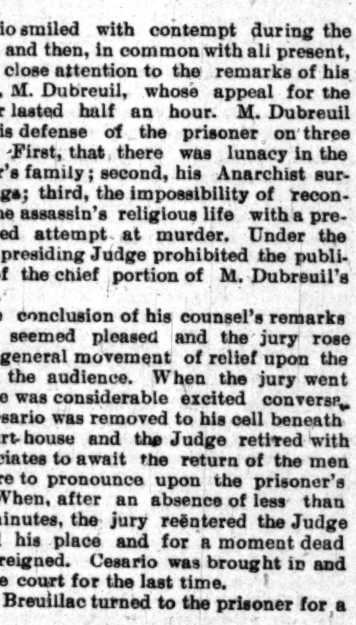
CESARIO SANTO.

[Anarchist and assassin. From a photograph taken in prison five days after the murder of President Carnot.]

Cesario smiled with contempt during the address and then, in common with all present, he paid close attention to the remarks of his counsel, M. Dubreuil, whose appeal for the prisoner lasted half an hour. M. Dubreuil based his defense of the prisoner on three points: First, that there was lunacy in the prisoner's family; second, his Anarchist surroundings; third, the impossibility of reconciling the assassin's religious life with a premeditated attempt at murder. Under the law the presiding Judge prohibited the publication of the chief portion of M. Dubreuil's address.

At the conclusion of his counsel's remarks Cesario seemed pleased and the jury rose amid a general movement of relief upon the part of the audience. When the jury went out there was considerable excited conversation. Cesario was removed to his cell beneath the court-house and the Judge retired with his associates to await the return of the men who were to pronounce upon the prisoner's guilt. When, after an absence of less than thirty minutes, the jury reëntered the Judge resumed his place and for a moment dead silence reigned. Cesario was brought in and faced the court for the last time.

Judge Breuillac turned to the prisoner for a moment and then, addressing the jury, asked the latter the formal question: "Is Cesario Santo Geronimo guilty or not guilty of the crime of assassinating the President of the Republic?"



M. CASIMIR-PERIER.
[President of France.]

There was some confusion as the interpreter translated to the prisoner what was said, but audible over the interpreter's voice was the reply of the foreman of the jury: "Guilty, without extenuating circumstances."

There was deep silence as the verdict was translated to Cesario, who received it with a smile of cynical contempt.

When the speeches were finished the interpreter read, in a monotonous voice, Cesario's own statement. It consisted of the usual glorification of anarchy and a reference to his "high motives," etc. The Judge ordered it to be suppressed.

Assassin Condemned to Die.

The presiding Judge, so soon as the prisoner was acquainted with the jury's finding, arose and speaking directly to the assassin said: "The court condemns Cesario Santo Geronimo to death. You have three days in which to appeal to the Court of Cassation."

To this Cesario returned a scornful shout of "Vive la Revolution Sociale," but his smile vanished. The anarchical cry was hardly out of his mouth when the gendarme handcuffed to the prisoner jerked him towards the door leading to the cells beneath the court. This door was opened hastily, Cesario was hurried through, and as he disappeared a feeble cry of "Courage, comarades, vive l'anarchie" was heard echoing from the stone corridor through which the assassin was being hurried.

M. Dubreuil, the prisoner's counsel, gave notice of appeal, and in so doing asked that the presiding Judge's charge to the jury at the opening of the session be entered on the records.

GUITTEREZ GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED

President Cleveland Receives Dr. Guzman as the Minister of Salvador.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Dr. Guzman, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, today presented to the President his credentials as Minister for Salvador, which office he recently accepted in addition to his other commission. He will conduct the negotiations touching the disposal of Ezeta and other Salvadorean refugees now on board the U. S. S. Bennington.

Dr. Guzman received his credentials two weeks ago, but owing to the absence of a report from United States Minister Baker recommending the recognition of the new government he has not been presented. The President, however, has concluded at last that the Guitterez Government is a de facto government and today recognized it provisionally, as was evidenced by this response made to the Minister when he had presented his credentials:

> Mr. Minister—It is very agreeable to me to receive from your hands the letter whereby the Provisional President of Salvador accredits you to this government in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Desiring ever to maintain and still further develop the ties of friendship and intimate intercourse which naturally attract the government and people of the United States to their neighbors of the Latin-American system, I welcome you on behalf of my countrymen as the representative of the provisional administration of Salvador, and I am sure I fitly express the sentiments of the people of the United States in wishing for the Salvadorian neighbors all the peace and prosperity, all the benefits that a wise and stable government can bring. It adds to my pleasure, Mr. Minister, that the choice of a representative of Salvador has fallen upon one who already, by long and honorable association with this government and people as an envoy of another Central American republic, has gained an intimate knowledge of the questions affecting the mutual interests of that region and the United States. I beg you to accept my promise of sincere coöperation in all that may advance good will and promote beneficial relations between them as unreservedly as I accept your assurances to that high end.

Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio has left Washington, having surrendered his position as counsel for Gen. Antonio Ezeta and staff, the Salvadorean refugees now aboard the United States ship Bennington en route for San Francisco. It is expected counsel will be engaged at San Francisco to sue out a writ of habeas corpus as soon as the vessel arrives within the jurisdiction of the courts. Doubtless Dr. Guzman, the new Salvadorean Minister, also will have counsel on hand to serve the extradition warrants for which application has been made to the State Department, and thus the matter will be settled judicially on its merits, to the relief of the State and Navy Departments, which have found Ezeta to be a white elephant on their hands. The charge upon which special reliance will be placed by the Salvadorean Government in its application for Ezeta's extradition is that he robbed banks, but as the General will contend that the money was taken as a "forced loan," well known in Central American practice, and was applied to meet war expenses, it probably will be held that the offense was political and therefore that Ezeta is not subject to extradition. There has been some change in the attitude of the State Department toward this question and at present it would rather welcome a judicial determination of the case.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Horatio Rubens and Mr. De Quesda left this evening for San Francisco, where, as soon as the Bennington arrives, they will institute habeas corpus proceedings to release Gen. Antonio Ezeta, the Salvadorean refuge. Messrs. Hoyt and Rubens have been retained as counsel by ex-President Carlos Ezeta, Antonio Ezeta's brother.

WELLMAN'S PARTY IN GREAT DANGER.

Baron Nordenskjold Believes a Relief Expedition Should Be Sent North.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The *Times* says: "The Royal Geographical Society has received the following telegram from Baron Nordenskjold: 'The steamer Ragnvald Jarl, which conveyed the Wellman expedition to the Polar regions, has been crushed in the ice near Walden Island. Six men, who were with the expedition, have returned to Norway. The other members of the party continued northwards on the ice, but it is evidently impossible for them to penetrate far, and the expedition is likely to return, very much exhausted, to the Swedish houses at Mossel Bay. These houses are excellent, but the provisions they contain will not be sufficient. In August and September there will probably be no ice between Enyl and Icefjord, and Mossel Bay will then be accessible. I think a relief expedition is desirable.'"

The *Times*, commenting on the foregoing, says Baron's Nordenskjold's opinion deserves the most serious attention. It is too late, it remarks, to express an opinion on the foolhardiness of the expedition. Mossel Bay may be beset by ice early in the season and it is to be hoped the party will get safely out of their rash adventure. Doubtless Mr. Wellman's countrymen will not delay in taking steps to prevent the possibility of a lamentable catastrophe.

The German tank steamer Heligoland, which sailed from Philadelphia July 20 bound for Hamburg, passed the Lizard today. The Heligoland has a cargo of 1,200,000 gallons of naphtha in bulk. This is the first time that naphtha has ever been shipped in bulk across the Atlantic, the dangerous character of the fluid having heretofore deterred its shipment in that way.

GREAT BRITAIN TIGHTENS ITS GRIP.

Its Minister to Nicaragua Will Preside at the Central American Conference.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 3.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The fact that British Minister Gosling has been selected to preside at the conference to be held in Guatemala Nov. 3 to discuss the project of a Central American union is considered significant, in view of the desire of England to extend Belize by taking territory from Yucatan, its endeavor to purchase a portion of Honduras, and its recent interference in the Mosquito coast.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Aug. 3.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A committee to arrange the preliminaries for the conference of the representatives of the Central American republics in reference to a union will meet here Sept. 15. At the conference, to be held in November, each country will be represented by its President or his proxy and two Commissioners.

SET BACK FOR NICARAGUANS REPORTED

Said to Have Attacked Bluefields and Been Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 3.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Chief Clarence's Commissioners have started for home on the schooner Bessie, which they chartered and freighted with arms and ammunition. There is an unconfirmed report that the Nicaraguans attacked the bluffs at Bluefields and were repulsed with heavy loss, Gen. Cabezas being wounded.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica, Aug. 3.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A Nicaraguan brings a report, which is not generally credited, that the Mosquito Chief, Clarence, is preparing to retire to Pearl City, being hard pushed. It is known there has been hard fighting and that Clarence's attack on Rama was repulsed.

ECUADOR TO DEMONETIZE SILVER.

It Will Adopt a Paper Currency Based Upon Gold.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The *Times* has received advices from Ecuador to the effect that the Congress intends to demonetize silver and adopt a paper currency based upon gold.

Output of Nitrate to Be Increased.

IQUIQUE, Chile, Aug. 3.—The nitrate fields promise a large increase in output for 1895.

Brevities by Cable.

EDWARD BLAKE, M. P., COMING HOME.

Edward Blake, M. P., the distinguished Canadian Liberal and Irish Nationalist, sails for Canada Aug. 11 from England.

DR. HERZ IS SENTENCED.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama lobbyist, has been sentenced at Paris in contumaciam to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs.

BRAZILIAN INSURGENTS FLEEING.

Brazil denies the story cabled from Buenos Ayres Wednesday to the effect that 3,000 insurgent troops are marching upon Porto Alegro. On the contrary, the insurgents are fleeing before the government troops.

THEY DON'T AGREE.

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Goodness, gracious! If I'd known how it was I wouldn't have come. It's no use.

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION, Is from the pen of the distinguished author, W. H. Parker, M. D., a noble benefactor, who reaches the very roots and vitals of disease, and is enabled to apply sure remedies.—[Dr. Camover, U. S. Army.

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WM. H. PARKER, M. D., the author, and chief consulting physician of the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass., May be consulted in person or by letter.

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GRIEF ABOUT A BALL.

ANSON REFUSES TO PLAY WITH THE ONE FURNISHED.

Umpire Lynch Says It Is All Right and Orders the Game to Proceed—Uncle Won't Play and the Game Is Given to Louisville, 9 to 0—Brooklyn and New York Break Even, So Do Philadelphia and Baltimore—Washington, St. Louis, and Cleveland Win Their Games.

Brooklyn took sixth place from Pittsburg yesterday. The standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	84	54	30	.643
Baltimore	81	51	30	.630
New York	83	51	32	.614
Cleveland	82	48	34	.585
Philadelphia	80	43	37	.538
Brooklyn	81	43	38	.531
Pittsburg	85	45	40	.529
Cincinnati	83	39	44	.470
Chicago	83	36	47	.434
St. Louis	88	37	51	.420
Louisville	85	28	57	.329
Washington	85	25	60	.294

National League games scheduled for today are: Chicago at Louisville, St. Louis at Pittsburg, Cincinnati at Cleveland, Brooklyn at New York, Washington at Boston, and Baltimore at Philadelphia.

GAME IS GIVEN TO LOUISVILLE.

Anson Takes a Turn at Kicking Over the Baseball and Loses a Game.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—When Umpire Lynch walked out to call today's game he was approached by Brown and Anson, each of whom had a package of baseballs. After yesterday's game Anson telegraphed President Young the balls furnished by Louisville were punky, and after several telegrams had passed the League President finally ordered him to get some balls of Secretary Batman of the Louisville club, which had recently been shipped the latter from league headquarters. Umpire Lynch took the balls furnished by the Louisville club which were out of the same package as those given Anson. He ordered Chicago to play and when Anson refused he gave the game to Louisville, 9 to 0, and the spectators were refunded their money.

New York, 17; Brooklyn, 3.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Nearly 8,000 persons saw the New York Giants and Brooklyn Bridegrooms play two games at Eastern Park this afternoon. The first game resulted in a walkover for the Giants. The score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Fuller, ss	2	1	1	3	0	Griffin, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Burke, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Corcoran, ss	1	1	3	2	2
Davis, 3b	2	1	0	0	2	Tredway, lf	1	2	2	0	1
Doyle, 1b	4	4	10	0	1	Burns, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Ward, 2b	1	1	1	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	0	0	1
V'Haltren, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Earle, 2b	0	0	0	3	1
Murphy, rf	2	1	2	0	0	Kinslow, c	0	2	2	1	0
Farrell, c	2	3	3	1	0	L'chance, 1b	0	1	8	2	1
West'rvelt, p	2	1	0	1	0	Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
						Daub, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Gastright, p	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	17	15	21	6	3	Totals	3	8	21	11	6

Brooklyn..........2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
New York..........2 1 0 6 2 0 6—17

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; New York, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; New York, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; New York, 9. Base on balls—Off Daub, 5; off Gastright, 1; off Westervelt, 3. Three-base hits—Corcoran, Burke. Two-base hits—Tredway, Fuller, Davis, Murphy (2), Westervelt, Doyle (2). Hit by pitched ball—Van Haltren, Davis. Umpires—Hoagland and Emslie. Time, 2:14.

Brooklyn, 7; New York, 6.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The second game was not a pitiless battle by any means. Both teams hit the ball hard. Brooklyn won the game mainly through timely hitting when they had men on bases. Attendance, 7,905. The score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, c.f.	2	2	2	0	0	Fuller, ss	0	1	1	4	2
Corcoran, ss	0	1	3	3	0	Burke, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Tredway, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Davis, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Burns, rf	0	2	2	1	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	11	1	1
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	2	3	1	Ward, 2b	2	2	1	1	0
Dailey, c	1	1	3	1	0	VnHalt'n, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Lachance, 1b	2	3	9	0	0	Murphy, rf	2	3	2	0	0
Shindle, 3b	1	1	3	0	0	Wilson, c	1	1	4	0	0
Kennedy, p	1	2	0	3	0	Clark, p	0	3	0	1	1
Totals	7	13	27	11	1	Totals	6	10	24	8	5

Brooklyn..........1 3 0 0 2 0 1 0 *—7
New York..........0 1 0 4 0 0 0 1 0—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; New York, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; New York, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4; New York, 0. Base on balls—Off Clark, 1; off Kennedy, 3. Struck out—By Clark, 3; by Kennedy, 3. Three-base hit—Tredway. Two-base hits—Murphy, Clark, Dailey, Lachance, Shindle. Sacrifice hit—Tredway. Double play—Corcoran, unassisted. Hit by pitched ball—Fuller. Wild pitch—Clark. Passed ball—Dailey. Time, 2:06. Umpires—Emslie and Hoagland.

Philadelphia, 14; Baltimore, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 3.—Philadelphia downed the Baltimore team in great shape in the first game today. They batted perfectly and the visitors did not make much out of Taylor's curves. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	0	1	2	0	0	McGraw, 2b	1	1	1	2	1
Boyle, 1b	0	0	6	1	0	Keeler, r f	0	1	2	0	0
Cross, 3b	4	2	0	0	0	Brouth'rs, 1b	0	2	12	2	1
D'leh'nty, lf	3	3	0	0	0	Kelley, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Thomps'n, rf	1	3	4	0	0	Brodie, c f	1	1	0	0	0
Hallman, 2b	2	2	3	1	2	Reitz, 3b	0	2	0	4	0
Grady, c	2	2	5	2	0	Jennings, ss	1	1	3	3	2
Sullivan, ss	1	0	6	2	1	Robinson, c	0	2	2	2	2
Taylor, p	1	4	0	2	0	Esper, p	0	1	2	2	0
Totals	14	17	27	8	3	Totals	3	11	24	15	6

Philadelphia......2 0 1 0 4 1 1 5 *—14
Baltimore.........0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 8; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hits—Grady (2), Taylor, McGraw, Reitz. Three-base hits—Brouthers, Thompson. Stolen bases—Thompson (2), Sullivan. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 4; off Esper, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Brodie. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Esper, 2. Passed balls—Grady, 2. Time—2:10. Umpire—Campbell.

Baltimore, 16; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 3.—The second game was one of the biggest fiascos played this season on the local grounds. The battery work of the home team was very weak, and the visitors piled up hit after hit. The game was called after the end of the seventh inning. Attendance 8,700. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	0	0	2	0	0	McGraw, 3b	2	1	1	2	0
Boyle, 1b	1	1	4	1	0	Keeler, rf	3	3	2	0	0
Cross, c	1	2	5	1	0	Br'thers, 1b	3	3	9	0	0
Del'anty, 3b	0	0	1	0	1	Kelley, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Thomps'n, rf	0	0	0	1	0	Brodie, cf	1	2	0	0	0
Hallman, 2b	0	2	1	2	0	Reitz, 2b	3	3	3	4	0
Turner, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Jennings, ss	2	1	1	5	0
Sullivan, ss	1	1	3	2	1	Clarke, c	0	1	4	0	0
Harper, p	0	0	0	0	0	McMahon, p	1	3	0	1	0
Weyhing, p	0	1	1	1	0						
Totals	3	7	20	8	2	Totals	16	18	21	12	0

NOTE—McGraw hit by batted ball in second inning.

Philadelphia......0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3
Baltimore.........4 2 3 2 4 1 0—16

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Baltimore, 4. Two-base hits—Cross (2), Hallman, Brouthers. Three-base hit—Reitz. Stolen bases—Brodie (2), Reitz. Double play—Jennings-Brouthers. First base on balls—Off Harper, 2; off Weyhing, 7; off McMahon, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings. Struck out—By Harper, 1; by Weyhing, 3; by McMahon, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Campbell.

Washington, 8; Boston, 4.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Young Mercer pitched for the visitors and but for his clever twirling they would have been easy marks, as the team played poor ball. Tim Keefe, the veteran pitcher, made his first appearance as an umpire and not one of his many hard decisions were questioned. The score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Joyce, 3b	2	1	0	2	1	Lowe, 2b	1	0	3	4	0
Hassam'r, rf	2	1	0	0	0	Long, ss	1	1	0	5	1
Abbey, cf	2	4	4	0	1	Duffy, cf	1	2	5	1	0
McGuire, c	1	1	4	1	3	McCarthy, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Selbach, lf	1	1	4	0	0	Tucker, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
C'rtwrig't, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	Nash, 3b	0	0	2	1	1
Sheibeck, ss	0	1	4	5	1	Bannon, rf	1	1	1	0	0
O'Rourke, 2b	0	0	3	0	0	Ryan, c	0	0	1	0	0
Mercer, p	0	1	0	0	1	Conn'ton, c	0	0	5	1	0
						Nichols, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Stivetts, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	10	27	8	7	Totals	4	4	26	14	3

Note—Mercer out for running out of line.

Washington........2 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 1—8
Boston............2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4

Earned runs—Washington, 3. Two-base hits—Abbey, Bannon. Three-base hit—Hassamaer. Passed ball—Connaughton. Stolen bases—Joyce (2), Abbey, Duffy, McCarthy, Long. Double plays—Duffy-Lowe-Long-Bannon; Long-Lowe-Tucker. First base on balls—McCarthy, Nichols, Hassamaer, Joyce, Selbach, O'Rourke. Time—2:03. Umpire—Tim Keefe.

St. Louis, 8; Pittsburg, 6.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 3.—Pittsburg lost today's game through stupid base running and poor coaching in the ninth inning. A sensational catch of a liner near the fence by Shugart and the Browns' hard hitting were the features. Attendance 2,000. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	0	3	0	1	Dowd, lf	2	2	3	0	1
Smith, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Ely, ss	3	3	4	7	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	9	1	1	Miller, 2b	2	1	3	3	0
Stenzel, cf	1	1	4	0	1	Connor, 1b	1	3	12	2	0
Bierba'r, 2b	2	3	0	6	0	Shugart, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Glasscock, ss	0	2	3	4	0	Cooley, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Hartman, 3b	0	0	2	0	1	Peitz, 3b	0	1	0	1	2
Merritt, c	1	2	4	1	0	Twineham, c	0	2	1	3	0
Gumbert, p	1	3	1	3	0	Hawley, p	0	0	1	3	1
Totals	6	11	27	15	4	Totals	8	13	27	18	4

Pittsburg.........1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2—6
St. Louis.........3 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 1—8

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 4. Two-base hits—Bierbauer (2), Merritt, Shugart. Three-base hits—Stenzel, Dowd, Ely, Connor (2). Home run—Ely. Stolen bases—Donovan, Cooley (2). Sacrifice hits—Donovan (2), Beckley. First base on balls—Off Gumbert, 3; off Hawley, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Stenzel. Struck out—By Gumbert, 3; by Hawley, 1. Passed ball—Twineham. Time—2:10. Umpire—Gaffney.

Cleveland, 11; Cincinnati, 5.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 3.—Cleveland defeated the Cincinnatis this afternoon by better batting. McKean put the ball over the right field fence for the second time this season. Up to the ninth inning the Cincinnatis made but three hits off Young's delivery. Attendance, 875. The score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Childs, 2b	2	2	1	1	0	Latham, 3b	0	2	0	3	1
Burkett, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Hoy, cf	0	0	2	0	0
McKean, ss	2	3	4	4	1	Holliday, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Blake, rf	0	2	2	0	0	McPhee, 2b	1	1	2	4	0
O.Tebeau, 1b	0	1	5	0	1	Parrott, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
O'Conn'r, 1b	0	1	6	0	0	Canavan, rf	1	0	3	0	0
G.Tebeau, cf	1	1	4	0	0	Smith, ss	0	1	0	2	1
McGarr, 3b	2	3	1	3	1	Murphy, c	1	1	5	1	0
Zimmer, c	1	1	3	0	0	Cross, p	1	0	0	2	0
Young, p	2	1	0	2	0						
Totals	11	16	26	10	3	Totals	5	6	24	12	1

NOTE—Murphy out for running out of line.

Cleveland.........1 1 2 0 0 3 3 1 *—11
Cincinnati........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 8. First base by errors—Cleveland, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Cincinnati, 8. First base on balls—Off Young, 3; off Cross, 2. Struck out—By Young, 1; by Cross, 4. Home runs—McKean, McGarr. Three-base hits—McKean, Young, McPhee. Two-base hits—Blake, Zimmer, Parrott. Sacrifice hits—Burkett, Zimmer. Stolen bases—Childs (2), McGarr, Latham, Cross. Double play—Smith, Latham, and McPhee. Hit by pitched ball—By Young, Holliday; by Cross, Blake. Umpire—Hurst. Time of game—1:45.

St. Louis Ballplayers Threaten a Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The St. Louis Baseball club is on the verge of mutiny. The members have not been paid for nearly six weeks and a half dozen threaten to go on a strike. A leading member says: "There isn't a man in the club, with perhaps the exception of Miller, who cares whether the club wins or not. We are liable to be fined or suspended if we make an error." The suspension of Pitcher Clarkson was removed yesterday.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Minneapolis, Toledo, Grand Rapids, and Detroit Winners of Games.

Kansas City lost a game yesterday, which allowed Minneapolis to regain third place. The percentages to date are as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Sioux City	78	51	27	.654
Toledo	80	46	34	.575
Minneapolis	81	44	37	.543
Kansas City	80	43	37	.538
Grand Rapids	86	42	44	.488
Indianapolis	79	37	42	.468
Detroit	80	32	48	.400
Milwaukee	70	22	48	.314

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 3.—The Millers won today's game by hits at opportune times and clean, sharp fielding. The score:

Minneapolis.......2 0 4 0 2 1 0 1 0—10
Indianapolis......0 0 0 1 0 0 2 3 1—7

Batteries—Baker and Burrell; Pepper and Murphy. Hits—Minneapolis, 9; Indianapolis, 9. Errors—Minneapolis, 2; Indianapolis, 5.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 3.—Kansas City got a batting streak in the ninth and tied the score, but lost the game in the tenth on a wild play by Klusman. Kling was knocked out of the box. Attendance, 3,000. The score:

Kansas City....4 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 5 1—14
Toledo.........1 2 1 0 0 8 1 0 0 2—15

Hits—Kansas City, 18; Toledo, 19. Errors—Kansas City, 5; Toledo, 4. Batteries—Kling, Daniels, and Donahue; Hughey and McFarland.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 3.—Carroll's home run in the eighth inning with two men on bases won the game for Grand Rapids. The score:

Sioux City........0 0 0 1 2 0 3 1 1—8
Grand Rapids......2 2 2 0 0 0 0 3 *—9

Batteries—Jones and Kraus; Parker and Spies. Hits—Sioux City, 14; Grand Rapids, 9. Errors—Sioux City, 2; Grand Rapids, 3.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 3.—Baker in misjudging two fly balls in the third inning while playing in left for Long, who was injured, practically lost the game for Milwaukee. The score:

Milwaukee.........0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Detroit...........2 0 6 0 1 0 0 0 0—9

Hits—Milwaukee, 7; Detroit, 18. Errors—Milwaukee, 1; Detroit, 2. Batteries—Stephens and Lohman; Borchers and Jantzen.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

Jacksonville, Peoria, and Rock Island Win Victories Yesterday.

Yesterday's games made a complete shake-up in Western Association percentages. Omaha, St. Joseph, and Peoria are tied for second place. Lincoln, through defeat yesterday, dropped from fourth to sixth place. The standing of the clubs now is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Rock Island	77	43	34	.558
Omaha	77	41	36	.532
St. Joseph	79	42	37	.532
Peoria	77	41	36	.532
Jacksonville	78	41	37	.526
Lincoln	75	39	36	.520
Des Moines	78	36	42	.462
Quincy	75	25	50	.333

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 3.—The score was today:

Omaha.............1 0 2 1 0 0 0 4 0—8
Jacksonville......4 1 3 0 2 1 2 2 0—15

Batteries—Whitehall and Fear; Carrisch and Bell. Hits—Omaha, 13; Jacksonville, 14. Errors—Omaha, 3; Jacksonville, 1.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 3.—The home team won an easy victory today. The score:

Peoria............1 0 5 7 2 0 0 2 0—17
St. Joe...........0 1 3 0 1 0 1 0 1—7

Batteries—Dillon and Terrien; Bristow and Armstrong. Hits—Peoria, 21; St. Joseph, 6. Errors—Peoria, 7; St. Joseph, 1.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 3.—Rock Island strengthened her first place position by defeating Lincoln today. The score:

Rock Island.......0 0 0 2 4 0 1 5 2—14
Lincoln...........0 1 1 0 3 0 2 0 0—7

Batteries—Sonier, Andrews, and Sage; Barnes and Speer. Hits—Rock Island, 17; Lincoln, 12. Errors—Rock Island, 4; Lincoln, 3.

'VARSITY DEFEATS SOUTH PARKS.

Phillips, Though Crippled, Pitches Well, but Is Erratic at Times.

It was an uphill game that the young men from South Park played with the 'Varsity men yesterday afternoon, and the summit of the hill was never reached. Phillips, the crippled twirler of the South Parks, pitched a strong game, but was erratic. Rothschild and Wilson fielded brilliantly. The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	So. Parks.	R	B	P	A	E
Nichols, p	3	3	0	3	0	Wilson, c	1	0	8	2	0
Stagg, ss	2	0	0	3	2	Gleason, c.f.	1	0	0	1	1
Brown, 1b	2	1	10	0	0	Miller, ss	1	0	2	2	1
Rothsc'd, 3b	0	2	2	2	3	Montg'ry, 1b	0	1	2	0	1
Bowers, c.f.	0	1	2	1	0	Hayes, 2b	0	0	3	1	1
Pike, c	0	0	6	1	2	Quinn, lf	0	1	1	0	1
Thatcher, r.f	1	2	0	0	0	Belox, 3b	0	1	3	2	2
Wilson, l. f.	2	0	0	0	0	Berger, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Simons, 2b	2	0	1	2	1	Phillips, p	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	12	9	21	12	8	Totals	4	3	21	8	8

'Varsity...............1 3 2 1 0 3 2—12
South Park.............2 1 0 0 0 0 1—4

Three-base hit—Nichols. Sacrifice hits—Stagg, Hayes. Bases on balls—Stagg, 4; Brown, 3; Simons, Wilson, Miller, Hayes. Stolen bases—Stagg (2), Brown (2), Nichols, Montgomery, Wilson, Miller, Gleason. Double play—Rothschild-Simons-Brown. Struck out—Wilson, 2; Simons, Pike, Bowers, Phillips, 3; Belox, Montgomery, Miller, Quinn, Berger. Wild pitches—Phillips, 2; Nichols. Passed balls—Pike, 3; Wilson, 2. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Barker.

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 13; Wilkesbarre, 6.
At Erie—Erie, 5; Binghamton, 6.
At Providence—Providence, 5; Syracuse, 1.
At Springfield—Springfield, 6; Scranton, 5.

Miscellaneous Baseball Games.

At Clinton, Ia.—Clinton, 11; Chicago Franklins, 3.
At Lebanon, Ind.—Lebanon, 17; Vincennes, 11.
At Kokomo, Ind.—Kokomo, 10; Elwood, 9.
At Fulton, Ill.—Franklin Parks, 3; Clintons, 12.

MISSISSIPPI AMATEUR REGATTA.

Catlins of Chicago Meet Defeat from the Westerns of St. Louis.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The first racing of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association and the Missouri Rowing Association at the New Clifton Terrace course took place today. The water was low in the river and dead because of a new dam at the head of the course, but some good rowing was nevertheless seen by the large crowd. The summary:

First race, junior pair oared sculls—Contestants, Westerns of St. Louis, Fredericks and Lemp; Modocs of St. Louis, Arendt and Stuetzer. The Westerns won in 11:14, distance one and one-half miles, with a turn.

Second race, junior single scull—Modocs, Bentz; Westerns, Roessler and Mohnkorn; North Ends, Van Beek and Blankemeister; Lurlines of Minneapolis, Bromley.

In the trial heats the winners were Roessler and Van Beek. In the final Roessler's seat broke and Van Beek won easily in 10:48½, same distance.

Third race, senior, single scull, quarter mile dash, free for all—Entries: Westerns, Koenig; Modocs, Gastreich; North Ends, Van Beek; Lurlines, Bromley. All withdrew but Koenig, who went over the quarter mile course in 1:19.

Fourth race, junior double sculls—Minnesotas of St. Paul, Langford and Bend; Modocs, Miller and Peterson; Westerns, Roessler and Hessemann; Catlins, Griffiths and Avery.

In the preliminaries the winners were the crews from the Minnesotas and the Westerns. In the final Langford and Bend won in 9:28¼.

Fifth race, junior, four-oared shells—Westerns, Fredericks, bow; Lampe, second; Blattner, third; Shulte, stroke; St. Louis, Wittman, bow; Reid, second; Gaerish, third; Meicel, stroke: Modocs, Voerd, bow; Andreas, second; Johnson, third; Harrer, stroke; North Ends, Stuerman, bow; Weisenbern, second; Grubbits, third; Herman Kirtman, stroke.

In the preliminaries the Westerns defeated the Modocs and the St. Louis defeated the North Ends.

In the final the Westerns and the St. Louis locked each other. St. Louis was first in but as they were responsible for the foul the referee gave the race to the Westerns. Time, 10:15.

CANADIAN AMATEUR REGATTA.

Trial Heats Are Rowed in Rough Water at Hamilton Beach.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—About 1,500 people witnessed the trial heats in connection with the fifteenth annual regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen at Hamilton Beach this afternoon. The weather was unpleasantly cool, with a strong westerly breeze, which made the course choppy. The Minnesota four-oared crew was one man short and did not start in the fours today, but will row in the senior doubles tomorrow. The first heat today for the senior fours had four entries, but the Minnesotas of St. Paul and the New York four were scratched, leaving the Dons of Toronto and the Leanders of Hamilton to fight it out between them.

The second heat had three starters. Argonauts (Toronto), the Torontos, and Detroits. It was a good race but the Argonauts won by three lengths. This leaves the Leanders (Hamilton), Dons, Argonauts, and Torontos to row in the finals tomorrow.

The pair oared race had three entries, but the Argonaut's (Toronto) crew No. 2 was scratched, leaving the struggle to the Vespers of Philadelphia and crew No. 1 of the Argonauts (Toronto). The Vespers took the water first and won easily by a dozen lengths. The trial heats in the senior singles had to be postponed until tomorrow, owing to rough water. J. S. McDowell of the Delawares of Chicago will start in this race. The summary:

Senior fours—First heat, Dons (Toronto), won; Leanders (Hamilton), second. Time, 10:05. Second heat, Argonauts (Toronto), won; Torontos, second; Detroits, third. Time, 9:10.

Pair-oared race, final—Vespers (Philadelphia), won; Argonaut No. 1 crew, second. Time, 10:37.

Lincoln Park Yacht Club Races Today.

The Lincoln Park Yacht club is making extensive plans for the club regatta to be held off Lincoln Park this afternoon. The steamer Chief Justice Waite has been chartered as a guests' boat. Much interest attaches to the winners of this race, as it will probably decide the winner of the Paulsen Trumpet for the season of 1894. The sloop Valiant has already won at Racine, Milwaukee, and Green Bay; the schooner Hawthorne at Racine. The Phantom did not go to Green Bay, so if winds are favorable, Saturday will be the real trial between these speedy sloops. Among schooners the Hawthorne, Crusader, and Toxteth have never settled their respective merits. In the second class sloops the Arrow will make her first effort in a race. In the fourth class the Aloysious is a new and untried favorite.

Another Scotch America's Cup Yacht.

GLASGOW, Aug. 3.—It is reported that a yacht is being built on the Clyde to challenge for the America's Cup. The yacht is being built, according to the report, for a syndicate at the head of which is Lord Provost Bell of Glasgow. Mr. Bell, it will be remembered, was the nominal owner of the Thistle, which, however, really belonged to a syndicate of Clyde yachtsmen. The syndicate building the new boat is practically the same as that which ran the Thistle. Watson has designed the new yacht, it is said. She is being built by Fife of Fairrie.

Wabash, Ind., Bicycle Races.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Three thousand people attended the bicycle meet at the fair grounds in this city today. The summaries:

One mile novice—Keller, Wauseon, O., won. Time, 2:41.

Half mile open—Bonfield, Indianapolis, won. Time, 1:14 4-5.

One mile, boys under 16—Thomas, Wabash, won. Time, 3:14.

One mile, handicap—Lytle, Logansport, won. Time, 2:20 4-5.

One mile, open—Black, Fort Wayne, won. Time, 2:32½.

Two mile, lap—Black, Fort Wayne, won. Time, 6:04.

Three mile, handicap—Grosspickle, North Manchester, won. Time, 7:54½.

Wabash County championship—Summerland, Wabash, won. Time, 3:00¼.

Bicycle Races at Clinton, Ia.

CLINTON, Ia., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—A strong wind prevented time in the bicycle races today. The summary:

One mile novice—John Betzeer won, W. I. Anthony second, A. H. Bannister third. Time, 2:57.

Two mile open—Roy Upton won, W. J. Wilson second. Time, 6:07.

Saturday's Local Cricket Games.

Games in the Cricket Association championship schedule for today are as follows:

At Pullman—Pullman vs. Chicago at 2 o'clock. The teams announced are: Pullman—Cummings, Dunn, Warde, Langham, Goodyer, Scowcroft, Butcher, Thompson, Heseltine, Philpot, Turner.

Chicago—Smith, Ogden, Ruxton, W. Coen, G. Coen, W. Sterling, Morrison, Gifkins, Manners, McHale, A. N. Other.

At Garfield Park the Albion and St. George clubs will meet for their second game in the competition at 2 o'clock.

Albion—Jaffray, Watson, Campbell, Harris, Duke, Balster, Alex. Henderson, Andrew Henderson, A. Tansley, J. H. Rodger, H. Kent, J. Roberts.

St. George—C. Howell, Littlejohn, Mundie, Taylor, Thompson, Lovegrove, Petter, Bateman, Bray, Terrell, Pigott.

The Wanderers will play a club match at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue.

At Ridgeland the Cicero and Ramblers will play at 2:30 o'clock.

The scheduled game in the President's Cup competition between the Chicago and Wanderers second elevens was forfeited by the former not being able to raise an eleven.

Hatley Easily Wins from Maggioli.

Hatley and Maggioli played the fifth and last of their 300-point series in their 1,500 point match at balk line, Hatley winning the series 300 to 166, and match 1,500 to 1,063. Hatley's high run was 33, Maggioli's 47. In the match Hatley's grand average was 9 6-166 and Maggioli's 7 106-166.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Jack Evans knocked out Barney Phelps in one round here Tuesday night.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—G. Daniel Kleinfelder, years ago the catcher of the then celebrated Athletic Baseball club of this city, died last night.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Marty Hogan, the premier center-fielder of the Pennsylvania League, has accepted Capt. Comiskey's terms and will join the Reds at Cleveland.

GLASGOW, Aug. 3.—John Younger, an iron merchant, has paid $3,400 for the Valkyrie, formerly the property of Lord Dunraven. It was sunk in collision with the Satanita and subsequently raised.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Arrangements have been perfected whereby Ottumwa will have a mile racing track after this season and a reorganized trotting association. The track will be laid out with the start a quarter from the grand stand, and it will only be three-fourths of a mile in length, the horses repeating the first quarter.

RICHMOND, Ky., Aug. 3.—Peggy Jackson, residing here, claims to be the mother of Peter Jackson, the pugilist. She is 70 years old and the mother of eleven children. She had a son Peter who left home when only 16 years old and she lost track of him. Peter was born Sept. 16, 1854. Jackson's biographers claim he is an Australian, but he says he is a Southern born man. He has been searching for his mother for years.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Express Suburban Trains from Randolph Street.

CENTRAL I. C. R. R. ROUTE

Beginning Monday, Aug. 6, express suburban train service will be extended to Randolph street. Trains will leave Randolph street at 7 a. m., and every fifteen minutes thereafter until 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday, stopping at regular station (not over viaduct) at Van Buren street, and at Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, Sixtieth, Sixty-third, and Sixty-seventh streets, leaving Grand Crossing and intermediate stations at same time as already advertised for the service between Van Buren street and Grand Crossing.

Dr. W. A. Hammond's Animal Extracts.

Cerebrine for the brain, Cardine for the heart, Medulline for nervous affections (locomotor-ataxia, epilepsy, etc.). Whitfield, No. 240 Wabash avenue. Dale & Sempill, 135 Clark.

N. B.—Chicago's most popular and enterprising dental firm, the first to depart from high prices in favor of the masses.—*Daily News*. Extracting free; no pain. Good set, $5 and $6; $8 best set. Gold filling half usual rates. Drs. McChesney, Randolph and Clark streets.

WHOSE WIFE WAS SHE

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING A SUDDEN DEATH.

Woman Drops Dead in Chicago and Now Two Husbands Claim Her Remains—Identity of the Body Is Peculiarly Involved by Means of a Railroad Ticket and a Trunk—Coroner McHale in a Quandary—Green Goods Sharper Cleverly Arrested by Would-Be Dupes.

Coroner McHale has had on hand for solution for three or four months past a remarkable question of identity in regard to a corpse. April 17 a woman arrived in Chicago and went directly to the Atlantic Hotel and five minutes later dropped dead. The inquest held the next day did not prove her identity, so the body was embalmed and after ten days more was photographed and buried at Waldheim. Since then a remarkable and interesting controversy has raged concerning her identity.

The woman's trunk was marked "B. Sampson," but she had in her pocket a railroad ticket from San Francisco to Philadelphia signed "Mrs. Lang." Acting on the ticket clew, Mr. McHale telegraphed to the authorities in Philadelphia and in a short time received a telegram from Leon Lang, No. 3889 Aspen street in that city, claiming the corpse was his wife's. He said she had been in the West two years and was expected in Philadelphia at just the time of her death. Mr. Lang followed his telegram to Chicago, bringing with him a likeness of his wife, which strongly resembled the photograph of the corpse. But when he came to the baggage he was completely nonplused, as he could not account for either the trunk or its contents. As Mr. McHale could not decide in his favor he returned to Philadelphia, but still claims the corpse and the money, amounting to $125, found on it.

Matters remained in this condition until recently, when A. B. Sampson, a well-known and wealthy resident of Tucson, Ari., wrote to Mr. McHale claiming the corpse was his wife's. He said he was married to her ten years. She had written to him from San Francisco April 13, saying she was going to the East, and was to travel in company with a woman she had met on the train. Her intention was to sail for Calcutta, India. What is more, Mr. Sampson gave a perfect description not only of the trunk but of each and every separate article in it. He also sent his wife's photograph, but there the mystery began, for it bore no resemblance whatever to the photograph of the corpse. Mr. Sampson was informed he could not possibly have the corpse under these circumstances. But he was not to be discouraged so soon, and has employed E. R. Reed, No. 90 Washington street, to prosecute his claim.

The Coroner still reserves his decision, and in the meanwhile spends his spare moments speculating on the mystery. According to the best theory he can devise the dead woman was Mrs. Lang, and was traveling in company with Mrs. Sampson from San Francisco to Philadelphia. The two women in some way got their trunk checks interchanged. The remaining point is to account for the disappearance of Mrs. Sampson. But this does not present much of a difficulty either. There is a strong presumption Mrs. Lang was taken ill and concluded to stop over in Chicago. If this was so, Mrs. Sampson would have sailed for Calcutta without hearing of her death. She would find herself with the wrong trunk, but she could not help herself, and as she was wealthy it was no great inconvenience. Even this theory, however, would involve the getting at a piece of through baggage before it reached its destination. The matter is therefore still open for ingenious people to exercise their wits on.

GREEN GOODS MAN IN A TRAP.

Marks Meyers Arrested While Transacting a Bargain in Bogus Currency.

Marks Meyers, the Chicago police say, is a man who has caused them a good deal of trouble. They say he came from Russia to Chicago not long ago and his financial methods are of a kind they don't like. At any rate they have been watching him for some time. Hereafter it will be much easier to watch him than it has been of late, and the circumstances leading up to this state of affairs seem to be about as follows:

A few days ago Mr. Meyers—the police say he sometimes calls himself P. Lamford—called on B. Cohen and Marcus Lowenthal, who are in business together at No. 685 West Indiana street. Mr. Meyers produced some beautiful crisp $1 bills and offered to exchange them for common, ordinary, every day money at the rate of $100 for $15. Mr. Cohen and Mr. Lowenthal agreed with Mr. Meyers that his money was good looking and made arrangements with him to meet them on Blue Island avenue near Twelfth street yesterday afternoon. They promised to have with them $300, which they were to exchange for $2,000 of Mr. Meyers' money. They didn't say anything to Mr. Meyers, however, about giving the police a tip on the appointment. Later it occurred to them if they should give Meyers their $300 and get his $2,000 in exchange and then the police should fail to arrest Meyers they would be in a pretty pickle. So they fixed up a nice roll of brown paper.

The three men met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, according to arrangement, and made a hurried exchange of securities. Mr. Meyers got what he supposed was a roll of bills amounting to $300 and the partners got what they thought was a small fortune inclosed in a locked sachel.

Just then Detectives Kelly and McClain, who have been watching Meyers for weeks, arrived on the scene. The party went to the Central Station, where the sachel was examined. It contained brown paper.

DEMANDS A CLOSE INVESTIGATION.

Woman's Alliance Makes Charges Against House of the Good Shepherd.

Members of the Woman's Alliance make grave charges against the management of the House of the Good Shepherd in connection with a demand that the institution be opened to investigation and be compelled to report monthly to the city or county authorities the disposition of prisoners committed to its charge. The alliance has for some months been making an effort to secure the admittance of a committee to the house. At yesterday's meeting, held at the Palmer House, the subject was again brought forward for discussion. Concerning the alliance's contention the Secretary, Miss Laura Fixen, said: "The attention of the alliance to the House of Good Shepherd, was called by the receipt of a postal card some time since by a police matron from an inmate of the house, who wrote that she was a prisoner in the house for seven years when she had been committed for seven months. The card asked the matron to come to the relief of the writer. The alliance desired to have the inmates interrogated by a committee to ascertain if this was true and if there were others who were being kept beyond their sentence. Admission was refused. We went to the Chief of Police for permission. He said he had no authority over the house; that as it was doing its work under a State law the proper person to give the permission would be the Governor. We have written to the Governor. A reply was received from him today. The substance of it I cannot give, as we will have to see some other person concerning the question of admission. The institution, while receiving prisoners under legal sentence, does not report to any one the fate of prisoners. The bridewell reports every month the names of those received, their sentences, and the names of those discharged. This institution does not. So far as the public is concerned or the departments of justice there is no way of finding out what becomes of these women and children." The Woman's Alliance demands that the institution be placed on the same plane as any other public or semi-public institution intrusted with the execution of the orders of courts.

HOW FRITZ DEALT IN WHISKY.

Story of a Porter Who Took One Man's Stock and Gave It to Another.

A. L. Jaynes, a saloonkeeper at No. 5448 Lake avenue, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon by Justice Wallace in $300 bonds on a charge of receiving stolen property. M. Barkowski, who keeps a saloon next door, was the complaining witness. It was brought out at the trial that Jaynes had had a porter named Fritz, who also had access to Barkowski's place. It is alleged that every morning he would take a case of whisky or some other liquor from Barkowski's place to Jaynes' and the latter would sell it over the bar. It was also alleged Jaynes told him if he would do this he should never want for a home. For some time Fritz continued to supply Jaynes with whisky from Barkowski's stock, but the latter finally discovered the thefts, being unable to account for the rapid disappearance of his whisky and no material increase in his receipts. He suspected Fritz and also offered him a home if he would tell what he had done with the whisky. Fritz, thinking he had a home secured in any event, confessed, and Barkowski had Jaynes arrested. The evidence against him was considered sufficient, and Justice Wallace held him over.

MAKES TWO ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Mrs. Nellie Burchfield Throws Herself into the Lake Twice.

Mrs. Nellie Burchfield, aged 24, No. 1927 Calumet avenue, made two attempts to commit suicide yesterday. Police Officer Roach discovered the woman at 10 o'clock in the morning at Nineteenth street just as she had thrown herself into the lake. Officer Roach pulled her out of the water and she immediately made another effort to drown herself. The officer finally succeeded in taking her home. Mrs. Burchfield is a widow and is said to be a victim of melancholia. Her sister, Miss Degan, who lives with her, gave the following explanation of Mrs. Burchfield's conduct: "My sister's husband, who was a lawyer, died four years ago in the East. Mr. Burchfield left his wife in easy circumstances, but since his death she has mourned continually and has been subject to intense attacks of emotional melancholia. We have suspected that she might attempt something of the kind for several months and have kept watch on her. Her relations with the rest of the family are entirely pleasant."

Money for a Worthy Cause.

Bishop Samuel Fallows, No. 967 Monroe street, is receiving subscriptions for the benefit of the family of Mority Akra, who lost his life in saving the lives of a family of children in a fire. The mother had gone to carry the dinner pail to her husband and had locked four children in an upper room. When the building was wrapped in flames Akra rushed into it and brought them all out. Unfortunately he learned there was still an infant child in an upper room, and in going back to find it he himself was burned to death. Bishop Fallows is endeavoring to raise money enough to give his family a modest home. Subscriptions should be sent directly to him.

Judge Horton Calls Him.

Judge Horton has ordered James Sramik, No. 671 South May street, to explain what disposition he made of a verdict of $200 obtained for his son against W. C. Ritchie. The court was told that the father had retained $200 collected in a personal injury suit for the boy and threatened to shoot any court officer who served papers on him in his son's interest. A Deputy Sheriff was given the court's order and instructed to bring Sramik before Judge Horton.

Killed by an Elevator.

By the unexpected rise of an elevator from the first floor of the National Life Insurance Building, Nos. 159 to 163 La Salle street, yesterday afternoon, L. Lewis, elevator boy, was caught between the cage and door sill and horribly crushed. The elevator continued to rise until the boy was released and his mangled body fell into the basement. Officer Woods summoned the Central detail ambulance, but young Lewis died before being removed to a hospital. The remains were taken to the County Morgue.

Claim Attorney Edward A. Morse.

Corporation Counsel Rubens has appointed Edward A. Morse Special Assistant Corporation Counsel to take charge of the claims of the railroads and others against the city growing out of the recent strikes. Mr. Morse has been for some years a practitioner at the Chicago bar. Before coming here he served a term as Probate and County Judge at Huron, S. D. He is a graduate of Cornell University. His former home was Dixon, Ill.

Hop Fiends Fined.

Five keepers of opium resorts were fined $100 and thirty inmates $5 each by Justice Bradwell yesterday morning under the recently enacted ordinance regulating such establishments. They were the first defendants prosecuted under its provisions. The keepers raided were: Lee Pin Kee, No. 326 Clark street; Jim Moy, No. 478 State street; Lang Wah, No. 326 Clark street; Wan Sing, No. 180 Custom-House place; and Moy Sing, No. 429 Clark street.

Reskin's Hard Luck Story.

Simon Reskin, who threw stones through the windows at George M. Pullman's residence, Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue, was taken into Justice Foster's court yesterday morning by police officers, who found him sleeping in an alley off Michigan avenue. He said he had nothing to eat and no place to sleep, and was discharged on his promise to no longer use the streets as a lodging-house.

Dies from an Operation.

J. B. Mansur died at Mercy Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning, the result of an operation for appendicitis. He was a prominent real estate owner of Indianapolis. He and his wife were en route to Northern Michigan a week ago, but were unable to go beyond Chicago on account of Mr. Mansur's ill health. The remains were taken to Indianapolis last night for interment today.

Lieut. John P. Beard Suspended.

Lieut. John P. Beard of the Maxwell Street Station was suspended yesterday by Chief Brennan charged with violating a department regulation against soliciting promotion. Beard failed to distinguish himself during the strike and charges against his conduct then may be preferred.

Items.

The State's-Attorney's office ordered 300 cases stricken from the Criminal Court calendar yesterday.

The First National Bank of Chicago yesterday began attachment proceedings against the Haynes Millinery company, No. 126 Wabash avenue, on a claim for rent arrears amounting to $4,466.

Officer Myron Kisselberg stopped a runaway horse Thursday afternoon near Desplaines Street Station and saved several children from injury. The officer was dragged some distance and was severely injured.

Attorney William B. Keep is again in litigation in the courts. Last evening he was made defendant in a suit filed in the Circuit Court by Fred E. Hawley, in assumpsit for money advanced by the plaintiff to the attorney.

William Lewis was fined $15 by Justice Foster yesterday for injecting cocaine into his arm on the street Thursday night. In court he was almost overcome by a desire for the drug and asked to be sent to the Washingtonian Home.

Mr. Seyster of Oregon, Ill., declined to serve as assistant to United States District Attorney Dixon and Morris Rosenthal was appointed in his place yesterday. Mr. Rosenthal has been Assistant State's-Attorney and an associate of W. S. Forrest.

The Count and Countess Piolo Caselli are at the Auditorium Annex. The Count was attached to the Italian commission during the Exposition and met his wife, then Miss Phelps of Yazoo Delta, Miss., in Chicago. They were married last week at the home of the bride's father.

Benjamin Tufts, the railway mail service clerk who was arrested Wednesday afternoon for stealing from the mails, was released on bail yesterday by Commissioner Hoyne. His bond of $3,000 was signed by H. N. Higinbotham, who signed the bond at the request of Tufts' friends at Wilton Junction, Ia., who put up security.

WE MUST HAVE SOME FUN.

A Suggestion to People Who Sometimes Look for Amusement.

Some sort of amusement or recreation is as essential to a generally good condition of body and mind as food and rest. What to do and how to do it often becomes a perplexing problem.

Among the many valuable features of the Encyclopedia Britannica is that of affording amusement. Reading the different volumes, skipping about from one theme to another, is all the recreation some people want. Others, however, crave some positively amusing and interesting pastime. There is nothing in the way of either ancient or modern games and sports, indoor or outdoor amusements that is not given in the Encyclopedia Britannica, and besides this a glance through the pages frequently reveals possibilities for fun-making that might never be otherwise suspected. This is thorough in all it contains, and if a person has an idea of cards for a momentary diversion all kinds of games are explained, and, moreover, many tricks which can be performed with the pasteboards are described.

When a work of such universal advantages as the Encyclopedia Britannica can be obtained by the saving of 10 cents a day it behooves every one not possessed of it to secure it. This is exactly what THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is doing now. This paper is furnishing the public the entire work complete in twenty-five volumes for 10 cents a day, payable monthly.

Call at THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Reading Room and Encyclopedia Headquarters, No. 109 Adams street, opposite the Postoffice, and examine the work. If you cannot call mail a postal and a volume will be sent you for inspection. You are sure to be interested.

FINE DAY IN AUGUST.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY ONLY 62 DEGREES.

This Is Recorded as the High Notch Touched by the Mercury—Sky Was Clear and Bright—Lake Breeze Was Blowing at a Twenty-two Mile an Hour Rate—Barometer Was High and More of It Is Promised—Cold Wave Comes as Much Needed Relief.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1894.—Temperature, 62°; sky clear and bright; that lake breeze getting in its work at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour or less; barometer high and more of it coming.

What do you think of that for a fine August day? Everybody in town enjoyed it. Even down among the skyscrapers it was cool and bright, and just breezy enough to be right. There was no need for umbrellas, and in the evening the resuscitated spring overcoat was in evidence. Nobody had occasion to melt his collar or mop a perspiring brow.

Take it altogether, it was a regulation Chicago summer day, bright, bracing, and breezy. Chicago was, in fact, about the luckiest town in the country for weather. New York and the other towns along the coast, as usual, had the worst of it. It was hot there. The cool wave did not strike the coast towns, and it is doubtful if it will today. New York was wallowing around all day with the mercury at 86°, a superabundance of sunshine, and no lake breeze or any other sort of breeze. Vagrant wisps of fog floated in from the ocean to add mugginess to the heat. In Washington it was worse—88° in the shade—and in Boston it was 80°. The whole Atlantic coast was more or less hot. In fact, outside of one little spot away out in San Antonio, Tex., where the mercury stood at 96°, the coast towns were the hottest places in America.

This wave started Aug. 1 in the extreme Northwest, along the British line. Next day it was cooling the Dakotas and the next it passed over Wisconsin and descended upon Chicago. Here, of course, the lake breeze came into play; all day yesterday it blew gently from the northeast, north, and northwest. It brought the mercury down to 48° early in the morning and during the afternoon it went up to 62°, a satisfactory point. It remained there during the early part of the evening. The cool wave set Chicago almost in the center of an area of high barometer, covering the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley and stretching southward to Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Further to the southwest, along in Texas, the barometer was lower and there were some fine showers. There were little rain-storms, too, along the St. Lawrence and the upper Atlantic coast. But all around the edge of the "high" which centered at Chicago it was hot. Out in the corn belt, where the drought is shriveling everything, there was no relief. The crops there are still parching.

Here in Chicago the fine weather will continue. "Fair and slightly warmer" is the local prediction.

DRINKING BY NEW YORK WOMEN.

The Bad Habit Is Said to Be Greatly on the Increase.

New York Letter in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*: Considerable speculation has been indulged in with reference to the alleged growth of the drinking habit among New York society ladies. I alludge merely to common rumor—not being "in society" as defined by Mr. McAllister. Whatever the truth as to that may be—and I'm inclined to believe the stories somewhat overdrawn, common rumor is such an awful liar—there is little doubt but that the open drinking of women in general is greatly on the increase. How far the thing is carried secretly or privately I have no means of knowing beyond the occasional sad revelations of the divorce courts. Open drinking in public resorts is so common, however, that we must regard the silly yarns about brandy flasks, cocktail opera-glasses, creme de menthe fans, and all that sort of thing as wholly unnecessary rot. There is very little attempt longer at concealment on the part of either men or women. Respectable women may be seen at any public restaurant in the act of taking a preliminary cocktail with their male escorts. They may be seen drinking in restaurants, during shopping hours of the day without escorts. The side doors, or "family entrances," of the saloons in residential neighborhoods are familiar to them. These places invariably have private rooms for women, and they may enter there alone or in pairs, or accompanied by their husbands or other male escorts at any hour of the day and till 12 o'clock at night without fear of molestation or insult. That this privilege is being generally used and enjoyed must be apparent to any observer. Formerly it was confined to the poorer quarters of the town and to women with no particular reputation to lose. Nowadays, however, the private "parlors" of the saloons on the aristocratic West Side are nightly filled by respectable women. They can be seen entering these places in broad daylight any day, and the women trade is now an important consideration to every proprietor. The effect is seemingly to make such places more orderly and to drive out disreputable people. But how about the women who are bringing about this reform? And is this an evidence of the so-called "emancipation of women?"

Japanese Soldiers.

A British officer, who apparently knows, says that it "would be as reasonable to charge brave men armed with pitchforks against brave men armed with rifles as to pit, man for man, the Chinese in their present condition against the Japanese." "Of all native and colonial troops I have seen, and I have seen most of them," says he, "I would, next to Goorkhas, prefer a regiment of Japanese. They are brave, temperate, patient, and energetic, and at this moment the Chinese, whatever might be done with them, are 200 years behind." There is a gymnasium in every Japanese barracks.

Reduced Rates South Via C. & E. I. R. R.

On Aug. 7 the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will sell round trip tickets to certain points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida at one fare for the round trip, good returning until Aug. 27. Stop-over privileges allowed south of the Ohio River. Chicago ticket offices, No. 230 South Clark street, Auditorium Hotel, and at Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn streets.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AUG. 3.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

Imperial Council Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for the United States and Canada, Chicago; incorporators, B. S. Harris, Thomas Labough, and Henry Graham.

The Chicago Deutsch-Amerikanische Typographical Union No. 1, Chicago; incorporators, Oscar Roessle, Paul Weiland, Rein Smith, and others.

Mattoon Telephone company, Mattoon; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, James H. Clark, George N. Buck, I. A. Lumpkin, John W. Gay, Louis Katz, J. A. Hamilton, and F. N. Henley.

Chicago-Fulton Fruit, Coal, and Pottery company, Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Pulaski J. Bryan, Louis A. Bryan, and John T. Hanna.

Germania Compressed Yeast company, Chicago; capital stock, $1,200; incorporators, Vaclav Topinka, Robert Tenchgraber, and August Fietz.

A. E. Goodfellow Lumber company, Chicago; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, Alfred E. Goodfellow, William C. Blauvelt, and Reuben T. Reeve.

Faultless Custom Pants company, Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, William B. Martin, M. L. Coffeen, and R. H. Stoll.

Mutual Construction company, Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; general construction business; incorporators, A. P. Williams, E. A. Meyer, and Frederick Apel.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
William Slater, Ada Kentich	28—22
Rex White, May Kilburn	25—20
Emil Johnson, Selma Anderson	29—25
Fauanda Beumouth, Annie Brice	35—34
James Walker, Louise Ottis	25—20
Michel Mohr, Annie Motz	28—24
Jan Matuska, Katie Ulazna	40—41
Carl Resch, Agnes Horn	45—32
Istvan Baita, Sophie Kes	28—23
Carl F. Granath, Ida Magnuson	29—28
Edward Cooper, Flossie Moore	60—45
Joseph Wlekinski, Martha Urban	31—31
August Topper, Ulricka Jonson	36—40
James Madson, Ella Milian	31—25
Solomon Sparkman, Ella Stanchfield	46—45
Fred Taracon, Jennie Culver	25—23
George Tomlinson, Sarah Macdonald	26—30
John Camozatis, Katrzyna Juszkati	22—20
John Goldstern Jr., Mary Lemke	19—20
Hermann Ketz, Annie Pienikowski	25—18
William Dixon, Emma Lee	36—36
John McGee, Elizabeth Means	43—33
Michael O'Brien, Mary Finley	30—29
Harmon Johnson, Magdalena Anderson	47—27
Anton Sauvnor, Paula Macziewicz	28—24
Josef Inkrvuct, Marie Dettoff	22—23
Sagurd Anderson, Rogna Gudmundson	21—21
John Lee, Ida Eberts	24—19
Andrew Anderson, Elise Swanson	28—34
Oscar Nymburg, Mathilda Johnson	21—21
Arthur Collingwood, Bessie Gilbert	22—21
William Beaupre, Josephine Rock	22—21
Ogden Meader, Alta Hayden	25—16
Jacob Nemer, Annie Richrk	32—18
Thomas Brown, Lizzie Moses	24—21

DEATHS.

FULLERTON—The funeral services of the late Thomas C. Fullerton will be held at Christ Church, Ottawa, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 5, at 2:30. Friends from Chicago can take Rock Island train leaving the Van Buren Street station at 10:35 a. m., and return leaving Ottawa at 5:27 p. m.

KNILL—Aug. 2, 1894, at South Haven, Mich., Francis Charles, infant son of C. P. and Anna Knill, aged 5 months and 24 days. Funeral from residence, 377 Woodside-av., Saturday at 3 p. m. to Graceland Cemetery.

OLIVER—At 24 South Homan-av., Friday, Aug. 3, Mr. John Oliver, aged 58 years and 10 months. Funeral from his late residence Sunday, 5th inst., at 1:30 p. m. By carriage to Graceland.

O'MALLEY—Aug. 3, 1894, Bridget, widow of the late Martin O'Malley, aged 72 years, beloved mother of Patrick, John, and Martin O'Malley, and Mrs. Mallen, Mrs. Burke, and Mrs. McCormick. Funeral Monday at 10 o'clock from residence, 84 Superior-st., to Cathedral of Holy Name, where solemn mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SAMUEL—Mathilda, wife of George B. and mother of Harry, Arnold, Philip, Nettie, and Lionel Samuel, and Sarah Franklin. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 5, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Waldheim from 94 Johnson-st. New York papers please copy.

WEST—Thursday, Aug. 2, 1894, at 7 p. m., Minnie C., beloved wife of W. N. West, aged 32. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 5, from the residence of Charles Chandler, 65th-st., Chicago Lawn, at 11 a. m., to Mount Hope Cemetery. Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois, fair, warmer, variable winds becoming south.

Indiana, fair, north winds.

Upper and Lower Michigan, fair, slightly warmer, north winds, becoming variable.

Wisconsin, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota and Iowa, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming south.

Missouri and Kansas, fair, warmer, northeast winds, becoming southeast.

North and South Dakota and Nebraska, fair, warmer, southeast winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxim'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours
Abilene	30.02	68	78	E.	Rain	1.38
Bismarck, N. D.	30.08	76	80	S.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.80	78	80	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	60	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Cairo, Ill	30.06	72	78	N.	Clear	
Charleston, S.C.	29.96	80	86	S. W.	Fair	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.00	68	70	S.	Clear	
Chicago	30.14	62	62	E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	72	78	N. W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.04	62	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Davenport, Ia.	30.10	70	76	N. E.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	30.00	76	76	W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.14	74	78	N. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.04	60	62	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas	30.14	70	72	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Duluth, Minn.	30.08	70	72	N.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	29.92	78	84	E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Erie, Pa.	30.00	62	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Galveston, Tex.	30.02	82	86	S. W.	Fair	
G'dHaven, Mich	30.08	56	64	N. W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.00	64	68	N. W.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	29.78	86	90	W.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	30.10	76	78	Calm.	Clear	
Indianapolis	30.08	66	74	N W.	Clear	
Jacksonville	29.98	78	88	S.	Fair	
Kansas City, Mo	30.18	70	74	N.	Clear	
Knoxville	29.94	70	84	N. E.	Cl'udy	.04
La Crosse, Wis.	30.12	70	74	N. W.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark						
Louisville, Ky.	30.02	74	80	N.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich	30.06	60	62	N. W.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn	30.02	78	86	N. E.	Clear	
Miles City	29.82	84	86	S. E.	Fair	
Milwaukee	30.10	62	68	S. E.	Clear	
Minnedosa	30.00	76	80	S. E.	Clear	
Montreal	29.80	64	80	S. W.	Fair	
Moorhead	30.12	70	74	N.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	29.96	76	88	S. W.	Cl'udy	.22
New York City	29.84	78	86	S.	Cl'udy	.70
Omaha	30.16	74	76	N. W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.92	64	70	W.	Cl'udy	
Palestine	29.98	82	96	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Pierre, S. D.	30.04	78	80	S. E.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.02	64	78	N. E.	Clear	
Port Huron	30.02	58	62	W.	Cl'udy	
Pueblo	30.08	70	72	S. E.	Clear	
Rapid City	29.94	78	82	S. E.	Clear	
St. Louis	30.12	72	76	N. W.	Clear	
St. Paul	30.14	72	76	N. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	29.74	88	94	S. W.	Fair	
Santa Fe	30.00	66	70	S. E.	Clear	
Sioux City	30.14	72	76	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.12	70	72	N E.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.10	70	76	N.	Fair	
Toledo	30.06	62	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 60 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 62; 10 a. m., 64; 11 a. m., 64; 12 m., 65; 1 p. m., 65; 3 p. m., 68; 6 p. m., 69. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.58; 6 p. m., 29.58.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived, Hindoo, Hull.
ROTTERDAM—Arrived, Amsterdam, New York.
LONDON—Arrived, Maryland, Baltimore.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived, Lucania, New York.

CHICAGO
FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.

Harlem Race Track

SUMMER MEETING, 1894.
BEGINNING MONDAY, JULY 30.
Racing every second week to Nov. 15.
Seven (7) High Class Races Carded.
Races begin today at 2 o'clock sharp. Extra special race train at 12:30 o'clock.
BOOKING ON ALL FOREIGN RACES.
Admission to Grounds and Grand Stand............... 75 cents

Special trains on Chicago and Northern Pacific R.R. leave Depot, corner of Harrison street and Fifth avenue, direct to the grand stand, at 1:00, 1:20, and 1:40 p. m. Leave Halsted Street Station 5 minutes later and Blue Island Avenue Station 7 minutes later. Trains at West 40th and Randolph-sts., connecting with Lake Street Elevated and Madison-st. cable roads, to the grand stand in 10 minutes, leave as follows: 10:00 a. m., 10:30, 11:00, 12:00 noon, 12:30 p. m., 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00. Return special trains leave race track (stopping at Blue Island-av. and Halsted-st.) and for Randolph and West 40th-sts. (connecting with Lake Street Elevated and Madison Street Cable) immediately after the last race. Also for Randolph and West 40th-sts. at 6:30 p. m. and 7:15 p. m.

FARE—Round trip from Harrison-st., Halsted-st., and Blue Island-av. Stations, 25 cents; from Randolph and West 40th-sts., 15 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT:
TO MILWAUKEE DAILY, Whaleback Christopher Columbus.

Sunday 10 a. m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 9:30 a. m. Saturday (for accommodation half-holiday), 1:30 p. m. FARE—Round trip $1.00. PIER FOOT OF RANDOLPH-ST.

TROTTING RACES.

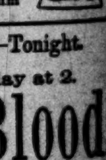
Ravenswood • Driving • Association.
Saturday Afternoon, Aug. 4, at 2 p. m.
2:40 class, trotting..............purse $50.00
2:30 class, pacing...............purse $50.00
And free-for-all trotting and pacing, purse $50.00. Admission, 25 cents; ladies free. First-class music.

Matinee Today at 2. 75th Night. Matinee Prices 25c to $1.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
MR. D. HENDERSON ....Sole Mgr.
IN ITS THIRD MONTH.
ALADDIN JR. See the "Doll's Quadrille."
General Admission, 50c.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
ADMISSION REDUCED.
THE ONLY WAR MUSEUM IN AMERICA. DAILY AND SUNDAY 25c
Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
Thousands of Historic Relics.

HOOLEY'S—14th Week.
Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8:15.
BUT 9 NIGHTS MORE.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
Direction Chas. Frohman.
Aug. 13—Opening 25th Season—Lyceum Theater Co. in "THE AMAZONS."



McVICKER'S THEATER—Tonight.
Augustus Thomas' Comedy of Today. The Play of the Year.
Matinee Today at 2.
New Blood,
By the DRAMATIC CO.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
Observatory and Scenic Theaters Open from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The beautiful ELECTRIC THEATERS.
MISS JESSIE MILLAR, Cornetist.
John C. Leech, Impersonator & Mimic.
Miss Irene Franklin, songs & recitations.
GRAND CONCERTS Every Evening.
Reminiscences of Midway Plaisance.
RACKETT BROTHERS' Orchestra.
Admission 25c.

BATTERY "D"—Michigan-av. and Monroe-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
50—Members of Thomas' Orchestra—50
MAX BENDIX, Director.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:15—SUNDAYS INCLUDED.
Admission 25c and 50c. Doors open at 7:30 p. m.

BICYCLE RACES.
BICYCLE RACES,
TODAY AT 2.
35TH-ST. AND WENTWORTH-AV.
610 Entries. Admission 50c. Reserved stand 75c.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV. & 63D-ST.
SHOOT THE CHUTES.
COOLEST PLACE IN CHICAGO.
Every day, including Sunday, 2 to 10:30 p. m.
Music and Refreshments.
Admission, including ride, 25c. Additional ride 10c.

RYLAND T. IS BEATEN.

LION-HEARTED PAMLICO LOWERS HIS COLORS AT BUFFALO.

The Gelding Champion's Goose Cooked by a Heart-Breaking First Heat—Nightingale Also Beats the Idaho Horse—Alar Beats Ballona in Straight Heats—Red Bud Has Rather an Easy Race—Ed Easton Wins a Fighting Race with the Pacers—Saturday's Program.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—By calling the grand circuit horses early today four events were disposed of, though it required seventeen heats to overtake the card. J. L. McCarthy of Chicago, who had been acting as one of the judges earlier in the week, declined to serve again, and Col. Robert Hough, Secretary of the Pimlico Driving club, Baltimore, took his place.

The sport began rather tamely, but had plenty of sensations later on; the climax being the defeat of Ryland T. and Lord Clinton in the 2:10 trot by the sturdy little Pamlico. This event came last and Ryland T. was an even money favorite. He landed the first heat in a desperate encounter with Lord Clinton, the two geldings going at a clip that killed them both so far as first money was concerned. The air was raw and a strong breeze further retarded the flights of the harness racers so that this mile in 2:10¼ was a wonderful performance. To add to the event Ryland T. was three lengths back at the start and before he could get through Lord Clinton had five lengths of a lead at the half. Steadily Ryland closed on the black gelding and in a last rally got a short neck the best of it. From where he started Ryland T. did the mile in 2:09½, so that it was really greater than his second heat at Cleveland under the most favorable conditions in 2:07¾. The talent was not satisfied that Ryland T. could win after this terrible effort and backed the field at even money before the second heat. The bay champion kept in front to the half, but could not shake Pamlico off, and the latter had a clear lead as they turned home.

How Ryland T. Lost to Pamlico.

Then Nightingale rushed up on the outside and carried Pamlico to a break, which gave her a clear road to the wire in 2:11½. This made the long-distance queen a slight favorite, but the tip was now on Lord Clinton. He made a good fight for the third heat, but Pamlico proved the faster and was four lengths ahead from the distance, landing comfortably in 2:11¼.

Goldsmith sent Muta Wilkes away boiling in the fourth heat and she took the pole from Pamlico at once. When the latter made his challenge down the straight the mare was unequal to it and again game Pamlico won easily in 2:12. Ryland T. was laid up in the third heat and getting away off his stride was once more in the rear. He was out for the fifth heat, but could not head the lion-hearted Pamlico, who stood a hard drive home and finished an open length ahead in 2:11½.

Red Bud won the rubber from Expressive in the first race, though the filly carried the bulk of the money. She was held in reserve for two heats, but there was nothing to make Red Bud go near his clip, so that he reeled off a third mile in 2:15½ with two lengths to spare. This is a new mark for the colt and proves him the best 3-year-old trotter out.

Alar Handily Defeats Ballona.

Ballona was the next good thing to go wrong, as she could not get a heat from Alar. Mistakes in the first and third miles defeating her for second money as well. In the second heat Ballona was on her stride, but Alar had the speed, though she had to take a record of 2:13¼ to dispose of the favorite.

The pacers also had a lively encounter, though Ed Easton came within a neck of winning in straight heats. S. R., who finished third in the second one but was overlooked and placed fourth, made the clip faster in the next mile and overtaking Ed Easton in the last stride postponed the latter's victory for three heats. After securing the fourth heat quite handily with Ed Easton laid up S. R. was fouled in the fifth one by Jocko, driven by C. J. Hamlin's assistant trainer McDonald. The interference threw S. R. off his stride, and Ed Easton would have won but for a break just when he had Bullmont beaten. Bullmont had a long lead in the sixth heat, but even after Ed Easton had made two mistakes he managed to pass the gray pacer and win the long fight in 2:17¼. S. R. looked dangerous once, but tired coming home and went to pieces.

There are two purses of $5,000 for Saturday, one for 2:15 trotters and the other for 2:09 pacers, with large fields in each. The 4-year-old trotters are also on for a smaller sum, Mary Best and Rose Leaf among those named.

Summary of the Races.

2:33 class, trotting, 3-year-olds, purse $1,000:

Red Bud, ch. c., by Red Fern—Mattie B., by Brown Dick Jr. (R. E. Curry)	1 1 1
Limonero, b. c. (Raybould)	2 2 3
Expressive, ch. f. (McDowell)	5 5 2
Onoqua, b. f. (Hursey)	3 3 4
Charming Chimes, bl. c. (McDonald)	4 4 5
Chide, b. f. (Bradburn)	dis.
Sunup, b. c. (Mueller)	dis.

Time—2:19½; 2:19; 2:15½.

2:20 class, trotting, purse $5,000:

Alar, br. m., by Alcantara—Myra, by Knickerbocker (Goldsmith)	1 1 1
Miss McGregor, b. m. (Eisemann)	6 3 2
Ballona, br. m. (Dickerson)	9 2 3
Gretchen, b. m. (Isabell)	2 4 8
Aunt Delilah, b. m. (Stewart)	3 7 8
Strontia, g. g. (J. C. Curry)	10 6 4
Gabrielle, br. m. (Davis)	5 5 5
Elsie S., ch. m. (Kelly)	7 9 6
Seaside, b. m. (Patterson)	8 8 7
Glycera, b. m. (Cannon)	4 dr.

Time—2:14¼; 2:13¼; 2:16¼.

2:16 class, pacing, purse $2,000:

Ed Easton, b. c., by Chimes—Maid of Honor, by Mambrino King (Geers)	1 1 2 8 2 1
S. R., ch. g., by Almonarch (Starr)	9 4 1 1 7 2
Bullmont, g. g., by Blue Skin (J. C. Curry)	2 2 4 2 1 3
H. J. Rockwell, b. h (Dodge)	3 3 3 4 4 ro
Allie L., b. h. (Mulhall)	4 8 5 3 3 ro
Russell B., b. h. (Dickerson)	5 6 6 5 5 ro
Dolly Spanker, bl. f. (Yates)	8 5 8 7 6 ro
Jocko, bl. g. (McDonald)	6 9 7 6 dis
Ramon, b. h. (McDowell)	7 7 9 dr

Time—2:14¼; 2:15¼; 2:13½; 2:14¼; 2:15¼; 2:17¼.

2:10 class, trotting, purse $2,000:

Pamlico, b. h., by Meander—Birthday, by Daniel Lambert (Curtis)	3 2 1 1 1
Ryland T., b. g., by Ledger Jr. (Stewart)	1 4 7 7 2
Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King (Geers)	4 1 6 6 3
Walter E., b. g., by Patchen Mambrino (J. C. Curry)	5 7 2 3 7
Lord Clinton, bl. g. (Raybould)	2 5 4 4 6
Muta Wilkes, b. m. (Goldsmith)	7 6 5 2 5
Phœbe Wilkes, br. m. (McHenry)	6 3 3 5 4

Time—2:10¼; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:12; 2:11½.

THREE PACERS RUN AWAY.

Result of a Collision at Ottawa Races—Driver Johnson Gets a $100 Fine.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—With today's races the summer meeting of the Ottawa Driving Park Association closed. Mr. Johnson, driver of Joe Nelson in the 2:35 pace Wednesday, was fined $100 for his crooked work that day. The unfinished 2:33 trot of yesterday was won by Delmont, Sherman Boy winning second money, Cora Sterling third, and Tim C. fourth. In the first heat of the 2:22 pace today Billy Russell fell at the first turn and Lyle and Rig got tangled in the "bike" and harness and as a result the three horses ran away, Mr. Wade, driver of Billy Russell, sustaining serious injuries. The summaries:

2:22 class, pace, purse $500:

Hastings Boy, b. h., by Abe Dowing (Robare)	1 1 1
Gray Ben, gr. g. (Smith)	3 2 5
Redskin, ch. g. (Church)	5 4 2
Pretention, b. h. (McMackin)	2 6 9
Silver Dick, b. g. (Ryan)	4 8 3
Senator Mills, b. h. (Miller)	6 10 7
Toxie R., b. h. (Doyle)	9 7 8
Lyle, br. h. (Thayer)	0 5 4
Quig, br. m. (Matais)	0 3 6
Billy Russell (Tobin)	0 dr
John C., blk. g. (Jackson)	8 9 dis
Charton, ch. h. (Clink)	7 dis

Time—2:18¼; 2:16¼; 2:18¼.

Free-for-all trotting, purse $500:

Poem, br. h., by Gen. Washington (Hale)	1 1 1
Cicero, b. h. (Voorhes)	2 2 2
Challenger Chief, b. h. (Shaner)	5 3 3
Senator A., gr. h. (Alexander)	3 4 4
Nina Medium, blk. m. (Bear)	4 6 5
Red Line, b. h. (Mortier)	6 5 7
Little Mop, gr. g. (Dickerson)	7 7 6
Wilmarch, b. h. (Cure)	8 8 8

Time—2:17¼; 2:15¼; 2:16¼.

Foals of 1890, trotting, stake $300:

Time Kane, br. h., by Judge Trumbell (Kane)	1 1 2 1
Dora H., b. f. (O'Hair)	2 2 1 2
Nettie B. Dun (F. Stattler)	4 3 4 3
Mark Field Jr., b. c. (Lyons)	5 4 3 4
Interval, b. m. (Duer)	3 dis

Time—2:25¼; 2:22; 2:24¼; 2:25.

WAYMARK WINS A GOOD RACE.

He Beats a Fair Field at Quincy and Lowers the Track Record.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The races at Baldwin Park closed today after a successful meeting. The weather was cool and the track fast. The track record was broken again, the second time this week, when Waymark trotted the mixed stake race in 2:18. The summaries:

2:50 class, 4-year-old, trotting, purse $300:

Packet, ch. g., by Pactolus (W. H. S. Wood)	1 1 1
Moody Peck, b. g., by Moody (J. Eastman)	2 3 2
Pear C., ch. f., by Alex Dumas (E. C. Erwin)	3 4 3
Bon Ton, bl. m., by Welton (W. H. Downing)	4 2 4

Time—2:32¼; 2:34¼; 2:33¼.

2:45 class, trotting and pacing, purse $350:

Waymark, b. h., by Waymont (Henry Puzy)	1 2 1 1
Georgie S., ch. m., by Adjutant (G. W. Gale)	2 3 3 4
Queen McGregor, ch. m., by Don McGregor (R. P. Harrison)	4 4 2 2
Pheonel, gr. f., by Jersey Wilkes (G. C. Plice)	3 1 4 3

Time—2:18; 2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:20¼.

2:37 class, trotting, purse $300:

Ham Jr., bl. g., by Big Ham (F. J. Culler)	1 1 1
Leonore Moody, b. m., by Moody (N. Balfour)	3 3 2
B. M. Pepper, b. m., by Pepper (D. H. Taylor)	2 4 3
Foxmount, br. h., by Egmont (D. L. Conklin)	5 2 4

Time—2:28¼; 2:29; 2:32¼.

Running, 5 furlongs, purse $75—Izell won; Delano, second; Jennie H., third. Time, 1:06¼.

Running, 1 mile, purse $100—White Wings won; Anselo, second; Bob McCart, third. Time, 1:50¼.

KLICK KLOCK BLEEDS AT THE NOSE.

Little Pete Wins the Seven-Heat Race at Rome, N. Y., and Breaks a Record.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The 2:15 pace was a hot battle, but the other events were won in straight heats today. Little Pete in the third heat broke the track record made by Maud P. Tuesday of 2:14¾. Klick Klock was taken with bleeding at the nose at the half pole in the second heat and was drawn. The summaries:

2:30 class, trotting, purse $400:

Story S. Clay	1 1 1
Favor Wilkes	3 4 2
Brookie	2 3 4
Black Diamond	4 2 6
Tom Bailey	7 5 3
Helen K.	5 7 5
Christiabel	8 6 7
Morton	6 8 dr
Reho	9 9 dr
Belfast	dr

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:22.

2:15 class, pacing, purse $400:

Little Pete, ch. g., by Dave Hill	3 5 1 2 6 1 1
Highland L., gr. h., by Highland Gray	4 6 2 1 1 2 2
Queen Gothard, b. m., by St. Gothard	1 1 4 6 5 3 3
Tempest	2 2 6 4 2 ro
Brown Frank	7 3 3 3 4 ro
Prince Alice	5 4 5 5 3 ro
Klick Klock	6 dr

Time—2:16¼; 2:17¼; 2:14¼; 2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:20¼; 2:23¼.

2:24 class, purse $400:

Ora, b. m., by Sprague Golddust	1 1 1
Almonarch	2 2 3
Ashmaid	6 3 2
McAllister	3 9 9
Panstone	5 4 4
Judge Rysdock	4 7 6
Maud E	7 5 5
Lizzie Lanning	10 6 7
Vera	12 10 8
Tap Royal	9 8 11
Cornelia Wilkes	11 11 10
Felix	8 12 12

Time—2:21; 2:22; 2:23¼.

CAVELAND WILKES GOES IN 2:12.

Three Good Events of Their Class at the Maysville, Ky., Fair.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—This was the third day of the fair. Another large crowd was present and witnessed some of the best racing seen in Kentucky this season. The weather was good and the track fast. The summaries:

2:12 class, pacing or trotting, purse $400:

Caveland Wilkes, br. g., by Young Jim (Bowerman)	1 1 1
Christo Queen, b. m. (Young)	2 2 3
Peter Piper, b. g. (Macey)	3 3 2
Bonnie Wilmore, b. h. (Hignite)	4 4 4

Time—2:15; 2:12¼; 2:12.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $400:

Benzetta, ch. m., by Onward (Macey)	4 1 1 1
Wilto, b. h., by Wilton (Thomas)	1 2 2 2
Penelope, b. m. (Patterson)	5 3 3 3
Kate Etham, b. m. (Bedford)	2 dis
Prince Edsal, blk. g. (Hignite)	3 dis

Time—2:22¼; 2:15¼; 2:20¼; 2:22¼.

2:30 class, trotting, purse $400:

Mayme Hayward, b. m., by Marquette (Liber)	1 2 1
Bob Allen, ch. h. (untraced), (Milam)	2 1 2

Time—2:30; 2:27¼; 2:29¼.

PERPLEXING PACERS AT PORTSMOUTH.

Jack Bowers on His Bad Behavior Is Beaten by Judge Swing.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The racing closed here today. Fully 8,000 people were on the ground. The time made in the free-for-all pace did not come up to expectations, Jack Bowers performing badly. The summaries:

3:00 class, trotting, purse $300:

Grandley, b. h. (Hamaker)	1 1 1
Georgia H., ch. m. (List)	2 2 4
Oddity, ch. m. (Miles)	5 3 2
Prince Royal, b. h. (Steel)	3 4 3
Kentucky, b. m. (Jameson)	4 7 7
George Neil, b. h. (Buchanan)	6 8 5
Esparto Rex, b. h.	7 10 6
Drexel, b. h. (Art)	10 6 8
Wilton Jr., b. h.	8 9 9
John Sullivan, b. h. (Vinson)	9 5 ds

Time—2:35¼; 2:31¼; 2:32¼.

2:38 class, pacing, purse $300:

Sanford L., ch. g (Roth)	3 1 3 1 1
Dr. Miller, r. g. (Gittner)	7 5 1 3 4
Bussell P., r. h. (McArbury)	1 4 4 5 5
Medler, b. h. (Marshall)	2 3 2 2 2
Little Mac, b. g. (Gross)	5 2 6 5 3
Warren C., b h (Frey)	4 6 5 6 6
Miss Black, b. m. (Mueller)	6 7 dis
Sam Patterson, s. h. (Patterson)	dis

Time—2:30¼; 2:33¼; 2:25; 2:26¼; 2:28¼.

Free-for-all pacing, purse $300:

Judge Swing, b. h. (Speidel)	1 1 1
Todd Crook, b. g. (Jameson)	2 2 4
Jack Bowers, b. s. (Hall)	3 3 2
Raven T., b. h. (Nichols)	5 4 3
Besure, b. h. (Wilson)	4 5 5

Time—2:18; 2:22; 2:16.

TERRE HAUTE'S TROTTING CARNIVAL.

Principal Events Are Distributed Among the Days of the Meeting.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Clem Creveling of St. Louis has been selected for starting judge at the $92,000 trotting meeting week after next. John R. Patterson and W. T. Beauchamp of this city will be two of the three regular judges, the third to be some one from another place. Walter E. has been added to the list of entries for the free-for-all trot. The association today distributed the twenty-two events among the six days of the meeting. The more important are as follows:

Monday—$10,000 2-year-old Futurity.

Tuesday—$24,000 4-year-old Futurity and $2,500 2:10 trot.

Wednesday—$14,000 3-year-old Futurity and $2,000 2:23 trot.

Thursday—$5,000 2:20 pace and $2,000 2:10 pace.

Friday—$3,000 free-for-all trot, $5,000 2:15 trot, and $2,000 2:15 pace.

Saturday—$5,000 2:20 trot and $2,000 2:30 trot.

Coleridge, the new pacer who is here being prepared for the 2:20 pace, went a mile in 2:12½ and repeated in 2:10, last half in 1:03.

Closing Events at Stockbridge, Mich.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The closing day of the Stockbridge races was one of the best of the meeting. The attendance was good and the races full of interest. The summary:

Free for all trotting, purse $250:

Huron Boy, ch. h., by Pasacas (L. J. Rodie)	1 1 1
Silver Cloud, gr. h., by Mambrino Chief Jr. (S. N. Clements)	3 4 2
George K., ch. g., by Hambletonian George (S. H. Carroll)	2 3 4
Clay France, ch. h., by France (E. E. Wheeler)	4 2 3

Time—2:29; 2:31¼; 2:30¼.

2:37 class, trotting, purse $250:

Maron Nutwood, b. h., by Ira Nutwood (H. C. Coe)	1 1 2 1
Harry D., br. g., by Pathfinder (C. G. Dunham)	2 2 1 2

Time—2:26¼; 2:28¼; 2:30¼; 2:32.

Pickpocket, Arthur Wilkes, J. H., and George Patch distanced in first heat.

Running, ½-mile heats—Jessie won, Dick Curren second, Little Dick third. Time, 58¼, 58¼.

One-mile bicycle race—Watson won, Miles second, Worden third. Time, 3:19¼, 3:15.

Good Harness Contests at Danville, Ky.

DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—There was interesting sport here today, the track being fast and the weather good. The 3-year-old pace was easy for Sally Bronston, but the winners in the other events had to trot for their money. The summaries:

Three-year-olds and under, pacing:

Sally Bronston, bl. m., by Gambetta Wilkes (Bush)	1 1
Litigation (Hutchings)	3 2
Little Jack (Robinson)	2 3

Time—2:31¼; 2:24¼.

2:29 class trotting:

Hundley, ch. h., by Harkaway (Van Meter)	1 1 1
Toska (Harbeson)	4 2 2
Granette (Coleman)	2 4 3
May Day (Robinson)	3 3 4
Edmonia (Hutchings)	5 5 5
Katar McGregor (Owings)	6 6 6

Time—2:20¼; 2:21¼; 2:20¼.

2:35 class trotting:

Annie Hazen, ch. m., by Robert McGregor (Middleton)	1 1 3 4 1
Margaret C., by William L. (Kenney)	2 2 4 1 2
Lady Fern, by Redfern (Gurney)	3 3 1 2 3
Capt. Wade (Robinson)	4 4 2 3 4

Time—2:28¼; 2:26¼; 2:29¼; 2:26¼; 2:26¼.

Last Day's Races at Bainbridge.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Putnam County Fair races closed today at Bainbridge before over 3,000 people. The summaries:

2:25 class, pacing, purse $150:

Maj. Ham	1 1 1
Chestnut Boy	3 2 3
Breastplate	5 3 2
Ella Graham	2 4 5
Ben Butler	4 5 6
Kitty Maxwell	6 6 dr

Time—2:25; 2:25; 2:24.

2:22 class, trotting, purse $150:

Zulu Girl	1 1 1
Stewart Mac	3 2 2
Glenwood	2 3 3

Time—2:33¼; 2:35¼; 2:27¼.

Circuit Races at Tuscola, Ill.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—This was the closing day of the Eastern Illinois circuit races. The attendance was fair and the weather fine. The summary:

2:45 class, pacing, purse $200—Walter Wilkes won, Mandolia second, Robert B. third, Chancelit fourth. Time, 2:25, 2:24¼, 2:24¼.

2:45 class, trotting, purse $200—Tommy Cole won, Edgar Herr second, Lilly third, Allen G. fourth. Time, 2:39¼, 2:43¼, 2:43¼.

TALENT IN RARE FORM

HARLEM BETTORS PICK AND BACK FIVE FAVORITES.

In Three Races Their Selections Run One-Two—Old Montana the Only Outsider to Score During the Afternoon—Alary and Somersault Have a Rare Set-To in the Handicap—Alcenor, Repeater, Nobby, and Prince Henry Capture the Other Events—Saturday's Big Card.

The men who pick winners and bet on them were in their smartest form at Harlem yesterday. They took a card, on which were six perplexing groups of horses, and came near picking it from top to bottom. The ring of thirty-six books felt the strain on it keenly, as five of the six favorites won. In three of the events form players picked the horses one-two. The combination books suffered intensely. This is all right and proper. If such afternoons did not come at intervals during a season the racing game would be on crutches. The day was clear and cool, 3,000 people were out, betting got better as the favorites won, and the afternoon wore along, and the course was fast. A stiff cool wind chopped across the bend and down the stretch. It affected time.

There was one sharp form reversal during the afternoon. It was Somersault's race with Alary. If Weber had not rather penned the English gelding in at the rail, so that Blaylock could not use his whip hand, Somersault might have won. Thursday Somersault beat Minnie Cee a long neck for tail end honors in the race which Capt. Brown won in 1:13¾ or better. In that race the quarter was in 23½ seconds and the half in 48. The anti-time declarations of Anglomaniacs and notional handicappers cannot overturn the bearing of time on racing. This time angle only let Somersault and Blaylock out. The finish was a handsome one and a tribute to the track handicapper. Had the day been as redhot as recent days have been the merit of the race would have been shown by the time.

The five favorites to win were: Alcenor (E. Cochran), 2 to 1; Repeater (C. Weber), 8 to 5; Alary (C. Weber), 6 to 5; Nobby (Leigh), 2½ to 1; and Prince Henry (C. Weber), 2 to 1.

Hawthorne Men in Good Form.

The Hawthorneites were again out in sharp force and form and did more than well on the day. Ed Corrigan won two races, his partner, John Brenock, another, and Charley Weber rode all three.

The solitary outsider to win was Montana (C. McDonald), 8 to 1, and thereby hangs a tale. The old horse—fast and of good class—hadn't been working well. He was put into the race for a sampling. Henry Higgins of the Hasty Stable bet $50 each way on him. His price was always 8 and 10 to 1. The public, deluded into the idea that he was a "good thing," bet on Montana right well. He ran in bandages and with a left fore leg steeped in iodine. The race was a bad one and the start worse. Montana, off in front, was outraced by Preference and Melanie to the stretch. There he naturally raced over the pair and won right handily after a sharp bit with Outlook below the sixteenth pole. Empera, the opening favorite, might have won if the flag had not settled her chances. Caroline Hamilton, the heavily backed post favorite, off well enough to win, was not fast enough to do so.

The handicap stood. Local handicaps that do are wonders in these days. It produced the Alary-Somersault finish. The Corrigan mare seemed to be thrown in. The talent climbed aboard as picnickers climb a boat's gang plank, and from 6 to 5 Alary's price went down to 9 to 10. Then Jack White, who had a notion Chiswickwards, bet $1,700 on his colt, a fast performer since he ran in the white-blue dots of the Keenes as the Alice Bruce colt in 1892. Alary's price went back to 6 to 5 again. More wisdom and its money turned to the ex-Corrigan mare Coquette, and the Gloucesterites, now in the West on compulsion, bet on Flattery. All about it was a pretty betting race. Coquette, off in front, was quickly headed by Flattery, Somersault, and Alary, and so they raced into the straight. Nothing else had a chance from there. Flattery was in trouble before the eighth pole, but she tried on. First Somersault got her, then Alary got him, and in a picturesque finish—Somersault rather handicapped by his closeness to the rail—the Corrigan mare beat him by a head, both all out. Chiswick was last, and there was some blood in his nostrils. Coquette evidently has false ideas and did not try.

There were four other races. Alcenor, the maiden and joke of the American Derby, is no longer either. He was favorite for the opening race, one mile, and won it handily. Ed Corrigan's Repeater, a fast but badly behaved colt, was the favorite and winner of the second race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds. Nobby, the favorite, won the split of the second race right handily. Prince Henry, backed from 4 to 2 to 1, landed the last race, one mile, in a drive from Get There, the good thing, shakily ridden by Irving.

Saturday's Harlem Entries.

First race, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 5½ furlong heats:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0478	Two O'Clock	95	0473	King Charlie	103
0463	Tariff Reform	101	(0481)	Montana	107
0456	Mockahi	102	0231	Robin Hood	107
0475	Loftin Jr.	102	....	Little Phil	109

Second race, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 7 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0463	Nicaragua	90	0415	Cicely	102
0465	Maggie Gray	90	0446	Mulberry	102
(0453)	Capt. Rees	97	0473	Silverado	102
0453	Cora Taylor	97	0463	Remorse	104
0478	Minnie Cee	97	0465	Probasco	105
0465	Clara Bauer	100	0469	Gascon	107
....	Eagle Bird	102	0415	Guido	112

Third race, purse $400, 4-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1893 or 1894, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0443	Bird's Eye	97	....	Hoodlum	102
0475	Golda	97	0475	Corbin	102
....	Pliny	99	0454	Radiator	102
0472	The Shark	99	0263	San Gabriel	104
0449	Joe Menard	99	....	Dundee	104

Fourth race, $600 added, sweepstakes, all ages and weights, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0430	Eva L.	85	(0474)	Leonard B.	88
(0439)	Ta Ta	85	0419	Pop Gray	115
0450	Diggs	85	(0478)	Capt. Brown	122

Fifth race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, 1 3-16 miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0462	Peytonia	89	....	Long Bridge	95
0477	Evanatus	93	(0415)	Eloroy	97
(0389)	Hasty	94	(0446)	Enthusiast	104
0477	Dolly McCone	95			

Sixth race, purse $600, free handicap, 2-year-olds, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0480	Boone R.	85	(0457)	Dalibard	101
0400	Eva L.	94	(0438)	Adam	101
0469	Signora	94	0450	Installator	104
0438	Cyantha	95	(0448)	Sunup	106
0464	Boreas	99			

Seventh race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 3-16 miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
....	Sir Peter	94	0477	Bessie Bisland	97
*(366)	Nephew	94	(470)	Belle Foster	100
0456	Col. S	94	0477	King Bors	101
0477	Francis Pope	97	0458	Little George	102

*Southern race.

Fifth Day. Aug. 3. Harlem Summer Meeting. Day Fine. Track Fast.

0479. First race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upward, allowances, one mile. Time, 1:44. Start good. Post 12 minutes. Won handily. Second driving. Winner by Aloha—Lottie, owned by Smallwood & Le Forgee.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting Op.	Betting Cl.	Betting Pl.
0472	Alcenor (3), 89	....	22	4h	3h	1½	1^{2}	1½	1½	E. Cochran	2	2	4-5
0470	Sly Lisbon (a), 104	....	15	6	5^{2}	5^{3}	3^{4}	2^{1}	2^{1}	R. Jones	5	6	2
0458	Fiction (3), 84	....	22	9	8^{4}	10^{4}	7½	5^{1}	3h	Soden	8	8	3
0406	Hacienda (3), 91	....	15	5½	4^{2}	4h	5nk	4^{2}	4^{2}	E. Taylor	12	15	6
0466	Vulture (4), 100	....	22	13	12^{5}	11^{10}	10	6½	5½	McCue	20	25	10
0449	Abbess (3), 84	....	22	8	7nk	3h	2h	3½	6^{1}	Isom	8	12	5
0470	Capt. Spencer (4), 107	....	15	2nk	2^{1}	2^{1}	4nk	7h	7^{3}	Irving	10	12	5
0463	The Distiller (5), 107	....	12	11	10^{8}	7nk	6^{2}	9^{1}	8^{1}	Stoval	15	6	2
0362	Sen. Walcott (4), 95	....	22	3h	6½	8^{3}	8^{2}	8^{1}	9½	Carr	20	20	8
0463	Florry Meyers (3), 91	....	15	7	9nk	9½	9	10	10	Everette	20	30	10
0463	Borealis (a), 104	....	15	1nk	1h	6h	11	12	11	Shields	10	10	4
0458	Paulus (3), 91	....	15	12	11h	13	13	11	12	Steele	50	100	40
....	Meh Lady (3), 91	....	15	10	13	12^{2}	12	13	13	Crowder	30	100	40

0480. Second race, purse $500, maiden 2-year-olds, carrying 108 pounds, 5 furlongs. Start fair. Post 7 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Time, 1:02¼. Winner by Rapture—Venturia, owned by Ed Corrigan.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	½	¾	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting Op.	Betting Cl.	Betting Pl.
0445	Repeater, 105	....	10	4h	2½	2nk	2^{2}	1^{2}	C. Weber	8-5	8-5	3-5
0476	Nona, 105	....	10	1nk	1½	1^{1}	1½	2^{1}	Cassin	2½	2½	1
0472	Boon R., 105	....	10	3½	3nk	4½	4½	3^{1}	E. Jones	15	20	8
0461	Lizzie N., 105	....	10	5	4^{2}	3½	3h	4^{2}	Cratty	15	20	8
0455	Buck Knight, 105	....	10	2h	5½	5^{1}	5½	5^{8}	Carr	8	12	5
0455	Galon d'Or, 108	....	10	6	7^{2}	6nk	6^{1}	6^{10}	Leigh	12	15	6
0457	Suspense, 108	....	10	7	9^{1}	11	9nk	7½	E. Taylor	15	25	10
0305	Sweetheart, 105	....	10	9	8^{2}	8h	7^{2}	8½	F. Gardner	30	50	20
....	Dolly M., 105	....	10	11	11	12	11	9	Shields	30	50	20
0305	Esther H., 105	....	10	8	6nk	7½	8½	10	C. McDonald	15	8	3
....	Feedman, 108	....	10	12	13	9	10	11	Blaylock	30	10	4
0474	Ida Sauers, 105	....	10	10	10^{2}	10	12	12	Irving	8	12	5
0457	Queen's Lake, 105	....	10	13	12	13	13	13	J. McDonald	30	60	20

0481. Third race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, ¾ of a mile. Start straggling. Post 7 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Time, 1:16. Winner by Storey—Uga, owned by Hasty Stable.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting Op.	Betting Cl.	Betting Pl.
0287	Montana (a), 107	....	15	1nk	4^{1}	3nk	3h	1½	C. McDonald	15	8	3
0469	Outlook (a), 116	....	6	7	6½	4^{1}	6½	2^{1}	R. Williams	8	10	4
0447	Melanie (6), 100	....	17	8	9	2^{1}	2^{1}	3^{1}	N. Hill	6	10	4
0463	Preference (3), 100	....	10	3½	1nk	1½	1h	4½	E. Taylor	12	25	10
0359	Broadhead (3), 96	....	14	9	8h	7½	5h	5^{2}	Carr	10	25	10
(0456)	Caroline Hamilton (3), 93	....	17	4½	2h	5h	4½	6nk	Soden	3	11-5	4-5
0451	Pat (3), 107	....	8	5	5nk	6^{1}	7½	7^{2}	Thorpe	8	15	6
....	Osric (5), 102	....	15	6	10	8½	8½	8½	Leigh	5	6	2
(0435)	Empera (4), 102	....	15	11	11	11	10	9	C. Weber	2	4	8-5
0468	Blossom (3), 93	....	17	10	7^{1}	9	9	10	Clay	30	50	20
0463	Marion G. (4), 10	....	15	2½	3½	10	11	11	Irving	6	10	4
0471	Welcome (3), 93	....	17	12	12	12	12	12	Everette	60	100	40

0482. Fourth race, purse $700, handicap, 3-year-olds and upward, ¾ mile. Start fair. Post 5 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Time, 1:15. Winner by Alarm—Novel, owned by Ed Corrigan.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting Op.	Betting Cl.	Betting Pl.
(0471)	Alary (5), 96	....	21	4½	2h	3nk	3^{2}	1h	C. Weber	1	6-5	Out
0478	Somersault (5), 107	....	10	6	3½	2^{2}	2½	2^{2}	Blaylock	10	15	4
0471	Flattery (5), 95	....	22	2nk	1^{3}	1^{2}	1^{1}	3^{8}	N. Hill	3	4	6-5
0440	Coquette (4), 97	....	20	1½	6½	6½	6½	4nk	Cassin	8	6	8-5
0465	Orinda (3), 89	....	21	7	7	5½	7	5^{1}	Isom	8	20	6
0406	Viola Knight (4), 80	....	37	3h	4½	4h	4h	6^{10}	E. Jones	50	100	30
....	Chiswick (4), 110	....	12	5½	5nk	7	5nk	7	Thorpe	4	5	7-5

0483. Fifth race, purse $500, maiden 2-year-olds, to carry 108 pounds, 5 furlongs. Start bad. Post 8 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Time, 1:04. Winner by McDuff—Mallow, owned by C. S. Brownell.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting Op.	Betting Cl.	Betting Pl.
0457	Nobby, 105	....	10	3½	2nk	1½	1^{2}	1^{2}	Leigh	3	2½	1
*285	Katie C., 105	....	10	8	8h	2nk	2^{2}	2½	Thorpe	6	4	8-5
0461	Bob Tucker, 108	....	10	1½	6^{2}	6½	3½	3nk	Blaylock	6	12	5
....	Fisherman, 105	....	10	6	7h	5^{1}	5½	4½	Carr	8	15	6
0457	Ella Brooks, 105	....	10	4nk	5nk	3½	4nk	5^{1}	J. McDonald	15	20	8
....	Validoar, 108	....	10	9	9	9	8	6½	C. McDonald	10	10	4
0432	Cinder Sal, 105	....	10	2nk	1^{2}	7	6^{2}	7^{2}	N. Hill	12	20	8
....	Levina, 105	....	10	7	8h	4^{1}	7	8nk	Cassin	10	12	5
....	Woodlight, 105	....	10	10	11	10	10	9	Irving	10	10	4
0431	Essie Stewart, 105	....	10	5	3h	8	9	10	C. Weber	4	4	8-5
0457	Insomnia, 105	....	10	11	8^{1}	11	11	11	Stoval	20	20	8
0461	Sister Jenny, 105	....	10	12	12	12	12	12	F. Williams	20	60	20

*Southern race.

0484. Sixth race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upward, allowances, 1 mile. Start good. Post 3 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Time, 1:42. Winner by Fonso—Little Madam, owned by John Brenock.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting Op.	Betting Cl.	Betting Pl.
0463	Prince Henry (5), 109	....	15	5	6^{1}	6^{4}	5^{1}	3^{2}	1nk	C. Weber	4	2	4-5
0384	Get There (5), 102	....	22	3½	2nk	2h	2nk	2½	2^{3}	Irving	4	6	2
*67	Chimes (6), 109	....	15	8	7^{1}	7½	6^{2}	4½	3h	Thorpe	6	12	5
0468	Semele (3), 91	....	15	2nk	1½	1^{1}	1^{2}	1^{1}	4^{2}	E. Taylor	10	20	8
0452	Little Nell (4), 102	....	15	1½	4½	5h	8h	7nk	5½	E. Cochran	30	30	10
0433	Chiswell (4), 107	....	15	9	8h	8nk	9	6^{2}	6^{1}	C. Smith	6	7	2½
0468	Leo (3), 91	....	15	6	5½	4^{4}	3^{2}	5^{1}	7^{4}	Chevalier	4	8	3
0471	Glenoid (5), 102	....	22	7	3^{1}	3½	4h	8^{2}	8^{2}	Blaylock	4	4	8-5
0466	Calumet (3), 89	....	22	4	9	9h	10	10	9^{3}	Isom	10	25	10
0468	Marcel (3), 91	....	15	10	10	10	7nk	9^{1}	10	Cassin	10	20	8

*Southern race.

"FORM BOOK" LYLES' LAWSUIT.

He Restrains the Chicago Newspapers from Using Their Own News.

Judge Horton yesterday issued an injunction restraining the Chicago Racing Association and the Chicago Fair Grounds Association from furnishing racing news to D. W. Murray, and also restraining the *Inter-Ocean*, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the Chicago *Mail*, and the Chicago *Record* from printing or publishing a race chart from the design and form as used by W. W. Lyles until the further order of the court.

Complainant says that he is the originator of a certain chart or form book for reporting in a concise form the racing events that take place throughout the country, which chart is known as "Lyles' Form Book." Complainant says that he entered into a contract with the defendants, the two racing associations, that they would not furnish a report to any one but him of the races held each day, but he says that D. W. Murray collects information from them in exactly the same manner as the complainant, and that Murray furnishes the defendant newspapers with the information. This, the complainant declares, is in direct violation of his rights and he asks the court to step in and protect his interests.

The plain facts in the case are that Lyles is not the originator of the form chart and has no more right to use it than Murray or any other person. At Hawthorne Lyles charged Murray so much per week because of the protection given him by Mr. Corrigan. At Harlem the management refused to interfere, and Murray did the work for the Chicago papers without connection with Lyles. The Harlem management is not behind Lyles in his curious lawsuit. If he persists in it he will not be allowed to make his more or less correct form for the bookmakers, and he and his men will be ejected from the grounds. Lyles' horses, which run badly under the name of the Clyde Stable, will follow their owner. Lyles has no contract with the Chicago Fair Grounds Association, and nearly his entire statement as outlined in the restraining order is false.

The Crack Colt Bullingdon Dies.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Duke of Westminster's race horse Bullingdon is dead from the result of injuries received in his stall a fortnight ago. In the race at Newmarket July 5 for the Princess of Wales' Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns, which was won by Hugh M. Calmont's Isinglass, Bullingdon finished second, defeating with ease Lord Rosebery's crack Ladas, the winner of this year's Derby.

Notes of the Turf.

The racing at Harlem this afternoon begins at 2 o'clock.

The St. Paul race track is some four or five days behind in the payment of its purses.

Two of the crack youngsters of the East are on the shelf. Gotham is still quite lame and the "vets" cannot place the trouble, one saying that it's due to developing spavins, another laying the trouble in the back, etc. The Butterflies will hardly race again.

Origin of the Chinese Cue.

It seems that it was not the custom of the ancient Chinese to shave the head and wear a cue. That was a custom brought in by the Tartar invaders, nearly 300 years ago, and they forced it upon the conquered provinces. The result was that many Chinese were driven into Corea, and the inhabitants of that province when they yielded to the suzerainty of the Tartars stipulated that they should be permitted to preserve their ancient dress. So the Coreans do not shave the head, but wear their hair as their ancestors wore it 4,000 years ago, a manner which is seen in China only on the stage.

Generally Successful.

Only 9 per cent of cases of amputation are fatal.

PRIG'S $30,000 RACE.

DAVE GIDEON AND HIS CROWD BURN SARATOGA'S RING.

The Colt Runs a Good Race and Beats Aurelian and Galilee—Jockey Taral Gets the Popular Rider's Whip—Two Favorites Only Win—Senella, Favora Colt, Liselg, Mistral, and Sandowne the Other Successful Horses—Four Favorites Score at Brighton Beach.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Today's race card was an indifferent one, and this fact, with the threatening condition of the weather, kept the attendance down. The crowd was a speculative one, and the thirty books that drew for positions in the ring were kept reasonably busy handling the money offered. Again the talent was in bad form, only two mild favorites winning. In each of the first two events Caldwell's work was bad. Senella was the closing favorite for the first, and getting away well the Fleischmann colt won easily.

The other successful favorite was Sandowne, who took the fifth in a gallop. When the winner was put up at auction J. Martin, the jockey's brother, bid $500 over the entered price, but the judges refused to consider this bid on the ground that the bidder is in bad repute at Brighton Beach, a statement denied by Jockey Martin.

The handicap was a bad one, Liselg thrown in at the weight, winning all the way. The closing race furnished the best finish of the day, Prig and Aurelian running together under a fierce drive the last sixteenth.

An Eastern contingent headed by Dave Gideon profited largely by Prig's victory, taking nearly $30,000 out of the ring on the result.

The Redowac-Rossmore match was postponed until the track becomes good.

A pleasing incident of the afternoon was the presentation to Fred Taral of a gold handled whip as the most popular jockey, the presentation speech being made by Lawyer Abe Hummel from the judges' stand.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Weather threatening. Track muddy.

486. First race, selling, all ages, purse $500, ¾ of a mile. Time, 1:16¼.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
377	Senella, 100	1h	3½	2^{3}	1½	1^{3}	Perkins.
441	Innocent, 91	4½	2½	3^{2}	2nk	2nk	P.J'rd'n.
453	West Park, 99	5	5	5	3h	3nk	Donoh'e
464	Valkyrie, by Hanover, 73	2nk	1nk	1½	4½	4^{2}	C. White.
416	Pulitzer, 91	3½	4½	4½	5	5	J.Gar'er
453	Wheeler, 110	6	6	7	6	6	Lendr'm
442	MissDi'ie,111	10	10	9	9	7	Doggett.
433	Ky. Lady, 101	8	8	6	8	8	E.Fin'gn
311	Enfield, 99	15	12	12	10	9	Healey.
375	Mad'tone,103	11	11	8	7	10	Lamley.
....	Martinet, 95	9	7	10	11	11	A.Cl'yt'n
....	G'n E. filly,88	13	13	13	12	12	H. Br'ks.
....	Longard, 96	12	14	14	13	13	Blevins.
396	High C., 101	7	9	11	14	14	Penn.

Straggling start. Won easily.

Scratched—Arapahoe, 109; Pearl Song, 98.

Betting—Senella, 3½; Madstone, 4; Miss Dixie, 4½; Wheeler, 8; Pulitzer, 12; Martinet, 15; Innocent, Valkyrie, High C., and Kentucky Lady, each 20; West Park, 25; Enfield, 40; Glen Ellen filly and Longard, each 100.

487. Second race, 4½ furlongs, maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, purse $500. Time, :57½.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
451	Favora colt, 108	9	5	4^{3}	1^{2}	1½	Doggett.
....	Phoebus, 104	3½	2^{2}	2^{2}	2^{3}	2^{1}	Simms.
400	Rossmar, 114	4nk	4½	3½	3½	3^{3}	Reagan.
451	University, 104	1½	1½	1^{1}	4	4	Lamley.
451	Salvor, 104	2nk	3^{3}	5	5	5^{2}	Penn.
485	Miss Dixon, 101	8	6	6	6	6	Healey.
....	Brogan, 101	12	12	9	7	7	A. Clayt'n.
412	Sir James, 104	7	7	7	8	8	Brooks.
....	Basso, 109	11	10	10	9	9	Perkins.
....	Engineer, 104	6	9	11	10	10	Blake.
400	Chiquita, 113	5	8	8	11	11	Van Ku'en
....	Charlotte, 101	10	11	12	12	12	Swash.

Straggling start. Won easily.

Betting—Phoebus, 2½; University, 3; Favora colt, 4; Rossmar, Basso, and Chiquita, each 8; Salvor, Brogan, each 12; Engineer, 15; Sir James, 20; Charlotte, 30; Miss Dixon, 50.

488. Third race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap, all ages, purse $500. Time, 1:52.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
463	Liselg, 91	3	1½	1^{5}	1^{4}	1½	A. Clayton.
462	Ilume, 100	1nk	2^{2}	2^{2}	3	2nk	Griffin.
(434)	Saragossa, 101	2½	3	3	2h	3	Reagan.

Good start. Won under a pull.

Scratched—The Pepper, 108.

Betting—Saragossa, 3 to 5; Liselg, 2½; Ilume, 5.

489. Fourth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-old fillies, weight 10 pounds below scale, purse $500. Time, 1:17¼.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
441	Mistral, 107	5	2½	1nk	1½	1^{3}	Doggett.
*0303	Arapahoe, 107	1½	1h	2^{4}	2^{2}	2h	VanK'r'n
341	Flirt, 107	3nk	3½	3½	3½	3^{2}	Simms.
154	Florinda, 107	6	7	7	6	4^{1}	Donohue
433	La Joya, 107	4	6	4nk	4^{1}	5	A.Cl'yt'n
....	Canary, 107	7	5	5	5	6	Price.
....	Philopena, 107	2nk	4^{2}	6	7	7	Perkins.
323	Pocahontas (by Powhattan), 111	8	8	8	8	8	Morris.
484	Miss Galop, 107	Left at post.					E.Fin'g'n

*Western race.

Good start. Won easily.

Betting—Flirt, 11 to 5; La Joya, 3; Arapahoe, 4½; Mistral, 6; Pocahontas, 10; Philopena, 12; Miss Galop, 20; Florinda, 40; Canary, 100.

490. Fifth race, mile, selling, all ages, purse $500. Time, 1:43½.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
433	Sandowne, 97	2nk	1^{1}	1^{2}	1^{5}	1^{5}		Griffin.
403	Semper Lex, 105	3nk	4	2nk	2½	2½		A. Clayton.
465	Skedaddle, 103	1½	2½	4	4	3h		Simms.
453	J. P. B., 95	4	3½	3nk	3h	4		Perkins.

Good start. Won in a gallop.

Betting—Sandowne, 8 to 5; J. P. B., 2; Skedaddle, 5; Semper Lex, 10.

491. Sixth race, 1 mile, 3-year-old colts and geldings, allowances, purse $500. Time, 1:44.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
483	Prig, 106	3nk	1h	2½	1^{1}	1h		Griffin.
471	Aurelian, 107	1h	4	3½	2^{2}	2^{10}		Doggett.
462	Galilee, 108	2h	2^{2}	1½	3^{5}	3^{3}		Simms.
461	Lonsdale, 101	6	5	6	4½	4^{8}		P. Jordan.
462	Wernb'g, 112	4½	3h	4	5	5		W. Midgley.
439	Trop'y g, 105	5	6	5	6	6		Brooks.

Good start. Won in a fierce drive.

Betting—Aurelian, 3 to 5; Galilee, 4½; Wernberg, 5; Prig, 6; Trophy gelding, 200; Lonsdale, 300.

Saturday's Saratoga Entries.

First race, purse $500, 5 furlongs:

Ind.	Horses.	Wt.	Ind.	Horses.	Wt.
450	Ferrier	117	(450)	John Cooper	115
484	Del Norte	95	(484)	Thurston	92

Second race, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horses.	Wt.	Ind.	Horses.	Wt.
414	Candelabra	110	452	Stowaway	103
*0404	Faraday	116	488	Saragossa	101
(462)	Kentigerna	98			

*Western race.

Third race, Bitterroot Stud Stake, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(451)	Annisette	115	481	Handspun	115
481	Agitator	98	270	Manchester	98
483	Floreanna	98	270	Salvation	98
286	Keenan	103	479	Urania	103
*0408	Lissak	108	432	Sadie	95

*Western race.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
442	Hyderabad	112	449	Domingo	101
465	Vestibule	112	(430)	Robinhood	101
(463)	Tom Skidmore	108	*0418	Anna	97
*0410	Mother of Pearl	105	453	Memento colt	97

*Western race.

Fifth race, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
484	Fred Douglass	108	489	Miss Gallop	101
463	Rightmore	106	486	West Park	102
486	Pulitzer	101	*0214	Pearl Song	102

*Western race.

Sixth race, Beverwyck Steeplechase, full course, about 2½ miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
....	Cicero	169	345	Ecarte	144
436	Ballarat	160	405	Glenfallon	141
405	Sam Corey	152	466	Prize	139

Louisville Pooling on Saratoga.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Pools on Saratoga races were as follows:

First race—John Cooper, $10; Thurston, $7; Ferrier, $6; Del Norte, $3.

Second race—Faraday, $10; Kentigirna, $10; Candelabra, $8; Stowaway, $5; Saragossa, $3.

Third race—Gutta Percha, $10; Ainsette, $9; Sadie, $8; Keenan, $6; Lissak, $5; Salvation, $5; field, $5.

Fourth race—Hyder Abad, $10; Vestibule, $8; Domingo, $5; Tom Skidmore, $5; Anna, $3; field, $5.

Fifth race—West Park, $10; Fred Douglass, $6; Rightmore, $5; Pearl Song, $5; field, $5.

Sixth race—No pooling.

FOUR BRIGHTON FAVORITES WIN.

Shadow, Solitaire, Hanwell, Our Maggie, Drum Major, and Jack Rose Score.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Followers of the money were in fine form at Brighton this afternoon. Four favorites, one second choice, and a well-backed third selection captured the purses.

The racing looked clean except in the fourth event, where Mart Jordan started Tom Tough and Our Maggie and won with the latter at 4 to 1 while the former was a 7 to 5 favorite. Reiff piloted three horses to victory. The track was deep in dust, the heavy rainstorm of the morning having missed the Beach.

Shadow had nothing to beat in the ten opposed to her in the opening seven furlongs race. She went back from 8 to 5 to 13 to 5 and romped home.

Solitaire, at 7 to 10, beat Soprano, the second choice, easily in the second race, and Hanwell got home first in the third, half a length separating him, Jessie Taral, and Ella Reed. The latter was a slight favorite over the winner. Jessie Taral should have won. Bergen took matters too easily with her in the stretch and Reiff on Hanwell outrode him.

Tom Tough and Our Maggie, from the Jordan Stable, were at 2 to 1 each, open, for the fourth at one mile. Panway, Little Matt, Sam Weller, and Clement completed the field. What looked like stable money came in about Tom Tough, and he closed at 7 to 5, Panway, second choice, at 3. Our Maggie at 4, and Little Matt at 5. Our Maggie, first away, was never headed, winning by a length and a half. Little Matt trailed to the stretch. Then he came strong and beat Tom Tough three parts of a length for the place.

Drum Major, the 9 to 10 shot for the fifth, won as he pleased from McIntyre and Busirus, and Jack Rose, never better than 1 to 2, beat Trouble and Wist in the closing event.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Weather fine, track good.

492. First race, purse $400, 4-year-olds and upward, selling, 7 furlongs. Time, 1:30½.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
313	Shadow (4), 102	4	5	2^{2}	1^{2}	1^{2}	Carter.
460	Saunter'r(a),102	7	6	8	4	2h	Bergen.
216	Kunyon (5), 112	8	8	5	3½	3½	Hamilton
364	Lake (4), 102	10	10	9	6	4	Lew.
448	Carnalite (4),102	9	7	6	5	5	Cole.
460	Vespasian(3),104	2	4	7	7	6	C. Flynn.
425	Calodonia(4),107	1	1^{2}	1½	2h	7	Ballard.
457	Brit'Eyes(4),101	6	9	10	8	8	Tribe.
50	Hopper (4), 102	11	11	11	11	9	A. Carter.
460	Musmee (4), 102	5	2½	3h	9	10	Mc Dermt
425	Dash.Cha.(4),109	3	3h	4	10	11	Delhanty.

Start fair. Won nicely.

Scratched—Lakeview, 104 pounds; St. Laurent and Speculation, 102 each; Montice0, 99.

Betting—Shadow, 13 to 5; Saunterer, Kunyon, and Vespasian, 4 each; Caledonia, 12; Musmee, 30; Carnalite, 4; Bright Eyes, 80; Lake, 100; Hopper, 150; Dashing Charlie, 200.

493. Second race, purse $500, 3-year-olds, selling, 6 furlongs. Time, 1:16¼.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
456	Solitaire, 106	2	1h	1½	1½	1h	Hamilton.
393	Soprano, 93	5	3½	2½	2½	2½	Lew.
425	W'lter Riggs, 102	3	2h	3½	3^{2}	3^{6}	Taylor.
468	Ironsides, 98	4	5	5	4	4	Jones.
425	Ericsson, 101	1	4	4	5	5	Bergen.
353	Eufelda, 93	6	6	6	6	6	McClain.
365	Adjutant, 108	7	7	7	7	7	Clerico.

Start bad. Won handily.

Scratched—Contralto colt, 102 pounds; Larry K., 98.

Betting—Solitaire, 7 to 10; Soprano, 5; Walter Riggs, 12; Ericsson, 7; Eufelda, 25; Ironsides, 30; Adjutant, 60.

494. Third race, purse $500, 2-year-olds, selling allowances, 5 furlongs. Time, 1:02¼.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
469	Hanwell, 108	2	1h	1½	1½	1½	Reiff.
(445)	Jessie Tar'l,105	3	3½	2½	2½	2½	Bergen.
274	Ella Reed, 99	1	4	3½	3^{3}	3^{6}	Carter.
....	Capt. Nick, 101	6	5	5	4	4	Taylor.
....	Chandos, 99	9	6	6	6	5	Messenger.
....	H. Kester, 103	8	8	7	7	6	C. Flynn.
....	Eulogy colt, 98	4	2½	4	5	7	Keefe.
457	Monte Ca'lo,98	11	11	11	8	8	Hatershal.
....	Trojan, 98	7	7	8	9	9	Cowman.
....	Granger, 108	10	10	10	10	10	Clerico.
....	Gasser, 95	5	9	9	11	11	McClain.

Start moderate. Won handily.

Scratched—Apprentice, 105 pounds; Classic, 101; Cora and Trifacial, 100 each.

Betting—Hanwell, 9 to 5; Jessie Taral, 3 to 1; Ella Reed, 8 to 5; Harvey Kester, 15; Gasser, 60; Granger, Eulogy colt, and Capt. Nick, 100 each; Trojan, Chandos, and Monte Carlo, 200 each.

495. Fourth race, purse $600, handicap, 3-year-old and upwards, 1 mile. Time, 1:43¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
422	Our Maggie,4,101	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	Reiff.
471	Little Matt, 3, 99	6	5	5	5	2h	Carter.
386	Tom Tough,5,107	4	3h	2h	2^{6}	3^{10}	Clerico.
478	Sam Weller, 4, 101	2	1h	4	4	4	Taylor.
470	Panway, 5, 87	3	6	6	6	5	McClain.
473	Clement, 4, 92	5	4	5	6	6	Keefe.

Start good. Won easily.

Scratched—Speculation, 104 pounds; Reiff, 103.

Betting—Our Maggie, 4 to 1; Little Matt, 5; Tom Tough, 7 to 5; Panway, 3; Sam Weller, 7; Clement, 40.

496. Fifth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds, selling, 6 furlongs. Time, 1:16¼.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
389	Drum Major, 93	4	2h	2½	1½	1^{1}	Reiff.
444	McIntyre, 105	5	4	4	4	2^{2}	Ballard.
456	Busirus, 95	1	1^{2}	1½	3½	3½	Keefe.
468	Little Bravo, 98	2	3^{2}	3h	4	4	Carter.
393	Sadie W., 93	8	7	5	5	5	McClain.
419	Son Malheur, 98	7	6	6	6	6	W.M'Dm't
471	The Bully, 107	6	8	8	7	7	Clerico.
407	Pantata, 102	3	5	7	8	8	McD'mott
468	Black Hawk, 98	Left at post.					T. Sloane.

Poor start. Won easily.

Betting—Drum Major, 9 to 10; McIntyre and Busirus, 4 each; Black Hawk, 10; Sadie W. and Son Malheur, 15 each; Pantata and Little Bravo, 70 each; The Bully, 100.

497. Sixth race, purse $400, 4-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 1-16 miles. Time, 1:50¼.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
471	J'k Rose, a., 109	1	4	3^{2}	3^{3}	1^{1}	Ballard.
443	Trouble, 4, 101	6	1h	2h	2^{2}	2h	T. Slo'ne.
424	Wist, 4, 101	4	2^{3}	2h	1h	3	Tribe.
478	Billy Boy, 5, 103	5	3½	4	4	4	Cole.
469	St. Catesby, 6, 106	3	5	5	5	5	Clerico.
467	Sir Rae, 6, 105	2	6	6	6	6	Hamilt'n.

Start fair.

Betting—Jack Rose, 1 to 2; Trouble, Wist, Sir Catesby and Billy Boy, 15 each; Sir Rae, 8.

Saturday's Brighton Beach Entries.

First race, 1 mile, selling:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(473)	Merry Duke	112	473	Best Brand	103
448	Hardy Fox	109	477	Harry Alonzo	103
446	Nick	107	467	Vagabond	103
460	Plenty	106	....	Tom Mac	98
445	Speculation	106	492	Carnalite	98
(460)	Woodchopper	106	(478)	Dr. Garnett	90
478	Robusta	106	428	Marguerite	90
(364)	Belwood	105			

Second race, selling, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
471	Reiff	108	456	Sprite	99
(471)	George Dixon	107	493	Soprano	97
....	Half Bred	107	(393)	Milan	102
(468)	Golden Valley	108			

Third race, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
420	White Cockade	108	469	Sundart	105
494	Chandos	108	....	Debonaire	105
284	Franciscan	108	429	Jennie A	105
426	True Penny	108	....	Holloway	105
....	Vocality	108	457	May Irwin	105
306	Ualee	108	475	Lady Danby	105
....	Miss Morris'n f'ly	105	457	Uproar filly	105
469	First Light	105			

Fourth race, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(470)	Sirocco	123	428	Avon	90
(476)	Charade	112	459	Equation	90
471	Reiff	104	495	Clement	90
446	Stonenellie	108	290	Clarus	90
....	Pecksniff	100	(393)	Milan	90
(473)	Merry Duke	95			

Fifth race, selling, 5 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
358	Hoey	111	448	Rosa H.	102
492	Carnalite	107	496	Black Hawk	100
473	Potentate	107	474	Charter	100
497	Wist	107	459	Equation	100
443	Tom Finley	107	468	Rama	100
411	Poor Jonathan	107	495	Clement	104
448	Oxford	104	459	Frank R. Hart	98
446	My Gyps	95			

Sixth race, steeplechase, full course:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(472)	St Anthony	160	472	Dutch Oven II.	137
429	Rodman	152	472	Duke of Apple'n	135

Louisville Pooling on Brighton.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Tonight's auction pooling on Saturday's Brighton Beach races was as follows:

First race—Speculation, $10; Marguerite, $8; Nick, $8; Robusta, $7; Hardy Fox, $5; field, $5.

Second race—George Dixon, $5; Reiff, $4; Soprano, $3; field, $5.

Third race—True Penny, $5; First Light, $5; May Irwin, $4; Jennie A., $3; field, $8.

Fourth race—Sirocco, $15; Charade, $12; Merry Duke, $6; Pecksniff, $5; field, $7.

Fifth race—Hoey, $10; My Gyps, $6; Poor Jonathan, $5; Frank R. Harf, $5; Rosa H., $4; field, $6.

Sixth race—No pooling.

READINA WINS AT LONG ODDS.

With an Unknown Boy in the Saddle the Mare Just Rolls In.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Only one outsider went to sadden the hearts of the favorite players today, and this was Readina, who had an unknown quantity in the saddle. She sailed in the name of J. Day, which was the cause of a long price against the mare. When the horses were on their way to the post, the appearance of Readina was the signal for a long laugh and much joking owing to her queer looking rider. The summaries:

First race, 5 furlongs—Rowena, 108 pounds (Chorn), 2 to 1, won ridden out by a head; Diamond II., 108 (Freeman), 10 to 1, second; Arthur H. Taylor, 115 (G. Foster), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Jack Farrell, Bellgin, and I. H. Goodnight finished as named.

Second race, 6 furlongs, selling—No Remarks, 105 pounds (W. Ham), 2 to 1, won in a drive by a head; Lord Willowbrook, 105 (Mosby), second; Bankrupt, 105 (Freeman), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:17. Watch Me, Buenos Ayres, Kildare, Evelyn, and Lou Hicks finished as named.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Commission, 102 pounds (W. Ham), 7 to 5, won ridden out by a head; Tom Elmere, 120 (H. Williams), 6 to 1, second; Three Forks, 102 (Kuhn), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Casmoline, Merritt, Amanda P., Mystillartha, and Jim Swain finished as named.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Charley McDonald, 111 pounds (Mosby), 1 to 3, won in a drive by a half length; Kimberly, 129 (J. Flynn), 3 to 1, second; G. B. Cox, 111 (Chorn), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:49. Optimus finished last.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Readina, 105 pounds (J. Day), 15 to 1, won easily by three lengths; Little Miss, 105 (Chorn), 20 to 1, second; Bob L., 110 (H. Williams), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:16½. Dutch Oven, Charlie B., Denver, Carroll Donder, and Sir Walter Raleigh finished as named.

Saturday's St. Paul entries are:

First race, 5½ furlongs—Prince, 103 pounds; Lexington Belle, 103; Jack Farrell, 103; Carlsruhe, 111; German, 111.

Second race, 7 furlongs—Perdita, 105 pounds; Equation, 105; Mike O'Brien, 110; Gore Jay, 111; Folly, 117; C. McDonald, 117; Ixion, 117; Williston, 122.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Judith, 95 pounds; Johnnie Weber, 99; Watch Me, 101; Uncle Jim, 101; Innocence, 102; Excelsior, 106; Carroll Donder, 106.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles—Simpleton, 91 pounds; Emma Mc., 97; Oxford, 97; Pekin, 102; Tabasco, 102; Prince, 107.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Foot Runner, 97 pounds; Tasco, 104; Peabody, 107; Ataman, 112.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles—Fakir, 130 pounds; Prince, 130; St. Charles, 123; Diamond Dick, 135; Mutiny, 135; Tanerne, 140; Too Quick, 140.

RACE RESULTS ON MINOR TRACKS.

West Side, Magnet, Missive, Ponce de Leon, and Sonora Win at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The following were the results of the races at Alexander Island today:

First race, 4½ furlongs—West Side won, Tedd Egg second, Mollie Davis third. Time, :55.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Magnet won, Cicada second, Senator Hill third. Time, 1:02½.

Third race, 1 mile—Missive won, McKeever second, King Bird third. Time, 1:44.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—Ponce de Leon won, Grand Prix second, Cheddar third. Time, 1:30.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Sonora won, Elmstone second, Kenyon third. Time, 1:02.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—Following are the results at the East St. Louis track today:

First race, ¾ mile—Liberty Bell won, May Blossom second, Turk third. Time, 1:21.

Second race, ¾ mile—W. T. Ellis won, I. De Fy second, Podiga third. Time, 1:20½.

Third race, 6½ furlongs—Granite won, Joe Courtney second, Langtry third. Time, 1:28.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Ketchum won, The General second, Haroldine third. Time, 1:49.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Sanblas won, Bellardine second, Yosemite third. Time, 1:19½.

WIND STOPS THE PACE

NO RECORDS BROKEN AT THE SECOND DAY'S CYCLE RACES.

Titus Fails to Break the Unpaced Mile Record, but Does Best of All Those Who Try—Gardiner of the Columbias Makes the Best Showing of the Day in Number of Races Won—J. P. Bliss Pulls Off His Race—Sanger Fails to Show Up—Today Will See Great Work.

The second day of the National Circuit meet at the South Side ball park drew out some 3,500 people, who witnessed some pretty racing. No records were broken, the high wind preventing any scorching work, but there was no loafing. Every race was earnestly contested and the majority were won in close finishes.

Sanger did not ride yesterday, wishing to save his strength for the finish, and Taxis and Titus did only enough work to keep their muscles pliable.

To Gardiner of the Columbias belongs the honors of the day. He rode first in the two mile open, third in the one mile, first in the mile handicap and first in the two mile lap. Not a rider received any injury.

The opening race, one mile novice, had seven starters and was splendidly contested. A collision on the half-turn threw Corey and Fahrig out, but the rest finished so closely that three men were cheered as winners. The judges gave the race to A. B. Horn, but after a wild kick from the grand stand awarded first to C. Hageman of the I. C. C.

"Pinkey" Bliss Shows His Speed.

Bliss took the one-third mile, Class B, in a sharp finish from Bald of Buffalo. Two starts were necessary, half the field falling in a heap on the first attempt.

Gardiner of the Columbia Wheelmen set the pace for his field in the two mile Class A, and rushed in ten feet ahead of Emerson of the C. C. C.

The half-mile handicap, Class B, in three heats, brought out all the cracks except Sanger and Titus. Bald took the first heat, Leacock of St. Louis the second, and Gus Steele the third. Most of the stars rode just well enough to qualify for the final. This was well contested. Ray Macdonald of New York getting the laurels, Bald taking second, and A. D. Kennedy third.

Van de Sande of the S. S. C. C. gathered in the one-mile open, Class A, handily from W. J. Anderson, Gardiner coming third.

Gardiner, the Columbia Wheelmen's "iron rider," who was already winner of a place in two races, went through the bunch like a flash in the mile handicap, Class A, and, aided by his 140-yard handicap, beat out Skelton of the M. and W. club for first money. Bezenek, of Chicago road race fame, was third.

Bicker of the S. S. C. C. took the third mile open, Class A, with Jay Anderson jerking his wheel right behind, and by Davis third.

The mile handicap, Class B, was a snap for Leacock, who, with the largest allowance—160 yards—was never overtaken. Maddox and W. F. Murphy came next. James Levy and E. C. Bald came together on the stretch and Levy retired with a twisted mass of spokes and rubber that was once a bicycle.

The mighty Gardiner had no rivals in the two-mile lap—counted by points at the end of each lap—distancing his nearest competitors, Bezenek and Bainbridge.

Only a few stars turned out to go against Sanger's record for an unpaced mile and the event will be tried again today. Titus did well against the wind, making the mile in 2:14 2-5.

How the Races Were Run.

No. 1—One mile novice. Prizes, gold, silver, and bronze medals. C. Hageman, I. C. C., won; A. B. Horn, L. C. C., second; H. Jordan, L. V. C. C., third. A. Hess, I. C. C., W. F. Corey, L. V. C. C., W. Fahrig, and R. J. West also started. Time—2:59 4-5.

No. 2—One-third mile open, Class B. Prizes, diamonds—J. P. Bliss, C. C. C., won; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, second; A. I. Brown, Cleveland, third. H. A. Githens, C. C. C.; A. D. Kennedy, I. C. C.; C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn; W. W. Taxis, Philadelphia; and R. Macdonald, New York, also started. Time, :49.

No. 3—Two-mile open, Class A. First prize, diamond; second and third prizes, jewelry. A. Gardiner, C. W., won; G. L. Emerson, C. C. C., second; J. Skelton, M. and W. C. C., third. C. W. Davis, C. C. C.; W. L. Swindeman, Cal. C. C.; H. R. Upp, I. C. C.; W. Bainbridge, C. W., also started. Time, 5:01¼.

No. 4—Half-mile handicap, Class B. First prize to be selected by winner; second and third prizes, diamonds. First four in each heat to start in final. First heat—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, 10 yards, won; T. Cooper, Detroit, 20 yards, second; A. D. Kennedy, 15 yards, third; H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, N. J., 45 yards, fourth. W. F. Murphy, Brooklyn, 40 yards, and F. C. Graves, Springfield, Mass., 30 yards, also started. Time, 1:05 2-5.

Second heat—R. J. Leacock, St. Louis, 85 yards, won; R. Macdonald, New York, 25 yards, second; G. F. Taylor, Waltham, Mass., 20 yards, third; A. E. Lumsden, 25 yards, fourth. James Levy, 45 yards, also started. Time, 1:03 3-5.

Third heat—Gus Steele, 50 yards, won; M. H. Burt, Wichita, Kas., 55 yards, second; E. W. Ballard, 25 yards, third; J. P. Bliss, scratch, fourth. A. B. Goehler, Buffalo, 35 yards; A. I. Brown, Cleveland, 20 yards; H. A. Githens, 15 yards; W. W. Taxis, Philadelphia, 10 yards; and L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, 10 yards, also started. Time, 1:02 2-5.

No. 5, one mile open, Class A—First and second prizes, diamonds; third prize, jewelry. F. C. Vande Sande, S. S. C. C., won; W. J. Anderson, I. C. C., second; A. Gardner, C. W., third. G. E. Bicker, S. S. C. C.; G. S. Maxwell, W. C. C.; M. Green, Evanston; H. O. Upp, I. C. C.; G. L. Emerson, C. C. C.; C. W. Davis, C. C. C.; and W. L. Swendeman, Battle Creek, also started. Time, 2:43.

No. 6, final heat, in ½-mile handicap, Class B—R. McDonald, New York, 25 yards, won; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, 10 yards, second; A. D. Kennedy, 15 yards, third; M. H. Burt, Wichita, Kas., 55 yards; Gus Steele, 50 yards; E. W. Ballard, 25 yards; H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, N. J., 45 yards; A. E. Lumsden 25 yards; T. Cooper, Detroit, 20 yards; R. J. Leacock, St. Louis, 85 yards; George F. Taylor, Waltham, Mass., 20 yards, also started. Time, 1:02.

Gardiner Wins in Style.

No. 7, one mile, handicap, Class A—First and second prizes, diamonds; third prize, jewelry. A. Gardiner, C. W., 140 yards, won; J. Skelton, M. & W. C. C., 100 yards, second; J. J. Bezenek, P. C. C., 90 yards, third. W. P. Jones, 170 yards; A. V. Jackson, Ravenswood, 150 yards; Maurice Green, Evanston, 130 yards; W. L. Swendeman, Battle Creek, 120 yards; E. S. Church, I. C. C.; W. Bainbridge, C. W.; and H. Jordan, Ravenswood, 150 yards, also started. Time, 2:16.

No. 8, ⅓ mile, open, Class A—Prizes diamonds. G. E. Bicker, S. S. C. C., won; W. J. Anderson, I. C. C., second; C. W. Davis, C. C. C., third. C. G. Sinsabaugh, C. C. C.; J. Skelton, M. & W. C. C.; H. R. Upp, I. C. C.; and G. A. Maxwell, W. C. C., also started. Time, :50 1-5.

No. 9—One mile handicap, Class B—First prize to be selected by winner; second and third prizes, diamonds. R. J. Leacock, St. Louis, 160 yards, won; H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, N. J., 90 yards, second; W. F. Murphy, Brooklyn, 75 yards, third. H. L. Dodson, 100 yards; James Levy, 80 yards; R. Macdonald, New York, 60 yards; A. B. Goehler, Buffalo, 55 yards; C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, 30 yards; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, 25 yards; F. J. Titus, New York, scratch, and A. I. Brown, Cleveland, 50 yards, also started. Time, 2:18 2-5.

No. 10—Two-mile lap, Class A—First and second prizes, diamonds; third prize, jewelry. A. Gardiner, C. W., won, 18 points; J. J. Bezenek, P. C. C., second, 5 points; W. Bainbridge, C. W., third, 4 points. O. C. Green, C. C. C.; W. A. Thompson, C. C. C.; G. L. Emerson, C. C. C.; A. Irons, C. D. Cutting, J. Skelton M. and W. C. C., and C. N. Dasey, C. C. C., also started. Time, 5:08 4-5.

No. 11—One mile, Class B, unpaced, flying start, against record of 2:11 2-5, held by W. C. Sanger—Prize, $200 in merchandise. F. J. Titus, New York, covered the distance in 2:14 2-5; H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, N. J., 2:15; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, 2:19 2-5; A. B. Goehler, Buffalo, 2:19 4-5; G. H. Ellithorpe, Peachtown, O., 2:21; C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, 2:22 2-5; F. C. Graves, Springfield, Mass., 2:22 2-5; T. Cooper, Detroit, 2:24; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, 2:24. To be run off today.

A special feature is promised in addition to the regular program today. After the schedule is completed Bliss and Titus will try for the paced mile record.

Miss Bicker Challenges Miss Porter.

Out of a rather amusing contest for feminine road riding supremacy between Miss Hettie Bicker and Miss Annie Porter the former issues a challenge to the latter to ride a road race over the Elgin-Aurora course, starting from Halsted and Washington streets, in any kind of weather, any Sunday during August. Each rider is to be limited to two pacemakers under the rules.

Beheaded After Death.

The last criminals who were beheaded in England were the Cato street conspirators in 1820, though they had previously been killed by hanging.

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CLOSES ITS LABORS.

FATHER CLEARY CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

Polyglot Petition Arouses Discussion and Is Withdrawn—The Rev. P. P. Cooney of Notre Dame Says Prohibition Will Not Prohibit as Long as Human Nature Remains What It Is—Message from Miss Willard—Delegation Chosen to Represent the Union at Cleveland.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union concluded the business of its convention today. Shortly after adjournment the delegates left for Minneapolis. Father O'Brien of Ohio reported for the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. The report was adopted in full without much discussion. The Third Vice-President hereafter is to devote a large share of her time to the organization and care of women's and girls' societies. The question of the creation of an insurance department came up in the form of a paper introduced by M. T. Burke of Carbondale, Pa. His claim was that no fraternal society can so well afford to maintain the mutual aid feature, from the fact that total abstainers are excellent risks.

The Rev. P. P. Cooney of Notre Dame, Ind., followed with an address upon the temperance work in general. He said: "We Bishops, priests, and people must work together against our own common enemy. The victories are all gained on the skirmish line. We cannot fight the enemy as an organized army. Prohibition does not prohibit, in my estimation, and never will as long as human nature remains what it is."

President Cotter then read this message from Frances E. Willard:

> Archbishop Ireland: Please give sisterly greeting to the convention. The Catholic Church sets a great example in Satolli's decision. Send us fraternal delegates.

In response to this request the Chair named Mrs. O. R. Lake of St. Louis, W. A. Manning, and Mrs. Philip A. Dempsey of Cleveland to represent the union at the W. C. T. U. convention in Cleveland.

The Polyglot Petition.

Miss Minna A. Harrigan of Kansas City renewed her motion of the previous day to the effect that the polyglot petition of the W. C. T. U. be indorsed. This aroused considerable discussion. Before the clash came, however, Miss Harrigan withdrew her motion, explaining that she had been requested by the National Secretary to present the petition. In a short address Secretary Logue said:

> We cannot indorse a general prohibitory movement throughout the world from the fact that our members reside in all sections of the country and are of all political creeds. We approve of the work of the W. C. T. U., but cannot go further and commend any particular method of warfare. We must be conservative.

The election of the national officers was the chief feature of the day. Bishop Watterson seemed to be the choice of the Eastern delegates and was nominated by the Rev. J. T. O'Reilly of Boston. The Rev. James M. Cleary of Minneapolis was nominated.

Bishop Otter's name was proposed, but the nomination was declined. Archbishop Ireland was also mentioned, but his friends would not allow his name to be placed in nomination. There was a little séance when Father O'Brien arose to ask if Father Cleary would accept the nomination. Delegate McLaughlin of Philadelphia was on his feet in a trice to declare that no one had a right to ask such a question on the floor of the convention. Father O'Brien objected to this sort of interference when he had been recognized by the chair and wanted the recalcitrant McLaughlin called to order. This was promptly done. Bishop Cotter suggested that Father Cleary be asked if he would take the nomination if it was made unanimous. Father O'Reilly then said that he would withdraw the name of Bishop Watterson if there was going to be any conflict. A vote on the two names was ordered and resulted as follows: Watterson, 73; Cleary, 293. Father O'Reilly then withdrew the name of his candidate, saying that he did not want it reported the Bishop had been defeated. Father Cleary's election was then made unanimous. The following were the other officers elected: First Vice-President, J. W. Logue of Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, P. J. McManus of Scranton, Pa.; Third Vice-President, Mrs. R. O. Lake of St. Louis; Treasurer, the Rev. William Mann of Cleveland, O.; General Secretary, the Rev. A. P. Doyle of New York. The installation of the officers followed, and the convention adjourned to meet one year hence in the City of New York.

TONS OF DYNAMITE EXPOSED TO VIEW.

Attempted Train Robbery in Missouri Comes Near Being a Massacre.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3.—A most remarkable feature of last night's attempt at train robbery near Eureka, Mo., was the escape of the entire train and 183 persons upon it from absolute destruction. Desperadoes, who were undoubtedly accomplices of the fellow with whom Express Messenger Ferguson had a fight, forced open a car of dynamite and stole two big dynamite cartridges that were intended for heavy blasting in quarries and mines. Each cartridge was capable of tearing to pieces tons of solid rock. They were placed by the dastardly bandits on the rails, the intention being to destroy the train and plunder the richly laden express car and probably the passengers. It is a wonder the entire train was not hurled to destruction, for the devils placed the cartridges within a few feet of a car which contained ten tons of dynamite. The engine was so badly wrecked another had to be procured. The entire train was severely shaken. The explosion tore a great hole in the earth, wrested the rails from their fastenings, and flung the ties in every direction. It tore open one side of the dynamite car and exposed to view tons of the powerful explosive, yet for some unaccountable reason this great mass of dynamite, with energy enough to blow an entire city off the earth, did not explode. If it had, not a person in all those 183 passengers would have escaped.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF POPULISM.

Farmers Advised to Pay No Debts in the East for a Year.

Hastings, Neb., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—John M. Ragan of this city, one of the Supreme Court Commissioners of the State of Nebraska, has caused a sensation in Hastings by openly advising the farmers of Nebraska to refuse to pay a cent of their indebtedness to parties in the East for a year. Judge Ragan assigns the drought and total crop failure as his reason for this remarkable advice. Mr. Ragan was for many years general attorney for the St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad. When the Populist craze swept over Nebraska a few years ago, Ragan forgot his corporation training and joined the new party. The last session of the Legislature created a Supreme Court Commission of three members, one from each political party, to assist the Supreme Court in disposing of the large number of accumulated cases. Ragan was appointed as the Populist member. There is little danger of his expressions finding their way into the opinions of the Supreme Court.

INDIANS STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY.

Berry Crop in Northern Wisconsin Will Spoil in a Few Days.

West Superior, Wis., Aug. 3.—A very peculiar strike is on throughout Northern Wisconsin at present. The Indians to the number of several hundred are given permission every season to leave the reservations and pick blueberries for the owners of the berry farms in the northern part of the State. All the Indians have quit work and say the pay received was too small and that they would not go back until it was increased. Unless the matter is settled in a few days the crop will spoil.

LOGGING STARTED IN WISCONSIN.

Whole Family Buried in One Grave at Phillips.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The first camp of the season to go out is O'Neill's, which left Ashland with forty men today. The reason for the unusually early opening of this camp is to begin on burned timber. Three or four hundred thousand feet of burned timber will be cut, and perhaps twice that amount not burned. Many other loggers are making preparations for early logging in order to cut the timber before it rots. Logging operations in Northern Wisconsin will be more extensive than ever before on account of the burned districts.

James Locke and his whole family were buried in one grave at Phillips, Wis. They were victims of the drowning accident at the great fire.

The main line of the C., St. P. M. and P. railroad between Spooner and Ashland is now running, the first time since the great forest fires, arriving today via Mason.

MINISTER IN THE HANDS OF OFFICERS

The Rev. J. O. Parker's Shrewd Scheme to Continue Drawing the Pension.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Among a lot of Federal prisoners at the Union Depot this evening was the Rev. J. O. Parker of Sherman, Tex. About fourteen years ago the parson married a widow of a Union soldier. Not wanting to give up the $12 a month pension Parson Parker, it is alleged, provided himself with a counterfeit County Clerk's seal and sent his papers in regularly, receiving in turn his voucher. He mailed the papers the third of one month and dated the affidavit the fourth, and was caught. He was 63 years old and a Methodist minister for thirty years.

As a result of the alleged defalcation and subsequent suicide of G. N. Wells, suit has been filed in the Circuit Court by the Royal Cigar company against the widow to recover $2,230.

SOLDIER BOYS ARE APPRECIATED.

Citizens of Goshen Make Presents to Those Who Served at Hammond.

Goshen, Ind., Aug. 3.—The citizens of this city turned out en masse tonight to participate in a public reception tendered Company C of the State militia, to show their loyalty for the soldier boys who served the State at Hammond during the late strike. The Hon. H. D. Dillon made a patriotic address and presented Company C with a $100 silk flag and $150 in cash donated by the citizens.

EARLIEST CESSATION IN ITS HISTORY.

Diamond Jo Packet Company Stops Its Boats Because of Low Water.

Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Diamond Jo Packet company today sent out a circular to withdraw all of its boats except the Mary Morton, which will still run from St. Louis to Keokuk. This is the earliest withdrawal in the history of the company, and is owing to the extreme low stage of water.

British Delegates Preparing Their Report.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The British delegates arrived last night from their Western trip and at once took the train for Crookston and Grand Forks and other Red River Valley points. They will return Sunday morning. Their report, which will be completed next week, will treat of the soil of Minnesota, its depth, richness, and adaptability for all kinds of crops, the climate, the prosperity of the farmers, the educational and religious advantages, and the social conditions existing in the State. The report is to be printed in pamphlet form.

At the teachers' summer school at the State University the enrollment has reached 815, of whom 184 are taking the university section course and 631 are in the elementary work. It is now expected that the school will be made a permanent feature of the public school system of the State.

These Receive Certificates.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Board of Health has, during the past week, issued State certificates to the following physicians: H. A. Cuthbertson, W. St. John Downey, W. D. Harvey, M. M. Hopkins, James Sullivan, A. F. Sproesser, E. H. Ochsner, W. H Wells, C. Wade, R. H. Moffitt, L. Ryan, W. J Saerminowicz, E. C. Von Rehm, and H. R. Weber, Chicago; J. Y. Shamel, Taylorville; J. A. Pratt, Ottawa; O. M. Hayes, Chenoa; C. P. Robbins, Burlington, Ia.; W. G. Turney, Brownstone, Ill. The following midwives have been licensed: C. Schwein, M. Schroder, P. Barwin, K. M. Christensen, M. Petersen, A. Bublitz, and A. Ethers, Chicago; and A. C. A. Moren, Pullman.

Probing the Poisoning Case.

Rushville, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury devoted the entire day to investigating the poisoning case of Mrs. Robert Ripetoe, who died from poisoning Sunday afternoon. The evidence brought out the fact that Robert Ripetoe, husband of the dead woman, was not suffering as much from poison Sunday as he claimed to be. Ripetoe threw away a key to a box, which, when broken open, was found to contain a bottle of strychnine and a revolver. Mrs. Ripetoe carried a revolver, and a month ago told witness that if she caught her husband with Mrs. McKee she would use the revolver on both of them.

Broke Jail at Oskaloosa.

Oskaloosa, Ia., Aug. 3.—Three men broke jail last night. They locked their keeper in a cell and escaped. Two of them, William Brooks and William Wilson, are colored. Brooks is bound over to await the grand jury for murder and Wilson for attempt to murder. James Price, white, is held for burglarizing two dental offices in this city.

Sigourney, Ia., July 3.—[Special.]—Tonight four criminals broke the county jail and escaped. One is almost a desperado. They are Ben Ulin, John Glandon, Rathburn, and Mahoney. They sawed the bars. A posse is pursuing.

Work of University Trustees.

Champaign, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois the resignation of Prof. F. W. McMurray of the chair of pedagogics was accepted and Dr. William J. Eckoff named as his successor. Percy L. Bicknell, A. M., a graduate of Williams College, was appointed Librarian. The resignation of Prof. Morrow, who has been Professor of Agriculture since 1877, was accepted, but his successor not named. J. G. Mosier was appointed assistant in geology, and Miss Adele Clendenin assistant in English. The chief officer of the university will be called President, instead of Regent as heretofore.

Sons of Veterans May Drill.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Adjutant-General today ordered an election in Company M, Fifth Infantry, Canton, Monday Aug. 13, for First-Lieutenant, Capt. L. H. Gillet, presiding. Permission to drill and parade with arms but without ammunition until Dec. 13, 1894, is granted the Illinois division of the Sons of Veterans. Honorably discharged: Private Edward H. Kessberger, Fifth Infantry Cycle Corps; Privates William Bragg and James R. Milbee, Company C, Fifth Infantry, Springfield.

Altgeld Will Address Old Soldiers.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 3.—Gov. Altgeld today accepted an invitation to address the old soldiers' reunion at Caldwell, O., Aug. 18. The invitation was presented by J. M. Dalzell, President of the association. The Governor enlisted in the army from that section of Ohio.

At the request of the Sheriff of Cook County the Governor today ordered the company of the Second Regiment on duty at West Hammond, Cook County, relieved from further duty.

Kitty Adams Pardoned.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today pardoned Kitty Adams out of the bridewell at Chicago. She was convicted in June of this year of larceny and sentenced to the bridewell for ten months and fined $100. Her offense consisted in the theft of $1. The Governor finds that she is in the last stages of consumption and therefore orders her release.

Deaths from a Boiler Explosion.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The boiler of a steam engine used in operating a thrashing machine on the farm of Henry Cook, near Dahlgren, Hamilton County, exploded yesterday afternoon, killing Bruce Miller and two lads named Underwood and fatally wounding William Cremens and Elmer Hook, who were assisting in running the thrasher.

Republican Editors to Organize.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Aug. 2—[Special Correspondence.]—A call has been issued for a meeting here Aug. 14 of the Republican editors of Missouri. The object is to form a Republican State Editorial Association. John J. Ingalls has promised to be here Aug. 15 and is down for a speech.

Northwest Notes.

Garret Irving, an old farmer near Hastings, Neb., became despondent over the crop situation and shot himself.

While plowing stubble in a field near Delhi, Ill., the team ran away, and the driver, the 12-year-old son of John Rue, was thrown from the sulky. The roller passed over Rue's neck, completely severing his head from the body.

The body of ex-County Treasurer Neff was found in Crystal Lake, Neb., by fishermen. He had been missing since Wednesday. There are suspicions of foul play, as there are several bruises on his head and his clothes cannot be found.

A west-bound freight on the Pennsylvania broke in two near Bucyrus, O., the two parts colliding. A car of coal oil and one of gasoline took fire and consumed half the train. Four tramps stealing a ride on the oil car were burned to death.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The favorite for restoring life and color to the hair is Parker's Hair Balsam.

Hindercorns, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

IT LOOKS LIKE FOSS.

HIS NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS IS EXPECTED TODAY.

Republican Convention of the Seventh District, It Is Believed, Will Select the Twenty-fifth Ward Candidate by Acclamation—The Eleventh Senatorial Convention Names Frederick Lundine for Senator and Ernest Schubert and F. G. Mauritzer for the House.

Republican conventions will be held today in the Seventh Congressional District and in the Sixth and Twenty-third Senatorial Districts. The primaries took place yesterday afternoon in the districts named, and also in the Eleventh Senatorial, which held its convention last evening, nominating Frederick Lundine of the Twenty-eighth Ward for the Senate, and Ernest Schubert of the Fourteenth Ward and F. G. Mauritzer of the Fifteenth for the Lower House.

The Seventh District Congressional convention will be held at the North Side Turner Hall at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and George Edmund Foss of the Twenty-fifth Ward will probably be nominated by acclamation. Last evening's returns showed that sixty-five out of the ninety delegates to the convention were for him. R. W. Coon, the Lake County candidate, if his name is presented to the convention, may get some support from the Twenty-seventh Ward on account of Lake County having supported Henry Wulff in the State convention. Mr. Coon also has the fifteen delegates from his own county. Col. E. S. Taylor carried the primaries at Evanston against Mayor Mann, receiving 694 votes to Mann's 300. Taylor also made a contest in the Rogers Park district of the Twenty-fifth Ward, but it was carried by Foss. He carried Barrington and Northfield, which have one delegate each. This gives Taylor ten delegates in all, Evanston having eight. E. H. Ruston made an effort to get the Fifteenth Ward delegation. The Foss delegates were elected, however.

E. P. Haven will present Mr. Foss' name to the convention and it was believed last evening that the other candidates will withdraw this morning when the Twenty-fifth Ward candidate's strength is known.

The only real fight at the primaries yesterday was in the Twenty-third Ward, which is a part of the Twenty-third District. The district is made up of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and a part of the Sixteenth Ward. The primaries were of the free-for-all variety and two delegate tickets were voted for. One ticket favored the nomination of Albert J. Olson and Lawrence Kilcourse and the other Samuel E. Erickson. There was but one polling place in the ward and it was located at No. 311 North Market street. Olson and Kilcourse had two of the judges and Erickson one. The result was that the Olson-Kilcourse ticket received 603 votes and the Erickson 399, but the delegates representing the latter candidate will make a contest in the convention on the ground that the primary was not conducted fairly in that Democrats were allowed to vote. The situation is somewhat peculiar in that the Twenty-fourth Ward has more votes in the convention than the other two. The Twenty-fourth has 17 delegates, the Twenty-third 13, and the Sixteenth two. The Twenty-fourth Ward delegates at a caucus last evening decided upon the unit rule in voting on the Senatorship and the question of Chairman, but in other respects the delegates can vote as they see fit. The Twenty-fourth Ward is conceded the candidate for Senator, and at the primary yesterday selected a delegation favorable to the nomination of Charles D. Anthony of the Twenty-fourth Ward. The unit rule is binding as to him. What the delegates will do in reference to the Twenty-third Ward candidates for the House nomination could not be learned, but it is difficult to see how the convention can do otherwise than seat the Olson-Kilcourse delegates, as their credentials are signed by the three judges. If the Erickson judge had refused to sign the credentials the convention might have an excuse for taking the matter up. Affidavits will be presented to show that such distinguished Democrats as Maj. Sampson, "Bat" Sullivan, a Democratic election judge; John Murphy, an employé in the Recorder's office; Ed Muller, Dick McDonald, and other city employés voted. The primary was one of the liveliest seen on the North Side for some time.

The Olson-Kilcourse following want to nominate two candidates for the House, while the Erickson people want only one. There were a number of representatives of Mr. Erickson at the Marquette club last evening to see if the Twenty-fourth Ward delegates would support them in a contest. Axel Chytraus, the lawyer, was the spokesman of the party, but they did not receive a definite answer. Justice Hamburgher was agreed upon for Chairman of the convention, George S. Willits for Chairman of the delegation, and C. W. Baldwin for Senatorial committeeman.

The two delegates from the Sixteenth Ward will support Jacob Marks.

The Sixth Senatorial convention will nominate Isadore Platke of the Twentieth Ward and George M. Boyd of the Twenty-sixth for the House. The primaries were uninteresting except in the Twenty-sixth Ward E. H. Griggs, who was a member of the last House, ran a delegate ticket in one or two districts. He did not elect any delegates.

HEARS SHANAHAN-REILLY CONTEST.

Republican Campaign Committee Postpones Decision in the Case Two Weeks.

After hearing the statement of both sides in the Shanahan-Reilly contest in the Ninth Senatorial District the Republican Campaign committee postponed action for two weeks. This was done with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement. David E. Shanahan, the candidate for the House, Peter Craigmile, the candidate for the Senate, and Thomas Lynch, the Chairman of the Senatorial committee, appeared for the Shanahan faction. The other side was represented by James Hogan, Denis J. Reilly, the candidate nominated for the House by the bolters, James Edgar, Thomas Foley, and James Murphy. After the hearing one of the members of the committee said: "The Shanahan side made considerably the better showing, and for all I can see the convention that nominated Craigmile and Shanahan was regular. They produced the call for the convention and the minutes of the Senatorial committee that issued the call. The credentials of the delegates made out by the regularly appointed judges and clerks and the records of the convention, showing that they had been regularly and legally nominated. They denied that they refused the delegates from the Tenth Ward admission, and produced witnesses to substantiate the statement. They also showed there could be no object in refusing these delegates admission, as the Sixth had enough delegates to control the convention. Shanahan also produced proof to show it was announced by the Reilly people several days before the primaries that they intended to open a polling place in each district and hold a convention, nominate a ticket, and make a contest. Reilly and Edgar seemed to have little to back their claim except the charges that the Tenth Ward delegates were refused admission, and that they were refused challengers at the primaries. Both charges were denied. For my part I do not see what the committee can do."

It is probable the committee will use its influence to get Reilly and John Nutz, the candidate for the Senate, to withdraw. A majority of the committee members seem to regard the contest as rather flimsy. The committee also considered details in reference to the canvass about to be made.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Frederick Lundine Says the Swedish Press Will Support the Ticket.

Great enthusiasm prevailed at the convention of the Republicans of the Eleventh Senatorial District last night, when the following legislative ticket was nominated:

For Senator............Frederick Lundine
For Representative............Ernest Schubert
For Representative............M. G. Mauritzon

The convention was held at Ashland avenue and Division street, the delegates arriving direct from the primaries. The only contest reported was from the Twenty-seventh Ward, where the friends of Walter Sayler defeated the backers of W. H. Parsons, who were led by Henry Esdohr. Neils Juul was made Chairman. Henry L. Hertz placed in nomination for the Senatorship Frederick Lundine of the Twenty-eighth Ward. The nomination was made by acclamation. In his address the nominee promised there would be no Scandinavian defection this year and promised the support of the Swedish press for the Republican ticket.

E. G. Schubert of the Fourteenth Ward and M. G. Mauritzon of the Fifteenth Ward were nominated for Representatives. Mr. Hertz said there was a chance for the election of a third Representative, and moved that the name of Walter Sayler be placed on the ticket. This matter was referred to the Central committee of the Senatorial district, which was made up as follows: Fourteenth Ward, John Olson and Neil Juuls; Fifteenth, Fred Elliott; Twenty-seventh, M. Thomas; Twenty-eighth, Henry B. Rebmann.

Frederick Lundine, candidate for Senator, was born in Sweden twenty-six years ago, but came to Chicago at an early age, receiving a good education. He is of striking personal character and a fluent speaker. He has long taken an active part in Republican affairs and is popular. He is a self-made man, being engaged largely in the manufacture of proprietary articles at Nos. 7 and 9 South Jefferson street.

M. G. Mauritzon, candidate for Representative, is of Scandinavian descent, but was born in Chicago thirty years ago. He is the Superintendent for the Star Coal company, at Eastman and Judson streets. E. G. Schubert is familiar to the working Republicans of the northwest side, and is at present employed in the office of the County Clerk.

DEMOCRATS AND THE LABOR PEOPLE.

City Hall Is Charged with Controlling the Nomination of J. Z. White.

The Democrats are already getting in trouble with the labor people. It is charged that the City Hall influence controlled the Second District Labor convention that nominated John Z. White for Congress Wednesday evening. Thomas J. Carty, a member of the American Railway Union, it is claimed, could have had the nomination in a fair contest and his friends are now talking of getting even. The Democrats intend to indorse White and make him their Congressional candidate in the Second District. The labor people are talking of nominating Robert Lindblom, the Board of Trade man, for County Treasurer. J. A. Lindholm, another Swedish-American, will be given one of the clerkships, and it is intended to put as many Swedish-Americans as possible on the ticket. W. E. Burns, the Superintendent of the Halsted street bridge, an A. R. U. man, is charged by the labor leaders with having brought about White's nomination. He is said to be on intimate terms with City Hall bosses. The Democratic Executive committee held another meeting yesterday and it is understood the labor movement was considered. It is realized that the party will lose a great many votes unless the movement can be checked, but the influence at Springfield which is claimed to be aiding the labor people is much feared.

May Open with a Picnic.

There was a conference of the candidates on the Republican county ticket at D. H. Kochersperger's office yesterday in reference to the opening of the campaign. No definite action was taken, but it seemed to be the general opinion that the initiatory meeting should be in the nature of a picnic, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Campaign committee.

Tracy on an Eastern Trip.

W. W. Tracy, the President of the National Republican League, will leave today for a ten days' trip in the East. While absent he will visit Washington and New York and will confer with some of the national leaders in reference to the work of the league in the coming campaign.

Political Notes.

Mayor Hopkins and Chief Brennan deny that ex-Captain of Police Shippy is to be reinstated. The present administration says it has no work for him.

The Tenth Ward Republican club will hold a meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Schoene Hall, Twelfth street and Oakley avenue, to select a delegate ticket for the Second District Congressional primaries. Steps will also be taken to organize the ward.

SACRED RIVER OF HINDOOSTAN.

India Disturbed by an Old Prophecy Concerning the Ganges.

New York *Evening Post:* The ancient prophecy to which reference has been made in this journal more than once, that the sanctity of the River Ganges will pass to the Narbada in 1894-'95, has been quoted very widely by the Indian press, and is said to be creating more uneasiness than the mango-smearing. It appears that, what with indignation meetings in every part of the country to protest against the sacrifice of Indian finance to the Manchester vote, the murderous feuds of the Mohammedans and Hindoos, the criminal trials for slander which have sprung out of missionary misrepresentations on the opium question, and the demand for the public prosecution of a leading missionary journal for insulting native religious beliefs, a wave of unrest is again passing over India.

The Tsesarevitch, in his account of his recent travels in that country, dwells at length upon the prophecy and the silent revolution which he declares to be proceeding without any suspicion on the part of the British. A writer in the London *Times* says of the prediction: "It derives, of course, no authority from the Veda. Nor have we, after some inquiry, been able to discover a reference to it in any text belonging to the classical Sanskrit period. The earliest authentic notice has been traced no further back than the Rewa-Khanea, a local sacred poem in honor of the Narbada. Sixty years ago Sir Henry Sleeman mentioned it in his journal as current in the Narbada region of the Central Provinces. About the year 1880 Sir Monier Monier-Williams heard a good deal concerning it from the Brahmins of Western India at Ahmadabad. The change was to take place in 1851 of the Samvat era, corresponding to 1894-'95 of our era.

"The ceremonial cycle of the Hindoos is one of twelve years, and the bathing festivals on the Ganges have each twelfth year a special religious value. At the last of these cyclic anniversaries the devotion of the populace was stimulated by the rumor that they had better take advantage of it lest the sanctity of the Ganges should depart before the next occasion arrived. Unprecedented multitudes flocked to the bathing places along its banks, and the demonstration was considered of sufficient importance to find its way into the official record of the period."

RUSH OF TOURISTS TO MICHIGAN.

Big Passenger List of the Manitou on Its Trip to the North.

The midsummer rush of tourists to the resorts of Northern Michigan still continues. In spite of the north gale which was just blowing itself out the steamer Manitou of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior line took out a large number of people last night. Among them were: Ex-Gov. John Hamilton, Frank J. Hamilton, A. Schmitt, E. J. Schmitt, the Misses Schmitt, Mrs. A. Schmitt, Miss Culverton, John S. Gould and wife, Miss Gould, W. S. Miller, H. G. Miller, Mrs. Ellen J. Gould, E. E. Elliott, Mrs. L. Parker, C. L. Styles and wife, Dr. E. J. Kuh, Mrs. Dr. Margher, Mrs. John W. Fifer, Mrs. J. C. Wallen, H. F. Griswold, H. S. Griswold, O. W. Meysenburg, John W. Conley, H. J. Sawdy, E. P. Lathrop and wife, Misses Julia and Ann Lathrop, J. E. Bruen and wife, A. A. Munger, Jacob Newman and wife, C. M. Hewitt, and E. D. Kohn.

The Queen's Presents to Actors.

Jewelers to Queen Victoria have a soft snap since her craze for theatrical performances at Windsor. It is opined that diamond brooches and bracelets must be bought by the gross, as her Majesty always pays the artists in these tokens of her consideration and appreciation of the show. Many are the favored stars who now own a Queen's brooch, and who look on the gift as a lucky piece ever after. It speaks well for their loyalty and the beauty of the jewel that the recipient always says it shall never leave the family, but become an heirloom from that time forth. The worth of these souvenirs rarely varies in price, but they vary in design, and the artist who receives a crown in diamonds and rubies with the initials "V. R. I." from the royal hand deems the honor worth living for.—*Boston Herald.*

Two Hours' Ride to Milwaukee.

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry,
Leave Chicago 3 o'clock p. m.
Arrive Milwaukee 5 o'clock p. m.
Milwaukee is a summer resort.
It is cool and pleasant.
Its hotels are the best in the West.
Start Saturday afternoon.
Come back Monday morning.
Four dollars for a round-trip ticket.
Parlor car seats reserved in advance.
City Ticket Office, 207 Clark street.

Painted Statues.

The Greek statues of marble were generally painted in gorgeous colors and frequently covered with a profusion of tawdry ornaments.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

LUMBER RATES MAY HAVE AN UPWARD BOOST NEXT OCTOBER.

Heavy Losses Bring Managers and Agents to a Realization of a Bad Situation—Some Advocate New Policy Clauses or a Removal of Yards to South Chicago—Rates on Lumber Risks Already Being Advanced by Agents at Minneapolis—Ordinance About Lumber Piling.

Insurance men are becoming weary of the heavy losses which have been piling up on them since July 1. The heavy fire in the lumber district Wednesday night, supplemented by the burning of the John Spry Lumber company plant in the same part of the city Thursday night, was almost the last straw. Many agents fear their companies will order cancellations in lumber risks, and all are convinced the heavy losses on these lines will prevent the ready placing of similar risks in future.

Rates for lumber risks average a little less than 2 per cent, and all rates are fixed by the Chicago Underwriters' Association, and changes can only be made by the vote of a majority of its members. There was a serious trouble in the old association—its confirmed habit of frequent meetings. Under the rules of the present association, adopted for the very purpose of correcting the too frequent meetings, gatherings of the association are held only once in three months. The last meeting was held the first week in July, the next one will be held in October. No meeting may be called by the President except for the trial and discipline of members, so no change in lumber rates can be made for two months, and by that time the immediate cause of fire in lumber yards will probably be a thing of the past.

There is left for agents but one other road and that is not an easy one to travel. It leads to cancellation of existing policies and a refusal to write new ones. Such a course would be one to be taken only after all other ways out of the difficulty had been exhausted. There will be some shortening of insurance lines because of these fires, but nothing of consequence is now expected.

Some managers and agents favor the removal of the lumber yards from the present site to South Chicago. Not that such a removal would particularly lessen the danger of fire to the yards themselves, but it would do away with the hazard of a great conflagration spreading from these piles of tinder which, swept on by a favoring gale, might spread it to the district east of the river and bounded only by the lake. These managers argue the lumbermen would have all the facilities for shipping they now possess, with less rents and taxes and cheaper towing. Others desire a provision in policies requiring the daily wetting down of lumber piles in a time of drought such as the one which has just passed over Chicago.

Unless some measure be taken for the removal of the yards from the present location or for better protection it is the belief of agents that there will be a sharp advance in lumber rates immediately following the next meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' Association.

WESTERN MANAGER NOT YET CHOSEN.

Submanager Povah of the Lancashire Talks of the Outlook.

New York, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Charles Povah, submanager of the Lancashire, in speaking today of the appointment of the new Western manager said: "I have not decided upon a candidate as yet. I shall go to Chicago the first of next week, and after looking over the ground carefully make a choice. Mr. Povah then spoke of the improvement in building construction in this country since he was here seven years ago. "I notice," said Mr. Povah, "that iron is used almost entirely here now where wood was in more general use a few years ago, but the United States has not made the advancement in fireproof construction as yet that England has. Many of the factories there are built of brick and iron in the same way as the best class of office buildings here. Of course this is largely due to the price and scarcity of lumber in the British Isles. Insurance business in England is fairly good at present, though competition has been keen. English insurance is usually steadier than in the United States, but being limited it is not as profitable as it is here. The Lancashire, like the rest of the companies, has not done a remunerative business in the United States in the last few years, but we have every reason to believe the next few years will be prosperous ones in insurance circles."

Mr. Ed Litchfield, United States Manager of the Lancashire company, will accompany Mr. Povah to Chicago. They will leave this city Monday next.

ORDINANCE ABOUT LUMBER PILING.

Agents at Minneapolis Already Beginning to Cancel Policies on Lumber Risks.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—One of the results of the recent lumber yard fires in this city is the probability of the proposal of a new ordinance to govern the piling of lumber. J. B. McIntyre, who is one of the agitators of the scheme, suggests that it should be provided that water mains should be in and around every yard, that yards should be better separated, and that the piling of lumber on space filled in with sawdust and shavings should be absolutely prohibited. The lumbermen or the insurance men are expected to push such an ordinance at an early date. Already the insurance companies are beginning to cancel policies on lumber risks.

"English as It Is Wrote" in Kensington.

As a choice specimen of the art of letter-writing in the form of an application for insurance the following received by J. L. Whitlock of the Glens Falls is a sample:

Kensington July 31—94

J. L. Whetlock
Manager Dear Sir
What wood Be the Ret on the contantes in a barne whath exposures as follos
N.— 42 feet
E.—100 "
W.—100 "
S.— 75 "
Contantes ar as folose
3 hades of horses one bogge harnes and new boggey one sat of dobbell harnes and som orter artekells to numrus to mantion
Youras Truly,

Must Stick to Their Own Field.

The San Diego, Cal., local board of underwriters has made this declaration: "We, as well as all other local fire insurance agents here, unanimously agree not to give our consent for any fire insurance company to write any business in the territory covered by our commissions over the counter in San Francisco or elsewhere, except through its local agent here or by way of reinsurance of policies written here; and we further agree not to represent any company that writes such business over its counter in San Francisco, or in any way except as above specified."

Milwaukee Companies Get Off Easy.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee insurance companies fare well in the Phillips fire, in which the total loss to insurance companies will amount to $600,000 or $700,000. Of this amount the Milwaukee Mechanic's company sustained a loss of $12,500 and the Northwestern National but $1,500, which is on a transferred policy. Insurance men state that the losses will be settled up just as promptly as possible.

General Insurance Notes.

C. A. Farnham, agent for the Northern in Cincinnati, was in the city yesterday.

The Protection Fire Lloyds is being organized in New York by M. F. P. Holgate, formerly General Agent of the North River, who will be the underwriter.

The India Mutual Insurance company of Boston, which, until it stopped business, wrote marine risks only, will soon begin to transact a fire business under its charter.

The Toledo local board has voted to prohibit the use of trolley currents for electric lighting or for power, and all users were given thirty days in which to discontinue the practice.

J. P. Barrett, City Electrician, and Chief Inspector Carroll met Electrician Merrill and the Executive committee of the local board yesterday to devise a plan to make city and board inspection of electrical installation the same. There are now some differences in rules which make the double inspection confusing.

Persian Horse-Eaters.

People of Persia ate 4,615 tons of horse meat last year.

No Higher Tribute to COTTOLENE

COUNTERFEITS

can be given than that numerous imitations have been put on the market, none of which, however, will do the work of Cottolene. For frying and shortening it is the best. It has gained for itself an inestimable reputation and has been endorsed by all the noted expert cooks. Refuse counterfeits. See that the trade mark—a Steer's Head in Cotton Wreath—is on the package. SOLD IN 3 AND 5 POUND PAILS. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

IT SAVES TIME

IT SAVES LABOR

IT SAVES MONEY

Sold everywhere. Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

IT SAVES STRENGTH

IT SAVES WEAR

IT SAVES WORRY

G. A. R. FUNDS MISAPPLIED.

Commander Watrous Will Take the Richmond Affair to National Encampment.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 3.—Col. J. A. Watrous, Department Commander of Wisconsin, who has been denounced by Phil Kearney Post G. A. R. of Richmond for interfering with the collection of funds in the North for the decoration of soldiers' graves in the South by reporting that the money was used to build a hall at Richmond, says he wants the matter taken up by the national encampment. He says his action has been indorsed by the Commander-in-Chief, the Past Commanders-in-Chief, and nearly all the departments of the North. Mr. Watrous says two attempts were made to get the Richmond people to stop their practice without exposure, but they would not take the hint.

In his letter Col. Watrous says:

> Mr. D. Edgar Allan of Richmond and Washington, the man who seems to have steered the collection of from $25,000 to $35,000 from Northern G. A. R. men on the plea that the money was to be used in defraying the expenses of decorating the graves of Union soldiers in the vicinity of Richmond and who also seems to have been the moving spirit in diverting $20,000 of the money so collected to be used in the erection of a business block and Grand Army hall in Richmond, takes it greatly to heart because the exposure of his duplicity had resulted in the stoppage of contributions from the North. That was expected. The exposure was not made with a view to pleasing Mr. D. Edgar Allan, but to head off his efforts and prevent his further deceiving Grand Army men of the North.

Capt. David Vance, one of the principal vessel-owners at this port, states that as a result of the recent increase of the tax assessment on vessel property the entire fleet of vessels hailing from this port and mainly owned in this city will, within the next thirty days, be transferred to other ports. The move is to transfer the resident ownership of twenty-five large carriers, with a value of probably $3,000,000, to a corporation whose legal existence will be in another State entirely, thus transferring at one swoop the principal Milwaukee vessel property to another port and another State. There is a probability the Milwaukee fleet will be transferred to Erie, Pa., or Buffalo, N. Y. This step would be simply following the action of owners of the Cleveland fleet, which is being transferred for a similar reason.

A mortgage for $340,000, given by the E. P. Allis company to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, has been placed on file here.

The Milwaukee Street railway company today filed a petition with the Circuit Court claiming the assessment against it was unjust, and obtained a writ of certiorari from the court ordering the Board of Review to produce in court all the records of the assessment on or before the first Monday in September.

Marcus Kronberg, a 9-year-old boy, is under arrest charged with arson and horse stealing. For the last two months there has been a number of fires in barns on the West Side, all bearing the marks undoubtedly of incendiary origin. In every case where such fires have occurred the police have been furnished with the description of a boy who has been seen hanging around the building shortly before the fire. All these descriptions tallied and Kronberg answers the descriptions. The boy was arrested and confessed to having set four fires in barns. He seems to have a mania for taking horses and buggies and driving around with them. Kronberg's father is in Chicago at present. The boy set fires because he wanted to see something burn and have the fire engines come. On some occasions there were other boys with him.

Shad on the Pacific Coast.

The experiment of planting shad in the rivers of the Pacific coast has proved a marked success. Until twenty years ago shad were unknown in those waters, and even ten years ago there were no shad fisheries in California, Oregon, and Washington. In 1876 about 1,000,000 shad fry were deposited in the rivers of the Pacific coast, and in 1892 526,494 shad were taken in California, and 212,350 were caught in the Columbia River. The catch in California was five times that of Connecticut, four times that of Massachusetts, twenty times that of Rhode Island, nearly double that of Georgia, and nearly equal to that of South Carolina, while that of the Columbia River was nearly double that of the Connecticut River. One cannot help wondering whether the flavor of the Connecticut River shad is equaled by that of his Columbian cousin. The United States Fish Commissioner predicts that the time may come when canned shad from the Columbia will be a staple article in the Eastern market, but perhaps he anticipates the complete extinction of the best Eastern shad. The Connecticut shad fishing business has already so far declined as to be a mere shadow of a once great industry.

STOMACH NOT QUITE RIGHT? Here's what will cure it: DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN

—a palatable, certain remedy for constipation indigestion, chronic sick headache, summer complaint or any trouble of stomach or bowels. 10 Doses 10 Cents. Regular Sizes, 50c. and $1.00. Sold in 10c. bottles by over 500 Chicago druggists.

WE LEAD, Others Imitate IN THE PROPER ADJUSTMENT OF SPECTACLES.

Established over a quarter of a century. Optical Instruments of all descriptions, Artificial Eyes, &c., &c.

I. MANASSE, Optician, 88 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg. 1868—The Old Reliable—1894

CELEBRATED HATS and SILK UMBRELLAS.

QUALITIES and STYLES Always Progressive.

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NEW YORK HOTEL
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World-Renowned Hats—Quality the Best, Style Always Nobby and Desirable.

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Own Unexcelled Productions also Ready.

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156 STATE STREET.

By the West Side Auction House Co., 209 and 211 West Madison-st.

Auction Sale OF High Grade Safety Bicycles

AT OUR ROOMS,

This Day, Saturday, Aug. 4th,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. SHARP.

These are all new and perfect 1894 wheels.

AT 3 O'CLOCK SHARP

We Sell on a Special Account

129 Safety Bicycles

In lots to suit the trade. These are A1 American 1894 Wheels, to which we call the attention of Dealers and Jobbers in Bicycles.

THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.

THOMAS WALLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT OUR ROOMS THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK OF Furniture, Carpets, Rugs,

Oilcloths, Curtains, Portieres, Silverware, Cutlery, Crockery, and all classes of Household Goods.

THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO., 209 & 211 West Madison-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS
126 TO 132 MARKET ST.
CHICAGO.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 11.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.... DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
Wednesday, Aug. 8............ BOOTS AND SHOES
Thursday, Aug. 9.... CROCKERY and GLASSWARE

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Notice.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS DAY, Regular sale FURNITURE, CARPETS, and General Household Goods. 3 Wall Cases, General Merchandise.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Auction! Auction! Auction!

Fleischer's choice collection of BRONZES, MARBLES, VASES, AND PAINTINGS It will pay you to call and examine our stock.

SALES DAILY AT 2 P. M.

Private Sales During the Morning.

G. A. FLEISCHER & CO., Auctioneers.

Next to Lyon & Healy's. 207 Wabash-av.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES.

"DEBS AND HOPKINS."

This Is the Name of a New Firm Recently Formed.

FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

Mayor of Chicago and Ex-Dictator in a Combine.

TO SAVE TWO CANDIDATES.

Frank Scales and Roger Sullivan Needed by John P.

HISTORY OF THE SHAMEFUL DEAL.

"Debs and Hopkins" is the name of a new combination or firm formed for the purpose of an offensive and defensive political alliance during the coming campaign. Mr. Hopkins is the Mayor of Chicago; Mr. Debs is an agitator of notoriety if not to say fame. The existence of this firm is a recognized fact. Its formation will possess the element of news so far as the general public is concerned. Many of the laborites know of it already and are in a state of active rebellion. Mayor Hopkins wants to save out of the Democratic wreck that will occur in the course of a couple of months two important offices—to wit: The clerkship of Cook County and the County Judge. The County Judge has the appointment of the Election Commissioners and through them an army of employés and the judges and clerks of election. The power of this bureau in election matters is greater than any other board of similar character in the United States. What it can do in case of emergency was evidenced in the election where Mayor Hopkins was declared to be the winner over George B. Swift! The County Clerk works in conjunction with the County Board. The office is full of patronage and in Hopkins' hands would form a great adjunct in the reelection of Mayor Hopkins next spring. The nominee for the County Judge is Mr. Scales, whose conduct has been offensive to all good citizens of Cook County to such a degree that his defeat ought to be certain.

Roger C. Sullivan, the nominee for County Clerk, is a great friend and political ally of Chicago's present Mayor. Sullivan was largely instrumental in securing Hopkins' nomination for the Mayoralty. Hopkins in return had Sullivan nominated for the County Clerkship. Hopkins cares nothing for the other offices on the county ticket aside from these two. The Treasurership and the Sheriff's office and the clerkships of the various courts weigh lightly on his mind. He wants Scales and he wants Sullivan and he wants them for what they can do for him next spring.

Must Have Debs' Help.

Under ordinary circumstances the Democratic ticket in Cook this fall would be beaten by 15,000 to 20,000 votes. It is distasteful to the masses of the Democrats, and seems doomed to defeat. No man realizes this fact more fully than Chicago's Mayor. The only way he can save it or any part of it is by getting the help of Debs. This he has secured, and the results of the laborite convention of Aug. 18 will verify these statements.

Charles G. Dixon and others who have for a number of years been prominent in labor circles know the existence of the plot and are already in open hostility against it. The scheme was formed in the early days of the strike, when Hopkins and Debs got on terms with each other. There never was a time Hopkins couldn't get to Debs, and there never was a time Debs hesitated to hunt up Hopkins. The history of the strike is too well known and of too recent origin to refresh the reading public of the country with the fact that everybody under Hopkins' control dealt leniently with Debs and his confederates, apparently with instructions from "the hall."

If anybody was to be clubbed by the police an outsider got the blows and not any friend of Dictator Debs. Hopkins did but little more than to paralyze the police, and Debs did as he pleased. If arbitration was proposed Hopkins and Debs were the active members on that side of the question. It will also be remembered that the Mayor went to Debs and asked him if the dead animals and other refuse of the city could be removed pending the strike, Mr. Debs said "certainly." Anything Hopkins did "went" so far as Debs was concerned. During the strike Mr. Hopkins extended no end of favors to Mr. Debs. Mr. Hopkins is a cool, level-headed man, and he knew what he was about when he kept company with the agitator. He has at this writing a pledge from Debs that in so far as Debs can control the laborites they will place the names of Frank Scales as candidate for County Judge and Roger C. Sullivan as candidate for County Clerk on the Laborite ticket.

Fusion Is Made.

It will also be remembered that during the first week of July the State Federation of Labor and the Populists held a joint convention at Springfield, at which a fusion was made. That convention was loaded with the employés of the City Hall. The President of the Bricklayers' Union, who is also an inspector under Mayor Hopkins, took active part in the exercises of the body. There were dozens of others who were delegates from labor organizations and at the same time had the satisfaction of seeing their names on the city pay-roll, who came to Springfield to influence the action of the convention in the furtherance of Hopkins' ends. It was resolved at the convention to put labor tickets in the field in legislative and Congressional districts and a county ticket in Cook. From the minute the convention adjourned Hopkins continued appointing the leaders of the labor organization to positions under him. The city pay-rolls are filled with the names of men who have been named for office with the sole view of their "pull" in the coming county convention of the labor people. It is a well-known fact around the City Hall that the Democrats are being turned out in droves to make way for the delegates to the convention above referred to. The whole patronage of the city is being handed over to them. Hopkins realizes the danger which threatens Democracy in the loss of the County Judge and the County Clerk, and he will save Sullivan and Scales if he can, no matter what the cost be, as it would prevent corrupt voting and corrupt counting next spring when he runs for election.

The Democrats in Cook County are getting together the biggest campaign fund ever known here. Its accumulation began with the advent of Hopkins into the Mayor's office. The gambling-houses, the "crap games," and the poker-rooms pay 10 per cent of their stealings and cheatings into a slush fund that is set apart for the naturalization of what Debs calls "riff-raff and Dagos." An agent is appointed to receive this money, and how much of it reaches the destination for which it is intended is not actually known. Some of it stops on the way, and some people even go to the length of saying that 50 per cent of it is never paid into the campaign fund.

Money for the Slush Fund.

Every Democratic officeholder in Cook County pays into this slush fund 10 per cent of the salary he receives. Every interest at all amenable to police influence or control is compelled to yield up on the demand of the political sandbagger, who is armed with a club. Within a few weeks the pool-rooms have been gotten into line and are being bled in the interests of Democracy, Hopkins, and the new Tammany.

The man who collects the pool-room money and turns it over to the proper party in the City Hall comes from the Far West and he lived in San Francisco for a good many years. He was a professional politician in that city, and was the closest friend of Chris Buckley, the blind man whose word was law at the Golden Gate for ever so many years. He was the man who "transacted business" for Buckley, and when Buckley's power was broken he drifted into Chicago, and is now transacting similar business for Hopkins. He has the biggest pool-room in the city today, and every week a "rake off" is made for the Hopkins-Democratic campaign fund. The amount of money collected for this purpose is simply enormous, and that it will be used for the purposes of corruption and fraud there is no doubt. Much of it will be spent, if possible, in securing the indorsement of Scales and Sullivan at the coming convention. The Laborites have been promised in the event of Scales' election that a man selected from their number shall be appointed as one of the Election Commissioners. Hopkins must save these two men in order to get himself through next spring.

Already the nominees on the Democratic county ticket other than Scales and Sullivan are becoming alarmed at the outlook. They are well aware of the fact that Hopkins cares nothing for them, and will so far as possible use all the power he has at hand and the machinery of the Election Board to secure the election of his pets. John C. Schubert, renominated for Clerk of the Criminal Court, served notice the other day on the City Hall crowd that any "work" to be done should be in the interest of the whole ticket, and for one he proposed to retaliate if any favoritism was shown. His fears were temporarily allayed by the statement he would receive as much consideration as any one else. Others on the ticket are as distrustful as Schubert. Many of the men who are being bled every month from their salaries want to know where their money is going and who is to get it. Some of the people who have recently been discharged will, it is said on good authority, in the course of a few days walk into a court of justice with a bill in chancery making some of the people in the City Hall defendants thereto, and the prayer of the bill will be for an accounting.

HENRY DAHME TAKES TWO LIVES.

He Kills His Wife and Then Commits Suicide—Alleged Agreement to Die.

Henry Dahme murdered his wife and killed himself before daylight yesterday at their home, No. 1604 Ashland avenue. Four children belonging to the couple were sleeping in an adjoining room and their cries brought neighbors to the scene of the tragedy. Gustav Sletas, who lives in a flat below the Dahme apartments, reached their rooms first and found the wife dead in bed with two bullet holes in her temple. By her side lay her husband, unconscious from a shot wound in the head. He died at the German Hospital at noon.

The Dahmes have not lived happily together for some time. Drink is said to have made the husband cruel and abusive. It is probable he was not in perfect possession of his faculties for a day or two preceding the shooting. Thursday night he called on his mother at No. 1232 Wrightwood avenue, and alarmed her by his exhibition of despondency. He lamented because he and his wife were unable to live happily together, and warned his mother that something desperate was likely to happen. She followed him to his home, but seeing everything in the usual condition felt reassured and left.

Dahme and his wife went to bed about the usual time and nothing more was heard from them until their children were awakened by the revolver shots at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The Sletas family say Dahme's habits have been intemperate and abusive. Mrs. Dorothea Shack, No. 623 Melrose street, stepsister to Mrs. Dahme, says the dead woman was afraid of her husband and frequently said she could not live with him, although she was afraid to leave.

Dahme left a letter in which he attributed the murder and suicide to a mutual desire on the part of himself and wife to escape lingering illness. Friends of the family, however, say that Dahme was a strong man who suffered from no afflictions excepting intemperance. His last declaration found near his bedside and written somewhat incoherently is as follows:

We, the undersigned, had personally agreed to die together, as my wife and myself are sickly and ailing, and, other differences arising from all sources, we had agreed to take the last resort; and bury us side by side, as we wish to be laid side by side.
HENRY DAHME,
LOUISE DAHME.

NOTE—If there should be any doubt about my wife's signature, you will find signature of her when requested by asking Edward C. Hand, who can produce same.

Also ink can be examined that the signatures were signed after reading above agreement on first page.
H. DAHME.

The signatures seem to be in the same handwriting, and the police believe Dahme signed for himself and wife. He was 39 years old and was once a policeman. Since his discharge from the force he has worked as a wood carver. The oldest of the children of the dead couple is 13.

SEAL HUNTERS MEET THEIR DEATH

Ghastly Story Told by the Finding of Five Empty Boats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.—Five sealing boats, fastened together, have been found floating in the Bering Sea by a British man of war, and they probably add another chapter to the long list of accidents and deaths that have followed the sealers since they left on hunting cruises a few months ago. In some of the boats were the hunters' guns and a quantity of ammunition, but none of the boats had any provisions in them. No trace of the crew could be found, although the boats looked as if they had recently been deserted. There was no mark on the boats to show to what schooner they belonged, although on the stock of one of the guns was cut the name of W. P. Sayward. It is thought the lost boats belonged to the Sayward, which hails from British Columbia and was last seen off the coast of Japan with 688 skins on board. The five boats, with their crews, probably came together after missing the schooner and for protection and assistance to each other they were fastened together. They drifted about in the open sea hoping that some sailor or cruiser would pick them up before death came. So far it is known nearly a hundred lives have been lost in the hunt for seals since the present season opened.

POLICEMAN IS A PUBLIC OFFICER.

Corporation Counsel Rubens Thinks One Amenable for Bribe-Taking.

It is the opinion of Corporation Counsel Rubens that a policeman is a public officer. The Corporation Counsel also believes if a policeman were to take a bribe he could be prosecuted under the State laws for so doing. The attorney defending ex-Ward Detective Levy in New York claimed, as stated in a special from that city printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, that a policeman was not a public officer and could not be convicted under the State laws on an indictment for bribe-taking. On this ground he asked that the case be dismissed. The court refused and the case will be taken to the higher courts. Corporation Counsel Rubens said: "A policeman, in my belief, is a public officer and would be amenable to the laws against bribe-taking. If a police officer were to be arraigned before any of our local courts on the charge of bribe-taking and the defendant attorney were to attempt to have the case dismissed on the ground that a policeman was not a public officer, I feel sure any of our Judges would decide as did the New York Judge, that a policeman can be punished under the State laws for bribe-taking."

Lincoln Park Sunday Concert.

At the Lincoln Park concert Sunday afternoon from 4 o'clock to 6 at the baseball grove the following program will be rendered:

March, "Victorious"	Warren Beebe
Overture, "Bella Rosa"	Kessels
Waltz, "Mein Liebchen"	Cotes
Grand selection, "Robin Hood"	R. De Koven
"Plantation Echoes"	Conterno
Overture, "Esmeralda"	Meyrelles
"Einleitung and Brautchor" des 3ten Actes "Lohengrin"	Wagner
Waltz, "Schoene Welt"	Forster
Selection, "Martha"	Flotow
"Offenbachiana"	Offenbach
"American Patrol"	Tobany

Sugar Factory Starts Up.

CHINO, Cal., Aug. 3.—The Chino sugar factory, the largest factory and refinery in the United States, has started up. With this season's additions to the plant, made at a cost of $250,000, the factory will use 1,000 tons of beets a day and its daily output of refined sugar will be 140 tons.

ST. JOHN THE SPEAKER

PROHIBITION DAY AT THE ROCK RIVER ASSEMBLY.

Makes a Regular Populistic Speech, Free Silver and Calamity Howl Included—Predicts Great Success for the People's Party This Fall—In 1896 the Prohibitionists Will Join Forces and the Two Together Will Elect a President—Children's Day Today.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The attendance at the Rock River Assembly today was by far larger than on any previous day of the session. It was a special day, and prohibition had the floor. Ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas made the address on "Hard Times; Their Cause and Remedy." He spoke in part as follows:

Prohibitionists contend that the hard times of today are neither due to the McKinley bill, the Wilson bill, nor the Sherman law, but they are the result of a long line of vicious legislation in the interest of a favored few and against the great body of the people—one of the greatest legalized robberies of the age was the demonetization of silver in 1873. That is one of the principal causes of the distress of today, and from that day until this as we have gradually approached a single gold standard the indebtedness of the people has increased from year to year until today it amounts to at least $3,000,000,000 more than the face value of all the gold coin in the world. This debt was mainly contracted when the average price of wheat was $1.15 a bushel, and the people are called upon to pay it with the average price of wheat not exceeding 40 cents a bushel. The continuation of our present financial system must inevitably result in making this a land of tenants, ruled over by a few money kings. The Prohibition party demands that all money shall be issued directly by the government and shall be full legal tender for all debts, public and private. To help along this system of legalized plunder the McKinley bill has played an important part. The results of Democratic and Republican rule have been to enable 9 per cent of the families of the Nation to absorb 71 per cent of the wealth, while 91 per cent of the families own but 29 per cent of the wealth. This has brought us to the very threshold of revolution and unless there is a radical change in our present system more than one Coxey will be found treading on the grass.

To help along these schemes for plunder the government, as now administered, legalizes 245,000 retail liquor houses. These places not only waste $5,000,000 annually, enough money to feed, shelter, and clothe every destitute family in the land, but they destroyed in 1893 150,000 lives and sent misery, poverty, crime, and heartache broadcast among the people. They are the hotbeds for all kinds of political corruption. Their whole influence is against good government, and any political party or politician who favors their legalization or is too cowardly to condemn them ought to be driven from their homes forever.

I believe labor has just as much right to organize as has capital and that the reduction of the laborer's wages to a starvation point is a strike by capital and a sin against God and ought to be made a crime against man. On the other hand, I believe that whenever labor is well paid and then strikes, closing factories and public means of transportation, it is equally a sin and crime. Understand me, I am in favor of strikes, for they are the only means of protecting labor; but the strike should be made on the same day simultaneously along the whole line—at the ballot-box. The Federal bayonets up to the present hour do not count. This strike should not only be made against the oppression of corporate power, but it should be made against every distillery, brewery, and saloon in the land. The Prohibition party has fought the battle against these wrongs for more than twenty years past, and it will continue to fight them till victory crowns its efforts. It wants no victory at the sacrifice of principle. While its numerical strength is not great yet in point of mental force and moral power it is without a peer on this continent. Never in the history of the party has its growth been so rapid as now.

In an interview this evening Mr. St. John said:

In my judgment, while the Prohibition party will make large gains in all the States from the very best class of the people, the late labor troubles will result in nearly, if not quite, doubling the People's party vote throughout the country. The treachery of the two old parties on the silver question will bring about an entire change in the financial complexion of the present Congress. The next Congress will be overwhelmingly in favor of the free coinage of silver, and the People's party is liable to have fifty members of Congress, instead of eight or nine as now. The Prohibition party and the People's party have but one real issue dividing them, and that is prohibition. I believe by 1896 the two parties will get together, with prohibition and woman's suffrage among the principal planks in the platform, and thus united will elect a President in 1896. So far as the Democrats and Republicans are concerned there is no real issue between them. They might just as well move into the same house, consolidate their committees, and save rent and running expenses.

Tomorrow is children's day and all Sunday-school children will be admitted free. A display of day fireworks will be given at 1 o'clock.

THIS WAS NOT DOWN ON THE PROGRAM.

Colored Preacher Objects to Comic Singing and Applause in His Camp-Meeting.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—An interesting feature not down on the program occurred last night at the colored camp-meeting. The Rev. J. H. Bundy is major domo and director-general of the meeting, and he has Prof. Shelton Bell's colored quartet from Indianapolis engaged as a drawing card. Last evening an admission fee was charged. The Rev. Bundy, who was looking after the shekels, was attracted by deafening applause. He thought that would never do in a religious meeting and he started for the tabernacle, and while breathing fast mounted the big stage, threw up his hand, commanding the singers to stop right there. He said: "That class of music will never do. This is no minstrel show." The quartet, smarting under the insult, started to leave and the audience demanded the return of the money. The excitement for a time was very intense. But finally the Rev. Bundy agreed to let the audience vote as to what music they give, sacred or comic; by a large majority the vote said comic. As a result many of the shouters are mad and the meeting will likely break up in a row.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Tonight at the Prohibition camp-meet Walter Thomas Mills gave his address on "The Workshop Against the Dramshop." Today at the free parliament discussion Dr. W. M. Kellogg of Michigan attacked the banking system of the country and came out for the free coinage of silver. He said further that the government should assume control of the railroads and that the revenue derived would take the place of funds lost in the case the liquor traffic is abolished. Mr. Mills advocated the gold standard, taking issue with Dr. Kellogg.

Helen M. Gougar will be at the camp Saturday and Sunday.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Monona Lake assembly closed after ten days of success.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 3.—At the national temperance camp-meeting today the Rev. Dr. Mangin of New York compared the work of the churches with that of the saloons and Gen. O. O. Howard spoke on the theme, "Alcohol a Snake and a Curse."

VIRGINIA, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Cass County Sunday-school Association will hold its thirteenth annual convention at Chandlerville, Ill., Aug. 16 and 17.

BENTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The annual Franklin County Teachers' Institute closed here today after one week's session.

Indiana Spiritualists Elect Officers.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Indiana Spiritualists' Association at their camp ground near Chesterfield today elected the following officers: President, J. W. Westerfield, Anderson, Ind.; Vice-President, Mrs. Colby Luther, Muncie, Ind.; Treasurer, Carroll Bronnenberg, Chesterfield; Secretary, Dr. Frank Bitters, Rochester, Ind.; Trustee, G. W. Parkinson, New York.

There were 5,000 people in attendance. President Westerfield and Treasurer Bronnenberg each presented the association with a thousand dollars. The campmeeting will remain in session two weeks.

Piasa Bluffs Assembly.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—At the Piasa Bluffs Assembly today the meetings were especially devoted to the young people. Addresses were delivered on "Purposes of the Y. P. S. C. E.," by the Rev. D. M. Hazlett of St. Louis; "The League at Joyville," by the Rev. D. J. F. Berry of Chicago; and an illustrated lecture in the evening by Dr. E. B. Waggoner of Lebanon, Ill., on "The Chemistry of Water." A large audience attended all the meetings, which are growing in interest day by day.

STEAMER HOLLAND ASHORE.

Winds Force the Vessel Past Its Pier at Holland and High on the Beach.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 3.—The passenger steamer City of Holland, from Chicago with seventy-five passengers and a quantity of freight for merchants in this place, went ashore this morning in Black Lake, the harbor here, while trying to make its dock. The steamer was working ahead at full speed at the time in order to keep steerage way in a heavy northwest wind, and when it struck went nearly high and dry. Its bow is three feet out. The passengers were taken ashore in row boats which were brought alongside, and efforts are now being made to release the steamer. The City of Holland is owned by the Holland and Chicago Steamship Line, and left Chicago at 8 o'clock last night. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest, and in the heavy sea the boat did not make its usual time, consequently when it entered the piers to go into Black Lake it was five hours behind time. It is commanded by Capt. C. B. Coates, who started to steer for the boat's dock in the usual manner with the boat's bow to the west, and with full headway, in order to steer against the heavy wind. Just as the steamer reached the dock a sudden puff of wind caught it, and it was headed for the pier. A collision seemed inevitable, when the Captain had the head turned sharply to starboard and barely passing the dock the steamer went on the beach just west of its usual berth. Shortly after the boat struck the passengers were landed with small boats which came alongside, but the freight was not touched. Most of the passengers were Chicago people, and all had suffered severely from seasickness. Efforts were at once made to release the City of Holland from the beach. The steamer Music made several attempts to pull it off and parted several hawsers in doing so. The steamer I. M. Weston came in from the lake and also took a hand in the wrecking operations. It, too, broke a hawser on the first attempt and tried again, but without success. The Holland is all of three feet out and the water will go down at least one foot when the storm abates, so that it would seem that it must be dredged off. The City of Holland is a new steamer, having been built last year by Rogers & Bird of Saugatuck. It was rated A1 and was valued at $38,000 in Inland Lloyd's register.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 3.—Grand Rapids people who came over from Chicago on the steamer City of Holland laughed at the story published in the evening papers about the beaching of the vessel on Black Lake. In making a turn to come up to the dock at Holland the steamer swung out a little too far and poked its nose into the mud and was fast for a few minutes. It was in still water, less than forty feet from the wharf, and was not damaged in the least. Passengers were in no danger and there was no excitement.

[The heavy northwest wind kicked up a big sea on Lake Michigan Thursday night, and vessels generally ran for shelter. Many lumber schooners, however, which were bound for Chicago, came right along before it and were safely towed in by tugs. Tugmen yesterday said that nearly every boat out that was bound here with lumber had come in, and those which had not were not yet due. The passenger boats made their trips all right, and although some of the people were badly frightened, yet they were in no danger. The Merrimac, with ore from Escanaba to South Chicago, came to anchor off the Calumet opening yesterday morning and remained all day, when it was towed in at night.]

MYSTERY OVER THE RICKS AFFAIR

Examiner Nightingale Meets the Judge's Son and Is Then Told To Halt.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—United States Examiner J. W. Nightingale of the Department of Justice at Washington, arrived in Cleveland Friday morning from Springfield, Ill. He went at once to the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the purpose of making an examination of the accounts of Judge Ricks. Shortly after his arrival Charles A. Ricks, son of the Judge, held a long consultation with Inspector Nightingale and a little later the Inspector received instructions from the Department of Justice directing him to make no further investigation of the records of the Circuit Court until further instructions from Washington. The meaning of these instructions is a mystery here. This evening Charles Ricks left for New York, evidently for the purpose of an interview with his father, who is thought to have left the pleasure resort in Maine for New York City. Inspector Nightingale will make an inspection of the accounts of the Clerk's office for the last year. Such an investigation will not cover the records of the office when Judge Ricks was Clerk, but will keep Mr. Nightingale in this city for several days. H. F. Carleton, Clerk of the United States District Court and a warm personal friend of Judge Ricks, is in Washington and held a long consultation with Congressman Tom L. Johnson yesterday.

LAWYERS' CLUB ENTERS ITS HOME.

Two Hundred Members Gather at the Lafayette Building Rooms.

The Lawyers' club was installed in its rooms yesterday afternoon. At 4 o'clock 200 members of the club assembled in the rooms, where speeches of a gratulatory character were made. The rooms, three in number, are on the second floor of the Lafayette Building, corner of La Salle and Randolph streets. They are carpeted and well furnished for club purposes. Later it is the intention to add a dining-room. President W. H. Condon called the gathering to order at 4 o'clock and welcomed the members to the club's home. Among those who spoke were ex-Justice Shope of the Supreme Court and James A. McCartney. A large number of applications for membership was posted in the rooms from those who came in to inspect the quarters. The rooms will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. All lawyers are welcomed to the club privileges and invited to drop in at the noon hour, when the members will generally avail themselves of the use of the rooms. The club was the result of the efforts of President Condon and was organized at a largely attended meeting at the Sherman House in May.

Mining Company Must Pay Up.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 3.—Judge Riner of the United States Circuit Court has entered a decision by which Margaret Billings and others, heretofore comparatively poor people, are given $740,000 in money and a one-third interest, less one forty-second, in the Emma mine of Aspen. The suit was brought against the Jerome B. Wheeler Aspen Mining company by the heirs of one Woods on the ground that Woods sold the property while in ignorance of its real value. The defendants have given notice of appeal.

Denied by the Company.

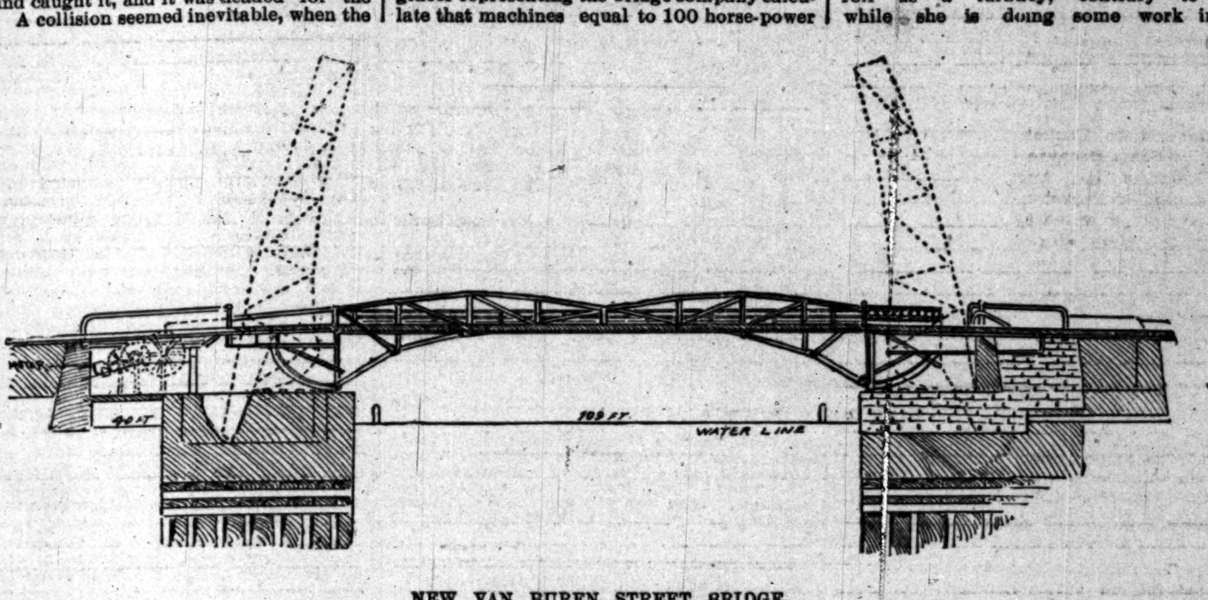
BRACEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Regarding the report of the murder at this place Thursday the coal company denies it furnished the miners free beer, which led to the trouble.

BRIDGE OF TWO ARMS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW STRUCTURE AT VAN BUREN STREET.

It Is Operated on the Bascule Principle, Parting in the Middle and Each Arm Being Raised When the River Is to Be Cleared—Counterbalances Not Sufficient to Operate the Bridge When the Wind Blows, So Two 100 Horse-Power Engines Are to Be Used.

The city's new bridge across the river at Van Buren street is to be operated on what is known as the bascule principle. It is to be built in two sections, or arms, which meet in the middle of the river and form a complete span. When the river is cleared for a vessel to pass these arms will be raised in a vertical position, what is known as the rolling lift being used. These sections will be counterbalanced, but notwithstanding this enormous power will be required to operate them and hold them to their place while in the air. To meet this Engineer Artingstall and the engineer representing the bridge company calculate that machines equal to 100 horse-power will be needed at each end of the bridge and have provided for electric engines of that capacity.



NEW VAN BUREN STREET BRIDGE.
[Dotted lines show bridge lifted.]

One of the great obstacles to be overcome in a structure of this kind is the wind pressure. This is the main reason why engines of such great power are being built. It can be readily seen that when a double roadway bridge with a foot path on each side is cut in two and the two sections pulled to an upright position each will have a large surface to catch the wind. The weight caused by the iron structure can easily be overcome by counter balances, but the wind resistance must be provided for in another way.

The piers, which are about completed, are the heaviest on the river. They are built on a foundation of piles driven twenty feet below the bed of the river. On each set of piles is a bed of concrete, and on this foundation the stone piers are built; Bedford stone is used, the masonwork extending three and a quarter feet above city datum. These piers are 109 feet apart, the measurement being taken from the inside. The bridge span of course is a foot or two more than this.

Work on the iron structure has been commenced. The construction is practically on the same plan as the Jackson street bridge. The roadways will be the same width and the footpath on each side will be similar. It is expected to have the bridge in operation by Nov. 1. The contractor is Charles L. Strobel. The piers were built by Fitz-Simons & Connel and the iron was made by the Elmira Bridge company. The structure is the largest of the kind yet built, and is different from what is known as the jackknife bridge. It was invented by William Scherzer.

The Metropolitan Elevated road is building a bridge of the same plan and character across the river just north of Van Buren street.

NATIVE ROYALISTS NOT AMBITIOUS

Alexander Young Talks of Present Conditions in Hawaii.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—Direct from Honolulu, Hawaii, Messrs. E. D. Tenney and Alexander Young are in St. Louis at the Southern Hotel. They left Honolulu July 21. They will remain here several days on business, then go to Washington and New York. Mr. Young, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works company, said the royalists are quiet and give no evidence of plotting. "In fact," said he, "there are not over two dozen men who control the native royalist sentiment. The masses are inert, improvident, indifferent. If left to themselves the majority of them would have taken the oath of allegiance to the provisional government and taken part in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. Seven-eighths of the property interests of the islands were represented at the polls."

SHANDON PUTS INTO HONOLULU.

San Francisco People at Last Get News of the Long-Overdue Craft.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.—The Alameda from Australia brings news that the long-overdue ship Shandon had put into Honolulu in distress. The vessel is bound here from Calcutta and has a valuable cargo of jute and gunny on board. It is out 143 days from Calcutta and 136 from Sangor. Considerable anxiety has prevailed here in shipping and insurance circles for its safety, not a word having been heard of the craft since it sailed from Sangor. The Shandon arrived at Honolulu July 22 and left there two days later for San Francisco.

IOWA SOLDIERS TO BE HONORED.

Eight Whose Likenesses Will Be Placed on the Monument.

The Iowa Soldiers' Monument Commission met at the Leland yesterday and selected eight Iowa veterans whose likenesses will be placed on the monument. The men chosen are: Thomas S. Wright, Third Cavalry, recently of the Rock Island railroad; R. P. Clarkson, Twelfth Infantry, editor of the Des Moines *Register*; Lieut. Samuel Buffin, Gen. F. Drake, Sixth Infantry; Gen. James A. Williamson, Fourth Infantry; Col. D. B. Henderson, Forty-sixth Infantry; Col. Merritt, Fourth Infantry; Lieut. E. C. Haynes.

Michigan Bank Statement.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Bank Commissioner Sherwood today issued a consolidated statement showing the condition of the State banks and trust companies of Michigan at the close of business July 18. The total of loans and discounts, stocks, bonds, and mortgages, was $59,665,122, and the total resources $75,087,775. The capital stock was $2,553,580; surplus, $2,579,828, and undivided profits, $1,792,531. The total deposits were $55,671,428, of which $33,966,815 were savings deposits. The savings deposits show an increase of $528,701 since May 4.

Attempted Suicide at East Chicago.

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Jake Bemer attempted to commit suicide by taking two ounces of laudanum at 6:30 p. m. He was formerly a bartender in this city, and is well known to be one of the most peaceable citizens. He has been taken to the City Hall and is in a critical condition, but probably will not die.

Lone Highwayman Robs a Stage.

TRUCKEE, Cal., Aug. 3.—A lone highwayman held up the Truckee and Tahoe stage three miles out of Truckee. There were fifteen passengers on board. When the stage was stopped the passengers were told to throw out what money they had and contributed $33 to the highwayman.

POPULIST WARDEN IN BAD ODOR.

Further Investigation Demanded of Seth Chase—Woman on Police Board.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Aug. 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Populists have only been in power about a year and a half in Kansas, but during that time they have furnished more scandal in connection with the management of State institutions than the Republicans did in the third of a century. At present the management of the State penitentiary, near this city, is resting under serious charges of corruption that will probably be given ventilation in the courts. The charges were originally filed with Gov. Lewelling by John W. Yarroll, at the time Chief Clerk, Asa Bunn, the prison Mine Superintendent, and Storekeeper Stonhacker. They were sworn to, and caused a sensation throughout the State when recently made public.

The first charge alleged that Warden Seth Chase failed to account to the State for something over $400 which was made out of the purchase and sale of hogs. The second alleged that he failed to turn in a rebate of half a cent per pound on 10,000 pounds of pork bought from the Armour Packing company of Kansas City. The third alleged that he is carrying his daughter on the prison payroll as a turnkey, contrary to law, while she is doing some work in the Warden's office. The fourth alleged that certain officials and relatives of the Warden were furnished board at the expense of the State in violation of a statute. The fifth attacked the assistant matron. The sixth alleged that Warden Chase had placed members of his immediate family in important positions, which in most cases they were not qualified to fill. Other charges of mismanagement, general dishonesty, bulldozing, and cruelty were made.

On filing the charges Clerk Yarroll resigned and demanded a public investigation by a legislative committee. Gov. Lewelling refused to order the investigation. When the charges were afterwards made public he ordered the Prison Board of Directors to investigate. Charges were also filed against the Board of Directors, and a letter of Warden Chase to Director Hollenbeck was published, which, it is claimed, showed they were working together.

Chase Beats a Lawyer.

While the Populist politicians opposed to Chase expected a sham investigation at the hands of the Prison Board, they made ready to prove their damaging allegations. When the investigation opened not a witness against Chase had been summoned. Judge McDonnell, an old man and leading Populist of the State, had been retained by the prosecution to conduct its side. His presence so enraged Warden Chase that he pounced on and severely beat him. Knives and pistols were drawn during the Warden's performance, which so terrorized his opponents that they refused to have anything to do with the proposed investigation. After waiting for a short time for the excitement to subside the board went gravely on with the "investigation," which of course wound up with a finding in favor of Chase. Since the assault on Judge McDonnell and the sham investigation a protest has come from all parts of Kansas, and a legislative investigation is demanded. Gov. Lewelling is still trying to prevent this investigation. Speaker Douglas, a Republican, would appoint most of the committee and there would be no whitewashing connected with it. In the meantime some of the most influential Populists in the State are insisting on a legislative investigation, and they threaten to leave the party and go over to the Republicans unless it is granted at once.

Ever since the Populists took charge of the police affairs of Leavenworth there has been a constant wrangle and a poor force. Policemen have been selected, it is claimed, because they were Populist workers without particular regard to fitness. Relatives and friends of Populist State officials, some of whom were not residents of the city, so it is said, were put in responsible positions at the dictation of the power that appointed the Commissioners.

MRS. EVA M. BLACKMAN.
[Member Leavenworth (Kas.) Police Board.]

Gambling-houses are running wide open, and nearly every kind of vice and crime is licensed or winked at.

Mrs. Blackman as a Commissioner.

Strange as it may seem, this licensing of disorderly houses and gamblers is permitted and under the supervision of the Metropolitan Police Board, of whom Mrs. Eva M. Blackman is the leading member. Mrs. Blackman is a strong advocate of woman's suffrage, and poses at all times as a Populist reformer. She has several of her relatives in office. Soon after she was appointed Police Commissioner by Gov. Lewelling her husband and brother were given positions under the board as "detectives." Mr. Blackman resigned, but her brother, Charles Trapp, is still drawing a salary, though recently given thirty days' notice of dismissal. Mrs. Blackman is a pleasant little woman with considerable ability to manage politics in her own interest. Most Leavenworth Populists resent her interference and she has cost Gov. Lewelling's party many votes.

Funeral of a Salvationist.

The Salvation barracks at the Princess Rink, on West Madison street, were crowded yesterday afternoon with members of the Salvation Army and others. The funeral of Mrs. Mary A. Hoffman was the occasion for the gathering. Mrs. Hoffman was an ardent worker in the Salvation Army and ranked as sergeant. At 3 o'clock the hearse containing the remains was taken to the Princess Rink and the casket was carried to the altar by six army officers. Following the remains marched the relatives of Mrs. Hoffman, and the members of the West Madison street barracks brought up the rear of the cortége. Capt. Winchell officiated.

Human Nerves.

It is estimated that the nerves, with their branches and minute ramifications connecting with the brain, exceed 10,000,000.

GORE IS UP IN ARMS.

Bent on Closing Illinois Building and Loan.

ORDERS A SUIT BROUGHT.

Attorney-General Is Asked to Proceed Promptly.

BIG SHORTAGE IS CLAIMED.

This Is Stoutly Denied by the Bloomington Officials.

TROUBLE IS OVER EXPENSE FUND

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The Auditor of Public Accounts has reported the Illinois Building and Loan Association, located at Bloomington, to the Attorney-General to be proceeded against for dissolution under the provision of the homestead association law. Upon examination by the Auditor the association is found to be unable to repay to the shareholders the amount paid in by them, falling short in this particular by the sum of $82,572. A notice requiring the amount to be made good within sixty days was given by the Auditor, but the association was unable to comply with the terms of the notice. The officers of the association contended that the finding of the Auditor was wrong owing to the fact that the association was charged with the amount paid in for the purpose of paying its expenses, the officers claiming that the by-laws of the association exempt it from liability for the sums paid in for such purposes. This contention, however, was not recognized by the Auditor, he being aware that the by-laws of the association also provide that all members desiring to withdraw shall be paid a certain amount of profit, which, if attempted by this association, would have increased its shortage to over $169,000. The Auditor took the position that the by-laws should be disregarded and that the association is liable for the amount paid in by its members, and that all the credit for expenses to which the association was entitled was an amount equal to its gross earnings.

Cause of the Failure.

The failure of the association was caused by bad loans at Chicago and in the States of Iowa, Nebraska, and Tennessee. These loans have not been as carefully made as necessary, and, in many instances, the amounts advanced on property was 40 per cent in excess of its full value. The last statement rendered by the association was in January last, when it claimed assets of $976,850 and a surplus of $276,595. An idea of the quality of the loans can be gathered from the fact that at the time of making this statement there was interest, premiums, and fines due and unpaid to the amount of $149,711.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The news that Auditor Gore had ordered the Attorney-General to bring proceedings against the Illinois Building and Loan Association of Bloomington and, that there was a shortage of $82,000 through the Chicago agency caused much commotion throughout this city, which is noted for the great number and importance of the building and loan associations which have their headquarters here. The following is the statement made by A. J. Barr, the attorney and one of the directors of the association:

"The Auditor says in his summary of his report that the only question concerning the solvency of the Illinois Building and Loan Association is the construction of the law in regard to quarterly dues. The quarterly dues make up a fund known as the expense fund which the stockholders pay into the association for the purpose of paying all expenses in running the association. The Auditor insists that this expense fund should be charged to the association as a liability and refuses to allow the association credit for any part of this fund which has been paid on the regular expenses of the association, such as office rent, clerk hire, etc. A part of this appropriation by the stockholders of the company to meet the association's legitimate and necessary expense was not needed for such purpose and was paid into the loan fund. The position of the Auditor is that the constitution and by-laws, which were given to the Board of Directors by the stockholders of the association to control the management of the association's affairs, are illegal with respect to the expense fund, and that on account of such illegality the money collected thereunder cannot be used by the association for expenses, although the stockholders pay it in for that purpose. In order to meet the auditor's requirements the $82,000 that has been used for expenses would have to be paid back to the association. This cannot be done, as the expense fund is the only money out of which the legitimate expenses of the association can be paid.

Some Losses on Loans.

"Some loss on loans will occur in the operation of the association in the City of Chicago, caused principally by the depression of business during the last two years and the depreciation of values of property, but no greater percentage than has occurred to other like associations operating in that city. The officials of the company do not blame their Chicago agent, W. H. Mitchell, for anything that may occur in any way in Chicago. On the other hand he is still in the employ of the association and has the entire confidence of every one concerned. The word 'shortage,' used in the newspaper reports, is a misdemeanor which would seem to imply criminality. While it is true that the association will experience some loss in Chicago, it will come legitimately by the change of business conditions and the depreciation of property values. When we were advised that the Auditor was against us in regard to the expense fund the officers went to Springfield, and with the Auditor agreed to leave the legality of the expense fund to the Attorney-General, and Attorney-General Moloney decided in favor of the association, holding that our Constitution and by-laws were valid."

The officers of the association are: President, Judge Thomas F. Tipton; Secretary, the Hon. Owen Scott; Treasurer, W. W. Stevenson, brother of Vice-President Stevenson.

[The present Chicago agent of the Illinois Building and Loan Association of Bloomington is W. H. Mitchell, with offices at No. 731 Unity Building. He denied any knowledge of the shortage yesterday and said so far as the Chicago office is concerned it was all right. He has been the agent of the association here but twenty-two months and would not talk in regard to his predecessor, Mr. Lameraux. He said that when a loan is made the draft is sent on from the main office at Bloomington, payable to the party who gets the loan. The only money handled at this office is that paid in by shareholders, and he accounts for that money every month. "I know positively nothing of the shortage," he said. "This is but a branch office and I handle little money of the company. If the officials blame this office they are certainly mistaken."]

An Infant Army of an Infant King.

A Rome paper describes the infant army being drilled at San Sebastian in readiness for the arrival of the young King of Spain, who, mounted on his little pony, will review the army, which consists of 400 boys of from 5 to 8 years of age. It has been recruited from the Basque provinces. The infant soldiers wear a blue uniform with red caps, and carry small guns manufactured on purpose to suit their strength. All classes are represented in the small army, from the son of a General to simple workingmen's sons. The chief of the corps of sappers and miners is a boy only 5 years old. A band of music composed of fifty boys, whose ages are from 7 to 10 years, can already play the national march and other pieces. The army has six companies, each with its Captain and Lieutenants.—*London News.*

WORDSWORTH LAND.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLISH LAKES BY RAWNSLEY.

Lengthy Jeremiad by Charles A. Otken, LL. D., Entitled "The Ills of the South"—Deals with Two Themes, the Credit System and the Negro—The "Psychic Factor," by Dr. Charles van Norden—Biography of Charles Whitehead—The Meneval Memoirs.

As numerous as the drops of dew upon the grass are the names of English writers of this century which are associated with the lake district of England; and Americans, although they have many a Skiddaw to be proud of, must envy the English that bit of mountain ground twenty miles in diameter which is crowded with the lofty memories of men like Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and their contemporaries. The Rev. H. D. Rawnsley's new book, "Literary Associations of the English Lakes," has been written to preserve in their several localities the names and individualities that have there gathered inspiration, and whose footsteps are still found on cloudy upland or in sunny dale. There are two volumes, the first treating of Cumberland, Keswick, and Southey's country, the second being devoted to Westmoreland, Windermere, and haunts of Wordsworth. This work, which in a simple but sympathetic manner identifies the scenes of many noble lives and noble poems, will be thoroughly enjoyed by lovers of the Lake School of English poetry. Thrice happy are those who may have the book as a companion and guide in visiting the country that is described; not unconsoled, however, are those who in imagination may tread the paths of that mountain sanctuary of the muses.

By whatever gateway the reader or the traveler enters the lake district he will find himself in goodly company; but it is not in the residents of today, among whom are familiar literary names, nor in historical personages of the remote past that he will chiefly interest himself, but in the group which surrounded Wordsworth and Southey at the beginning of the century. It was in 1800 that Coleridge, wishing to be near Wordsworth and charmed with the beauty of the Keswick valley, took up his quarters at Greta Hall. The house commanded both Keswick Lake and that of Bassenthwaite. Skiddaw was behind to the left; in front were mountains of all shades, and the waterfall of Lodore was distinctly visible. In this lovely spot his muse awakened, and he wrote the second part of "Christabel." "The room in which I write," he said in that year in a letter to a friend, "commands six landscapes, the two lakes, the vale, the river, and mountains and mists, and clouds and sunshine make endless combinations, as if heaven and earth were forever talking to each other." De Quincey, Samuel Rogers, and Charles Lamb were guests in the early days of Greta Hall hospitality, though the last was probably longing for the crooked streets of London, longing for stunted trees in disused churchyard corners and for the courts and nooks that border Thames street. "My attachments," he wrote in declining an invitation to visit Wordsworth, "are all local, purely local. I have no passion (or have had none since I was in love, and then it was the spurious engendering of poetry and books) for groves and valleys. The rooms where I was born, the furniture which has been before my eyes all my life, a bookcase which has followed me about like a faithful dog (only exceeding him in knowledge) wherever I have moved, old chairs, old tables, streets, squares where I have sunned myself, my old school—these are my mistresses—have I not enough without your mountains?"

> Thou wert a scorner of the fields, my friend,
> But more in show than truth,

exclaimed Wordsworth in his lines, "Written After the Death of Charles Lamb."

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It was in 1803 that Southey joined Coleridge at Keswick—he was mourning the death of a child and there found medicine to heal his heart's wounds. He did not at first feel any "root-striking" at Greta Hall, but the hills that finally conquered even Lamb were powerful to comfort him and give him peace and strength. For forty years Southey made his home at Greta Hall. Like Charles Lamb he had been given a love of children passing almost the love of women. Death took several of his own, though his son Hartley lived to be called "the children's laureate," a title that is truly enviable. Not only did Southey care for his own family with pathetic devotion, and enter into their lives, their joys, and sorrows, but he took upon him also the care of Coleridge's family. There is something touching in the way in which, with all his regret for Coleridge's failings, he never failed to fulfill the trust that those failings imposed on him. And, though he grieved for Coleridge's curious bewilderment of moral sense, he never lost sight of the intellectual brilliance of the wayward man nor ever spoke dispraise of his capacity for noble feeling, nor refused to recognize that the faults of the man had something constitutional in them.

"Such," says the reverend author of this book (and it is high time that the tribute was paid to the neglected memory of Robert Southey) "such was this knightly, this true brotherly and fatherly man—this gentleman head and shoulders above the literati of his day in pure unselfishness, unworldliness, and simple-minded honesty; such this true defender of the sanctities of house and home; this pattern father, husband, and friend; this exemplar of unostentatious piety; this high-souled, pure-hearted, patient man."

Not a great poet was Robert Southey, but he was an accomplished reviewer, a writer of splendid prose. In Sir Henry Taylor's words: "There were greater poets in his generation; there were men of a deeper and more far-reaching philosophic faculty; but take him for all in all, his earnest and fervid piety, his moral strength, the magnitude and variety of his powers, the field which he covered in literature, and the beauty of his life, it might be said of him justly, and with no straining of the truth, that of all contemporaries he was the greatest man."

Southey and Wordsworth were not intimate friends, at least not until years and sorrows had come to both. Wordsworth thought the laureate cold; but Southey's reserve was really the curb he held on his temper. He once said to Coleridge, an expression which sharply differentiates the two friends, "You wear your feelings naked, I clothe mine in bearskin." In the habits of Wordsworth and Southey there was contrariety. The following is an amusing account of the difference between the two men as they sat at breakfast:

> Here was Wordsworth the untidy, munching away and murmuring his lines between the mouthfuls, waited on hand and foot by his wife and Dorothy; one getting him his sugar for his tea, the other toasting his bread or scribbling down some verse which he had mouthed out for the benefit of futurity. And there was Southey, the dapper, superintending the making of the tea, coaxing his wife to take this or that dainty morsel, stirring her tea for her, buttering her toast, or joking with the children, and thinking of all and everyone but himself and his own as yet untasted breakfast.

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Shelley and his girl wife went to live at Keswick in 1811, where they struggled with poverty. Mrs. Shelley, who was only 16, said to a visitor who asked whether the couple had a right to use the garden of their cottage, "O, no," she said, "the garden is not ours; but then you know the people let us run about in it whenever Percy and I are tired of sitting in the house." They were a pair of innocents. Shelley was, of course, a visitor at Greta Hall, but fire and water cannot mingle, and though at first Southey charmed young Shelley so that Shelley could speak of him as "a great man" he soon found they had little or nothing in common. John Ruskin owed some of his first impressions of nature to his visit to Southey land. "This gift of taking pleasure in landscape," he writes to a friend, "I assuredly possess in a greater degree than most men. The first thing I remember as an event in life was being taken by my nurse to the brow of Friar's Crag on Derwentwater; the intense joy, mingled with awe, that I had in looking through the mossy roots over the crag into the dark lake has associated itself more or less with all twining roots of trees ever since."

Tennyson first visited the lake district in 1835, the year in which Sir Robert Peel offered a baronetcy to Southey, who was at that time Laureate. The offer was prudently declined on the ground of Southey's limited income and his inability to bequeath anything of substance that could keep up the title. Tennyson was accompanied by "Old Fitz," as the immortal Fitzgerald, translator of Omar Khayyam, was known to his friends. Tennyson was then elaborating "Morte d'Arthur," and James Spedding, at whose house he was stopping, helped him in polishing this poem, as well as "Lord of Burleigh." In 1850 Tennyson spent his honeymoon in the same region. As long as Tennyson is read, by the way, will be read the touching poem to "J. S.," which links him with the Speddings. It embalms the memory of Edward Spedding. It ends with two stanzas surpassingly beautiful, that might well be inscribed on the author's tomb:

> Sleep sweetly, tender heart, in peace,
> Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul,
> While the stars burn, the moons increase,
> And the great ages onward roll;
>
> Sleep to the end, true soul and sweet.
> Nothing comes to thee new or strange.
> Sleep full of rest from head to feet;
> Lie still, dry dust, secure of change.

The grading of adjectives in the first stanza, "tender heart," "holy spirit," "blessed soul," makes a crescendo that is richly musical.

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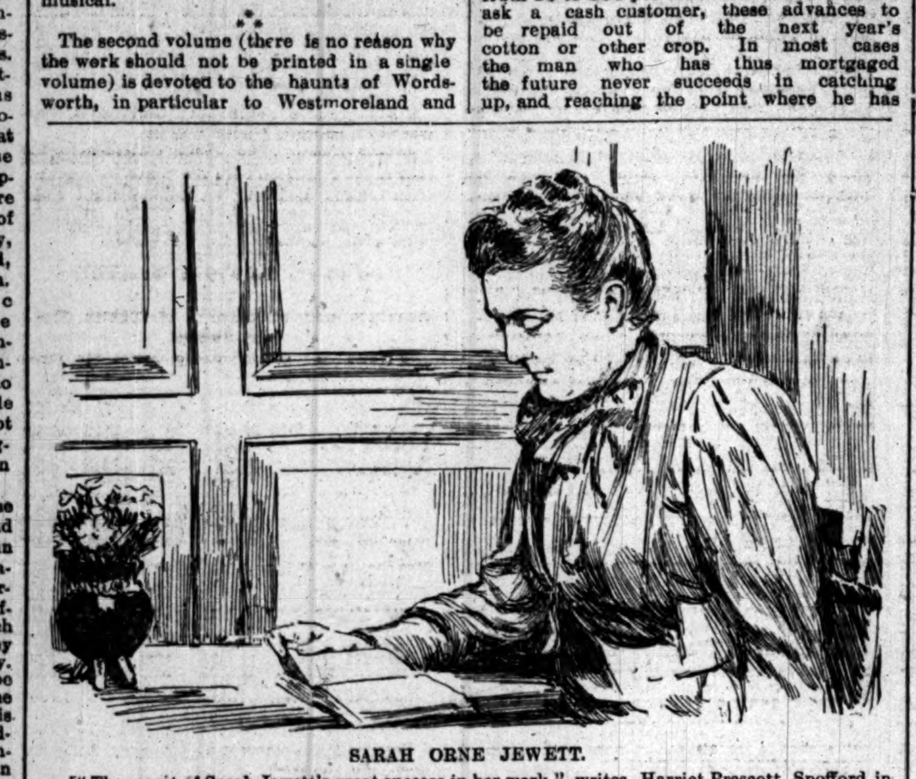
The second volume (there is no reason why the work should not be printed in a single volume) is devoted to the haunts of Wordsworth, in particular to Westmoreland and Windermere. The student of poetry is given an insight into Wordsworth's methods of thought; and though many things are mentioned that are tedious, there is absolutely nothing in these pages that is vulgar. One learns the genesis of many a poem that will echo forever in the world's heart, and it warms one's sympathy to become acquainted with the scene that inspired it. It is told, for instance, in Dorothy's journal how a bit of landscape in Gowbarrow Park—a strip of daffodils near the waterside—gave the suggestion for the poem called "The Daffodils":



SARAH ORNE JEWETT.

["The secret of Sarah Jewett's great success in her work," writes Harriet Prescott Spofford in the *Book Buyer*, "is the spirit of loving kindness that pervades it. The child of a country physician, she went about with him in his long drives, and improved the opportunities for observation that were thus presented to her. Her father's character she is said to have drawn in her story of "The Country Doctor." She has traveled much in this and other lands; but she has taken no greater delight than in her journeyings around the old colonial town of South Berwick, in which she was born. She has a strain of French blood in her veins."]

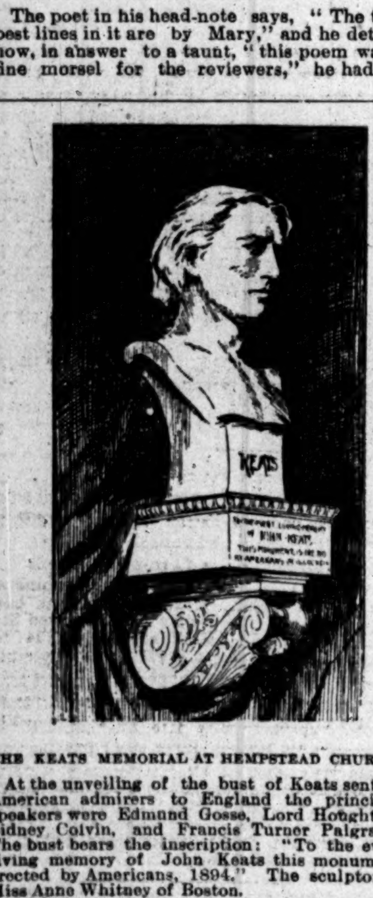
> We fancied that the lake had floated the seeds ashore and that the little colony had so sprung up. But as we went along there were more and yet more, and at last under the boughs of the trees we saw that there was a long belt of them along the shore. I never saw daffodils so beautiful. They grew among the mossy stones about and above them; some rested their heads upon these stones as on a pillow for weariness; and the rest tossed and reeled and danced and seemed as if they verily laughed with the wind that blew upon them over the lake; they looked so gay, ever glancing, ever changing. The bays were stormy and we heard the waves at different distances and in the middle of the water like the sea.

The sight of the daffodils that day enriched our literature. The eyes of poet and poetess and the heart of a poet's wife joined in the making of the daffodil song:

> I wandered lonely as a cloud
> That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
> When all at once I saw a crowd,
> A host, of golden daffodils:
> Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
> Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.
>
> . . . .
>
> The waves beside them danced, but they
> Outdid the sparkling waves in glee:
> A poet could not but be gay
> In such a jocund company;
> I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
> What wealth the show to me had brought:
>
> For oft when on my couch I lie
> In vacant or in pensive mood
> They flash again that inward eye
> Which is the bliss of solitude;
> And then my heart with pleasure fills
> And dances with the daffodils.

The poet in his head-note says, "The two best lines in it are by Mary," and he details how, in answer to a taunt, "this poem was a fine morsel for the reviewers," he had replied, "There are two lines in that little poem which, if thoroughly felt, would annihilate nine-tenths of the reviews of the kingdoms, as they would find no readers." The lines referred to were these:

> They flash upon that inward eye,
> Which is the bliss of solitude.



THE KEATS MEMORIAL AT HEMPSTEAD CHURCH.

At the unveiling of the bust of Keats sent by American admirers to England the principal speakers were Edmund Gosse, Lord Houghton, Sidney Colvin, and Francis Turner Palgrave. The bust bears the inscription: "To the ever-living memory of John Keats this monument erected by Americans, 1894." The sculptor is Miss Anne Whitney of Boston.

The Rev. Mr. Rawnsley describes the four homes of Wordsworth in these dales; but we can touch here only on one—the last of the four and the most beloved—Rydal Mount. Hither the poet came driven forth by domestic sorrow from the old Grasmere Rectory in the year 1813. Here he died on Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, 1850, with the words upon his lips "Going to Dora." Dora was the wife whose death in 1847 seemed to freeze the fountain of his song. Here, too, a hopeless invalid for the last twenty years of her life, Dorothy Wordsworth in her garden-chair murmured lines of her brother's poetry till death gave her back to his companionship in 1855, she being in her 83d year. And here,

> With an old age serene and bright
> And lovely as a Lapland night,

did Mary Wordsworth, the poet's wife, linger in resignation and content until 1859, when her life of calm devotion and unselfish love quietly came to an end. Hardly a knoll or crag or rill or waterfall in all the circle of the two vales of Rydal and Grasmere that was not noted during half a century by Wordsworth. Through wind and rain, through sunshine and under stars, Dorothy, the devoted, Dorothy, the accurate observer of all the subtleties of nature, Dorothy, whose eyes saw all that could touch the heart, Dorothy, the poetess, dumb by choice rather than for want of power, walks with him.

"Last scene of all" in Wordsworth land (one regrets to mention so few) is Grasmere churchyard, which Matthew Arnold (he had often visited the dales) had in mind when he wrote his memorial verses on Wordsworth:

> Keep fresh the grass upon his grave,
> O Rotha, with thy living wave!
> Sing him thy best! for few or none
> Hears thy voice right now he is gone.

(Literary Associations of the English Lakes. By the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, Honorary Canon of Carlisle. Vol. I., Cumberland, Keswick, and Southey's Country. Vol. II., Westmoreland, Windermere, and Haunts of Wordsworth. Macmillan & Co.)

The Ills of the South.

Mr. Otken's book is one long jeremiad, dealing with two themes, the credit system and the negro. The first of these, almost unknown at the North, is unhappily almost universal at the South. It does not mean the borrowing of a specified sum for a definite time at a fixed rate of interest where the debtor knows what he is getting, but it means that the storekeeper or merchant makes advances to the farmer or planter in the form of food and other supplies for which he charges from 50 to 100 per cent more than he would ask a cash customer, these advances to be repaid out of the next year's cotton or other crop. In most cases the man who has thus mortgaged the future never succeeds in catching up, and reaching the point where he has money on hand with which he can buy for cash. He becomes a dependent on the merchant who is carrying him. If a series of bad years throws him still further behind he has to give a mortgage to secure his creditor. Unless he is very fortunate the last step is the foreclosure of the mortgage and the land passes into the hands of the merchant. Under the workings of this credit system, says Mr. Otken, the merchants have grown rich, while the land-owners have become poor. He dates its commencement to the close of the war. When the fighting was over and the Southern men went back to their homes they were utterly impoverished. There was a lack of live stock and of farming implements. Houses and fences were in bad condition. Freedom had demoralized the colored labor and it was not as efficient as it had been. Under these circumstances it was only natural that the storekeeper should be applied to for assistance. It was impossible without him to take Gen. Grant's advice to put in their crops. Mr. Otken fails to state, however, that the credit system existed in the South long before the war. It was familiar to the tobacco planters of Virginia at a very early day, and also to the cotton and sugar cane planters of the Gulf States. Possibly it was because of their familiarity with it that the Southern people fell into it so easily and so generally during the hard times of industrial reconstruction.

The South started a year behindhand and has never caught up. It has rather plunged in deeper and deeper. The merchant has insisted on his debtors planting cotton and has carried his point. His reason is plain enough. Cotton is a product which he can handle more easily than he can corn or hogs. It is one which the colored farmers or renters would rather raise than food crops. The result is that the cotton yield has increased enormously, while that of cereals and meats has by no means kept pace with the growth of the population. More and more the South has been putting all its eggs in one basket. At the same time the price of cotton has been falling steadily and the indebtedness of the landholders has been increasing. In the light of these facts it is easy to understand the strength of the Populist party at the South. It offers cheap money for the use of debtors and that is just what they want. Its platform demands that the government shall do at low rates of interest what the storekeepers are doing at high rates—that is, carry them from season to season. The same state of indebtedness which made such wild Populists out of the Kansans and Nebraskans living in the arid belt has made Populists out of the cultivators of fertile Southern farms and has caused them to abandon utterly some of their notions about the strict construction of the Constitution.

The state of affairs at the South certainly is a bad one. It is all the worse because, while the colored men are confessedly shiftless, the whites cannot or will not practice the close, pinching economy of the old New England farmers. They are too easy going. They cannot stop the little leaks. The advice given them by Mr. Otken and so many others not to raise so much cotton and to raise more corn and hogs is unquestionably sound. The general accuracy of the figures given by the author showing what the South is losing by growing cotton on a falling market while buying corn and meat from the West cannot be questioned. But it is very hard to stop raising cotton when the creditor insists on that and will take nothing else.

When the city merchant has become the owner of farms as a consequence of the credit system he sets to work to get tenants for them. They are generally colored men. Owing to the lien laws he can rent with safety, for those laws put the crops and all the personal property of the tenant in his hands. As the negro dislikes being supervised or bossed he will not work for wages if he can rent a farm, even though the terms exacted of him are such that he ought to know he cannot live under. Thus the renting out of a number of farms by the man into whose hands they have fallen disturbs the labor market of an entire community. The men who own their own farms but are dependent on colored labor cannot get it and are unable to raise their crops and become still further indebted to the storekeeper who is carrying them.

Mr. Otken's next great complaint is about the increasing inefficiency of colored labor. This complaint, which he makes more in sorrow than in anger, is one which has been heard from other Southern men whose memories run back of the war. First he makes the general statement that the old slave negroes do less than half as much work as they used to under humane masters and that the men of the younger generation do less than that and the women do next to nothing. Then he adds some elaborate computations to the effect that the working negroes, men, women, and children, excluding ministers, etc., foot up 1,259,000, while the non-productive ones between the ages of 15 and 69 foot up 2,900,000. To this he adds 2,294,000 for children under 5 and children in public schools and students, and 47,000 for criminals and insane, etc., and arrives at a total of 5,260,000 non-producers as against 1,259,000 producers. Then he moralizes on the inferiority of a race which makes such a showing as this. Mr. Otken admits cheerfully that there are numerous instances where colored men have shown energy, thrift, and perseverance, but he insists upon it that as a race they are degenerating, that their working capacity is lessening, and that they are becoming more immoral and a greater danger to the community. For the purpose of strengthening his case he dwells on the lessened productivity of Santo Domingo and of the English West India Islands, and the alleged relapse into barbarism of their colored inhabitants.

It cannot be denied that the colored race does not possess the drive and push of the white race. It takes too little heed of the morrow. Often it takes none. Yet there is some reason to believe that Mr. Otken is a little too much given to looking on the dark side of things. It is to be regretted that there is not fuller information drawn from careful observers in all parts of the South as to this alleged falling off in the productivity of negro labor. It is possible that the white man expects more from the negro now than he did in 1860. Then the former did comparatively little work. Now he does a good deal, and is inclined to measure the black man's labor by his own standard of work. Thus before the war only 10 per cent of the cotton was raised by whites. Now over 50 per cent of it is. It is asserted also that the white man, cultivating the poorer hill land, raises more bales to the acre than the black man raises on the rich bottom lands. It is argued from the steady increase in the percentage of white labor that there is no part of the South where it cannot be employed profitably and that the necessity for black labor, which has been insisted on often, does not exist.

If it is true that the mass of the colored population of the South has retrograded since 1860 in spite of the education it has received, and if it be true that the blacks are moving to the less healthful regions of the South and deteriorating all the more rapidly because they mingle less with the whites, then Mr. Otken's remedy of colonization is the only one. If it be true, as he alleges, that it takes three black men to do as much as one did in 1860, and that the race has ceased to be self-supporting, then the country will lose nothing by its departure. But it would be bad for the emigrants, for if the blacks are falling behind here among the whites as much as Mr. Otken says they are they would degenerate much more rapidly in the heart of Africa. He thinks the Congo Free State is just the place for them, and that as fast as they left the South white labor would flow in to take their place. He is willing to spend $750,000,000 in removing the blacks to Africa and giving them a fair start there. But they do not seem inclined to go, and if their labor is not so valueless as is alleged all that would be gained by their removal would be the abolition of the "negro question" which has plagued the country for so many decades. (The Ills of the South, by Charles H. Otken, LL. D. Geo. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The Psychic Factor.

"The Psychic Factor, an Outline of Psychology," is the title of a work by Dr. Charles Van Norden, late President of Elmira College, and is published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. It forms a concise statement of the leading facts of mental processes, mainly on the physiological side, and without entering extensively into the metaphysical refinements of introspective psychology. The author has evidently been a reader of medical and scientific as well as of philosophical works, and he brings his results together with a happy facility of statement and illustration that makes this ordinarily rather dry subject as interesting as a story. Of course there is a certain incompleteness in the treatment of the subject, but this is what might be expected in a work of this compass. While in the main the author seems to be well up in the physiological phase of psychology he appears to ignore the latest histological researches in the nervous system, those of the last three or four years, some of the results of which are quite suggestive in a psychological point of view, as has been pointed out by certain Italian and French authors. Since, however, these have hardly had time as yet to get into the text-books generally their omission is not remarkable.

A more serious criticism is that in giving as full faith as he does to the theories of telepathy or clairvoyance, or lucidity as he calls it, the author is injudicious and especially so in using these in support of prophecy and inspiration. These subjects are yet too much on the dubious borderland of science to make it safe to utilize them in any such way, and, as a rule, it seems best not to attempt to clear up the supernatural. Aside from such errors as this Dr. Van Norden appears to have carried out his idea of giving "the trustworthy results of safe thought in the realms of current psychology."

A Forgotten Genius.

"Charles Whitehead: A Forgotten Genius," is the title of a modest and interesting book by Mackenzie Bell. (Ward, Lock & Bowden.) The subject was born in London in the beginning of our century. He was the son of a well-to-do merchant. At the age of 27 he wrote a poem entitled "The Solitary" which was commended by so difficult a critic as "rusty" Christopher North. This was followed by the "Autobiography of Jack Ketch," in which he showed a command of the grotesque and horrible which smacks in a mild way of the manner of Edgar Allan Poe. In 1841 and 1842 his "Richard Savage," a novel of real originality and gloomy power, appeared in one of the magazines. His connection with Charles Dickens, who was eight years younger than Whitehead, arose through both contributing to the *New Monthly*. Both men were poets at heart, and until Whitehead's fine nature was blighted by drink, they were intimate, and, in fact, it was through the latter's refusal to write to Seymour's sketches, and his introduction of his friend Dickens to the publishers, that the world was blessed with the "Pickwick Papers." Whitehead died miserably in the streets of Melbourne in 1862. The following extract is from the "Autobiography of Jack Ketch." Jack Ketch is nephew of the hangman, and is fated to succeed him. He is summoned to his uncle's house, doubtless to share as an expert the avuncular delight at the subtle knowledge of his profession exhibited in a newly invented "tie."

> Here the mystery was at an end. Suspended from a beam by a brand-new rope, which he had exhibited on the Saturday evening as the particular line he had selected for the suspension of Wilmot, hung my imprudent and, perhaps, culpably rash uncle; and at the corner of his left ear stuck out a knot which for intricacy of tie and ingenuity of construction rivaled that which is termed, par excellence, a true-lovers' knot. The chair by which he had raised himself to a line with the fatal noose had either fallen or had been kicked away from beneath his feet; and methought as he hung surely never had twisted hemp borne so interesting an appendix. He looked like a pair of sugar nippers; but, alas! unlike in this, that he was never more to nip the sweets of existence in this sublunary world. I cut him down; but life had, I daresay, been long extinct; and to endeavor to recall him to this lower world would have been not only fruitless and unprofitable but also an absurd task; for the debt of nature once satisfied is not easily renewable, the old lady bearing an antipathy to such proceedings similiar to that of Falstaff, who "liked not that paying back."

Literary Notes.

During the present month Messrs. Chatto and Windus will issue a new volume of essays by Mr. Swinburne.

"The Torch Bearers," a poem read by Mr. Arlo Bates at the centennial of Bowdoin College, has been issued in book form by Roberts Bros.

Mr. Edmund Gosse is editing for Mr. Heinemann translations of the novels of Björnstjerne Björnson. The first to be published will be "Synnove Solbakken," to be followed by "Arne," "A Happy Boy," "The Fisher Maiden," and others.

The visit to America of Dr. Conan Doyle, this autumn, will give pleasure to his army of readers and friends in this country. He will not read from his own stories, but will lecture on the younger British writers, dealing with his subject in a conversational way. A special lecture will be upon the work of George Meredith.

A new book of some significance as the first pledge, beyond certain lectures and magazine articles, of the alliance of Mr. and Mrs. George Parsons Lathrop with the Church of Rome, is their volume which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in hand, entitled, "A Story of Courage; Annals of the Georgetown Convent of the Visitation."

English critics continue to commend Miss Wilkins' novel "Pembroke." An American just returned from England says he finds the reason for their special enthusiasm in the fact that Englishmen think the types in "Pembroke" correspond exactly with the types produced by Mr. Thomas Hardy, and that Miss Wilkins comes fortunately to a public at present devoting itself to Mr. Hardy's peasants.

The third volume of the Menéval Memoirs may be expected shortly. The English publishers have kept about one volume ahead of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., the American publishers, and as a result readers have been getting samples of the work in spasmodic injections. It is evident even at this stage that the author is incapable of calmly judging the great Corsican's character, but he has proved an invaluable witness, furnishing the reader with many data on which to form an estimate of Napoleon. Another important record of the Napoleonic period is announced in Paris in the shape of the "Memoirs of Barras," the famous member of the Directory. The manuscript has just been placed in the publisher's hands by the writer's family. The work is to be issued in four volumes, and is reported to be full of picturesque details. The author claims to have discovered and in a measure made Napoleon, an assertion which will be taken with a liberal allowance of salt.

Among the quaint anecdotes that have recently been circulated in the columns of the Parisian press apropos of the death of "Le Père Grosson," a venerable functionary who for many years past had been in charge of the Château d'If, is a story which, if authentic, goes to prove that Alexandre Dumas himself, during one of his latest sojourns at Marseilles, performed the "pious pilgrimage" to the ex-State prison ascribed by him to the Comte de Monte Cristo on the eve of that Protean personage's final departure from the land of his birth. Grosson, it appears, had persuaded himself that Dantes and Faria had really been incarcerated in the dungeons of the château, and was wont to point out to visitors a hole in the wall of one of the "cachots" which he positively averred had been bored with a fishbone by the Abbé in order to reach his fellow-prisoner's cell. This hole he showed to Dumas, not knowing with whom he was dealing, and circumstantially recounted to him the whole story of the imprisonment and escape, adding that "it had been put into print by M. Alexandre Dumas." Upon this the great romancist observed "that Alexandre Dumas knew a lot of things. I suppose you are acquainted with him, M. Grosson?" "O yes," was the reply; "he is one of my friends." "He is much obliged to you," rejoined Dumas, slipping a couple of napoleons into the hand of his imaginative interlocutor.

Books Received.

THE PURPLE LIGHT OF LOVE. By Henry Goelet McVicker. D. Appleton & Co.

DR. JANET OF HARLEY STREET. A novel. By Arabella Kenealy. D. Appleton & Co.

ARCHAEOLOGIA OXONIENSIS. Part IV., with four plates. Oxford: No. 116 High street. Pamphlet.

AFTER THE MANNER OF MEN. A Novel of Today. By Robert Appleton. Franklin Publishing company.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXXIX. Morehead-Myles. Macmillan & Co.

A HISTORY OF GERMANY IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Ernest F. Henderson, A. B., etc. London: George Bell & Sons.

HANDBOOK OF THE BIBLE. A Compendium of Facts and Curiosities. By the Rev. William Turner. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER. By the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, Litt. D., etc. Vol. III. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.

ASPECTS OF MODERN STUDY. Being University Extension Addresses. By Lord Playfair, Canon Browne, Mr. Goschen, etc. Macmillan & Co.

MEMOIRS ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON I. From 1802 to 1815. By Baron Claude-Francois de Meneval. Vol. II. D. Appleton & Co.

THE NAPOLEON ROMANCES AND THE HISTORICAL ROMANCES OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS. "The Whites and the Blues," in two volumes. "The Companions of Jehu," in two volumes. "The Corsican Brothers," in two volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

ORIGINAL ANARCHIST ASSASSINS.

These Murderous Fanatics Originated in Persia in the Tenth Century.

New York *Sun:* There is nothing new under the sun, and even those recent deplorable experiences, which seem at first sight unique products of nineteenth century conditions, have their analogues in the past. It cannot have escaped notice that there is a curious likeness between the anarchistic manslayers of today and a famous mediæval association which sought to acquire power and influence through the terrorism caused by concerted and repeated homicidal attacks upon the representatives of the established political, religious, and social order. We refer to the sect of the Assassins, who maintained themselves in Western Asia for about 150 years, and who resembled the modern Anarchists in several essential particulars—to wit: the repudiation of religion and morality, the malign completeness of their own organization, and their fanatical devotion to the interests of their secret society and the orders of its chiefs. It is also worthy of remark that these atheistic and anti-social conspirators were only stamped out with difficulty by the combined and desperate efforts of two great military powers.

This secret society, whose members may be described as the medieval and Oriental counterparts of the Anarchists, was founded by Hassan-ben-Sabbah, a native of Khorassan, who in A. D. 1090 gained possession by stratagem of the strong mountain fortress of Alamut in Persia. His followers became known as Assassins, either with reference to the first name of their chief, or, more probably, in allusion to the hasheesh, an opiate made from the juice of hemp leaves, with which the neophytes were intoxicated. The speculative principles of this sect were to a large extent identical with those of the so-called Ismaelite heresy; that is to say, the dictates of positive religion and morality were rejected as worthless, the practices of faithful Moslems were derided, the existing political and social systems were discarded, and the one fundamental rule of life imposed on the initiated was unquestioning obedience to the will of their immediate superiors in the hierarchical order.

The external policy of this maleficent sect was marked by a peculiar and characteristic feature—namely: the systematic employment of secret assassination against those persons whom its leaders chose to regard as their enemies, among whom monarchs and the principal upholders of the existing social régime would naturally be conspicuous. This practice was introduced by Hassan, the founder and supreme ruler of the association, who from his place of residence was best known as the Sheik-ul-Jebal, or Old Man of the Mountains. When a deed of blood was to be done, the agents were picked out from the ranks of the young men, or Assassins proper, whose esoteric name was Fedayies, or devoted ones. The selected murderers were made drunk with hasheesh and introduced into the splendid gardens of the Sheik, where they were surrounded with every sensual pleasure. Such a foretaste of the paradise which, as they believed, could only be attained through the favor of their ruler, made the young men eager to obey his slightest command, and at a word from him they were ready to resign their lives.

The Assassins soon made their power felt. One of the earliest victims of their daggers was Nizam-el-Mulk, the Vizier of the Sultan Malik-Shah; and the subsequent death by poison of the Sultan himself was ascribed to the society. Under the second leader, who succeeded Hassan in A. D. 1124, the sect of manslayers acquired a stronghold in Syria and became an object of more widespread dread, a long series of distinguished men being sacrificed, in spite of elaborate precautions, to their invisible and relentless machinations. It was with the Syrian branch of the Assassins that the Crusaders became acquainted; and it was believed to have been the emissaries of the Old Man of the Mountains who murdered Count Raymond of Tripoli and Conrad of Montferrat. The strokes of death, however, continued to be dealt impartially at Moslem and at Christian. The Caliph Mostarschenali-Mansur was assassinated in his tent, and soon afterward the Caliph Rashid met with a similar fate. Nevertheless, against a sovereign of unusual abilities, like Saladin, the Sultan of Egypt and Syria, all the resources of the secret society were taxed in vain. The proof thus furnished that the Assassins were not irresistible prompted the concerted and resolute efforts for their repression, by which in the thirteenth century they were practically annihilated. It was Hulaku, a brother of Mangu Khan, wielding the forces of the Mongol conqueror of Asia, by whom, in 1256, the Persian stronghold of the homicidal sect was taken, and some 12,000 members of the society were massacred. A little later the Syrian branch of the Assassins was nearly extirpated by Bilbars, the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt, and the sect, considered as a formidable menace to religion and society, then disappeared, although some survivors lingered in the Syrian mountains, where it is said that descendants of them yet exist.

If the record of the sect of Assassins has any lesson for those who are confronted by their modern counterparts, it is that the dangers to society threatened by an organized body of fanatics eager to risk their own lives if they may destroy those of others, cannot easily be overrated; and that the extraordinary safeguards now provided or contemplated by several European governments are amply justified.

Men and Women of the Time.

The oldest Free Mason in the United States is Adna Adams Treat. Mr. Treat was born in Hartford, Conn., April 8, 1797. In 1823 he became a member of Apollo Lodge of Troy, N. Y., and he is still a member of that organization. For a number of years Mr. Treat has lived in Denver, Colo., with his daughter, the wife of Dr. Burnham of that city. He is the oldest churchman in the West. In early life this aged Mason was engaged in the picture-frame business in Hartford. He was one of the founders of the Troy Looking Glass manufactory. In 1830 he removed to Syracuse and engaged in the grain trade. Subsequently he resided in Ohio and Indiana, going westward with the population of the period. He was 80 years of age when he began the writing of poems of anniversary and descriptive character. Mr. Treat remembers the celebrated Hartford convention, which was held in the State Capitol during the War of 1812. The old building in which the convention held its sessions under the ban of secrecy is now used as a city-hall. He took part in the celebration in Hartford in 1815, recognizing the peace treaty with England. The public festivities were kept up until midnight, three hours later than the customs and habits of the city at that time allowed. The old Mason and his bride, Jane Reilay, were regarded as the handsomest couple in Troy back in 1825. Mr. Treat is hale and hearty in his 98th year, and bids fair to reach the concluding years of the century. He has been a Mason more than seventy years.

First Strike.

The first strike on record was among flute players in the Temple of Jupiter in Rome, 300 B. C.

PUTS A STOP TO SMOKE

CLAIM G. S. SPRING MAKES FOR A CHEMICAL COMPOUND.

Test of Fuel Treated with the Preparation Is Made on the Tug Mollie Spencer and Produces a Favorable Showing, Although Failing to Demonstrate Anything of Fixed Value—Other Trials Under More Favorable Conditions Are to Be Made—What the Inventor Says.

Crude experiments with a chemical smoke consumer discovered by G. S. Spring of Chicago indicate that the invention may have some merit. An experiment was made on the tug Mollie Spencer of the Dunham Towing company yesterday. The fuel used was hard coal screenings. About 120 pounds of the fuel was treated with a solution of the chemical. It was then thrown into one of the Mollie Spencer's furnaces and an equal quantity of soft coal slack was placed in the opposite furnace. The screenings were making a hot fire when the bituminous coal had burned down. A few days ago the Mollie Spencer tried to burn the same hard coal stuff, but could not keep up steam at the dock and the fuel was thrown out. It is generally regarded as the cheapest and poorest kind of fuel and it is said can be purchased for 50 cents a ton. The fact that it would burn with a reasonable degree of success when treated with the chemical made a favorable showing, but hardly demonstrated anything of fixed value. After the test Capt. Roach of the Spencer said: "The coal with the smoke consumer burned longer than the other and my engineer tells me he believes the fuel can be burned."

Another test with the same fuel was made in the furnaces of the power-house of the Peabody Coal company at the foot of North Market street. The fireman threw several shovelfuls in each of the four furnaces. When he saw his steam gauge drop from 70 to 60 pounds he drew the fuel from the furnace before a test of any importance could be made. The two experiments were unsatisfactory, and a better test will probably be made some time this week. The Dunham company has promised the use of a tug. It will be tied up to the wharf and the wheel worked. The coal used will be weighed and equal quantities used with and without the chemical preparation. The pressure created and the number of revolutions of the wheel will be counted. In this way a test of some value, it is expected, will be made. The fuel used on the two tests mentioned did not deal directly with smoke, as was the case in the test of last Saturday.

Mr. Spring Talks of His Invention.

Speaking of his invention last night Mr. Spring said:

> I have not yet given it a name, but I will do so soon. It is a simple compound and contains but five ingredients. I can sell it for 25 cents a pound or even less and make a good profit. It is in the form of a powder and a pound of it dissolved in eight gallons of water will be enough to saturate a ton of coal and do away with the awful black smoke when the coal is being burned. The chemicals act on the coal so as to cause it to turn to coke a short time after it is thrown upon the fire. It increases the cost of the coal 25 cents a ton, but it makes the coal burn four times as long as it would without the chemicals [?] and greatly increases its steam-producing power. The substance is in itself non-combustible, but, in combination with the coal, it burns readily. It will not only turn the coal to coke but will cause whatever slate there may be in the coal to burn as well.[?] I first began to experiment with a view to reducing the smoke in bituminous coal by means of chemicals eight months ago. My first experiments were made solely to do away with smoke. While doing this I discovered I could not only lessen the smoke, but increase the heat and reduce the quantity of coal for producing the heat desired. Having proved to my own satisfaction that my discovery was a success, when used on bituminous coal, I tried it on anthracite coal. I was greatly pleased to find it increased the steam-producing qualities of anthracite coal quite as much as it did with the bituminous coal, and it caused the coal to burn at least four times as long as it would without the preparation.

How He Made Tests.

> By way of making a test I put four pounds of hard coal in the kitchen stove and in two hours it was all burned up. Then I put a like amount on the fire, saturated with my smoke-consumer, and with the same drafts that had been used with the first four pounds, it burned eight hours and made a much steadier and hotter fire. I made a similar test with the poorest grade of bituminous coal in the heating stove in my room. In fifteen minutes the dirty slack coal, by opening the drafts, was turned to coke. I then closed the drafts and it kept the stove red-hot for more than six hours. During the coking process the coal gave off a white smoke in which there was little or no soot. My next experiment was with the best grade of bituminous coal. It took nearly two hours for it to burn to coke, but when it was thoroughly coked it burned at a white heat for six hours. Another test which I made was with hard coal siftings or dust. It is almost impossible to burn it and it sells at 50 cents a ton. By using my discovery upon it I found it would burn as readily as the best quality of coal.

Mr. Spring said he had nearly completed arrangements for making a test of his discovery in the furnaces of the power-house of the Chicago City railway, Fifty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue. Mr. Spring is getting his discovery patented and is unwilling to make public its ingredients.

The Voice of the Party.

Behold
Me!
I am the
Democratic party
With a large D.
Perhaps I'm not bigger
Than the Senate today,
But watch me grow!
You bet I'm not sawing wood either.
This is the time to talk,
And I'm doing my share;
Also a devil of a sight of thinking.
I know what I am here for,
But I don't exactly know
Where I am at.
I need a disinfectant,
And need it badly;
But I can't get an agreement in conference
As to what kind.
I think I'll have
A receiver appointed
For myself.
But who shall it be?
Perish the thought
That it be a Republican!
Tom Reed, for instance!
Great Cæsar, think of that, and tumble!
I haven't flapped together for so long
That my flappers
Are rusty.
I feel that there is a
Dull thud
Waiting for me in November,
But I am trying to effect a compromise
And head it off.
The monkey and the parrot
Have got loose in me,
And you know what that means.
Get onto my curves, will you?
They are numerous and oft,
And you can't miss them.
I am for free raw material,
And I ain't;
I am for the income tax,
And I ain't;
I am for the sugar trust,
And I ain't;
I am for the Chicago platform,
And I ain't;
In fact,
I am what I am,
And I can't be no ammer than I am,
Damfican!

—*New York Sun (Dem.)*

Wit and Wisdom.

If "to the pure all things are pure," then let them have all the strong butter.—*Galveston News.*

She—"Mamma says I would make an ideal wife." He (regretfully)—"And I am looking for a real wife."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mr. Hayseed (in the city)—"There's a wagon sellin condansed milk. I wonder wot that's fer?" Mrs. Hayseed—"I guess that's for people wot lives in flats."—*Life.*

A girl is perfectly justified in looking with suspicion on a young man who tries to convince her that diamond rings are no longer fashionable for engagement purposes.—*Merchant Traveler.*

There would be fewer high monuments if we had to buy them ourselves.—*Syracuse Courier.*

Mrs. Booboy—"Do they have to take any obligation when they are admitted to the bar?" Mr. Booboy—"Er—yes, on Sundays and holidays."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Merchant—"Hello, are you back again?" Clerk—"No, sir." Merchant (surprised)—"What do you mean?" Clerk—"Just what you did by asking me such a question."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Hearts are like apples—they fall when they are ripe and get picked up by the first-comer.—*Kate Field's Washington.*

It was evening beyond the Styx. The day's work was done. "Death," said Pluto as he lighted a fresh Key West, "you look awfully tough." The dark angel sighed. "Yes," he answered. "I always wear my most hideous aspect in the cucumber season." As they sat in silence the coarse and vulgar conversation of the stokers in the furnace-room could be plainly heard.—*Detroit Tribune.*

He Knew His Business.

Boston *Budget:* Angelina (to her newly betrothed)—"O, Edwin, there's such a good-looking girl just behind you! Do look!"

Edwin—"Ah, I've no eyes for good looks now, darling."

LEGAL ORATORY AND ELOQUENCE.

A Country Boy-Lawyer Who W[illegible] Too Much for Dan Voorhees.

Indianapolis *Sentinel:* "There's a big difference between eloquence and oratory before a jury," said A. C. Harris to a party of friends the other day while the subject was up for discussion. "True eloquence is born of the occasion, is unpremeditated, and is a part of the situation, so to speak. Oratory, on the other hand, is studied, mastered, and held in readiness for some rare occasion which never exactly fits.

"I remember a few years ago in a celebrated criminal case in this State where D. W. Voorhees was pitted against a country lawyer, whom all expected to be wofully 'snowed under' if not entirely annihilated. The case proceeded until it came time for the arguments to the jury. The country boy was quiet, but clear and determined. His opening was a modest one, as he was waiting for the thunder of his opponent, which came like a lion tamed to subjugation. He forced his plea upon the jury and they shed tears. He urged his client's cause in all the usual ways and just enough, it seemed, to thoroughly arouse his little opponent.

"The country boy arose to reply, stammered a little (purposely, no doubt), stumbled a little, cleared his throat, and then gradually launched out—out smoothly through the long, conflicting proof, picking up every point, commenting upon it in the keenest, closest style, building such a fire of the little sticks and wayward straws gathered by the way that by the blazing sun of midday none could have seen the murderer and his victim plainer than by the boy's description of the tragic scene. The tragedy was recast, the fire and fervor of a boy's warm heart was blazing in every character, speaking from his eyes and hands and face. The jury seemed to have forgotten the orator; they forgot all but the ghastly deed, held up in such an artful, unerring, vivid manner that a shudder ran round and round the court room by every new discovery. As he concluded the boy sank down exhausted and conviction followed. It was as a flash of lightning from a cloudless sky—but the boy had remembered his case; had dreamed it out, thought it over, studied it, kept his proof like a polished knife and pushed it to the hearts of the jurors unawares. This was a case of true eloquence aroused by the inspiration of the moment. That boy is in practice today, but he has never equaled his speech against Voorhees, delivered long ago when he was but a boy. That day he was as one inspired. Who was it? Well, that is a professional secret, for the country boy is now on the bench, and might resent any betrayal from me."

An Experienced Gardener.

Harper's Weekly: "Yes, it is true—I do not want a gardener; but have you ever had any experience?"

"Yes, sir. I've read about gardens, an' I've worked in gardens."

"What garden have you worked in?"

"I was a sweeper in the Madison Square Garden, sir, during the horse show, sir."

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Glass, copper, zinc, lead, platinum, carbon, plaster, petroleum, silk, cotton, and paper are used in the manufacture of incandescent lamps.

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Indexed
Atlas of the World
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do	full leather, 2 vols	13.50

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Nothing like this series has ever been put on the market, each colored plate being lithographed from water color sketches by Charles Graham.
The black and white pictures were sketched by "Tribune" artists, and illustrate nooks and corners of the Fair as no photograph could do.
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For Sale at Room 9, Second Floor, Tribune Building.

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CHAS. MACDONALD & CO.,
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Periodical Agency.
ALL LATE PAPER NOVELS.

EDGE IS TAKE

CORN BUYING FROM TH
IS LESS DEMONSTRA

An Early Break Is Followed
New in Weather Rumors
tinues to Follow the Unc
ments of Corn—Closing
General Declines—The Ma
visions Was Firm with
Up Grade—Other Market

The course of the corn ma
suggested that the wire edge ha
off the persistent demand for
country. Cables were firm a
the opening for May was at
for September at 49¼@49¼c
slightly and September rounde
50-cent quotation when the
down turn. It was sold down
ers, whose offerings were not
orders from the country.
48¼c and 45⅝c were scored,
weather condition made it
Frosts for exposed districts in
Dubuque, Ia., were predicted.
nervous on weather points,
forecast with no break in
the market rallied. The
throughout the day app
trying to realize and
up prices. The feeling
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of the last few days and the criti
crops in many localities present
a dilemma to traders. There w
ticeable trading on either side, t
most part being in the hands
tember, after again selling up
about the opening, while the c
at ¼c over the opening pric
at September price, and Octobe
ditions generally were bullish
slightly under estimates at 250
timate for today of an equal an
dred and sixty-one thousand b
out. Receipts at primary poi
bu. Cables were all strong,
Liverpool giving spot corn 2d
1½d higher The weather cond
dominate the market in the lo
the question of demand and su
in September.

Wheat Still Follow

A dispatch from New York
wheat trading was on Chicago
The same was true in the main
wheat market here. The tende
downward, the net result of the
a ⅝c decline in September and
start was firm at the previous c
ures of the day. Cables were s
ceipts not quite so overwhelm
been recently. The primary po
871,600 bu, local receipts 598
at Minneapolis and Duluth 392
year ago. Clearances were 183,
brls of flour. A charter was ma
of No. 2 spring wheat to be w
for Harper and another for whe
at ⅜c. There was active dema
from Toledo to Chicago by
ple, and it is probable th
be reported this morning. Th
Buffalo has been advanced 5 c
sel agents are now asking 2c a
an advance of ¼c over the rat
cent charters have been made.
tion of the wheat situation is il
shipments from Toledo here a
Milwaukee, while few charte
shipment East in the regular c
man estimates that 480,000 b
has either reached here or i
range in futures was much
corn. Soon after the opening
of ⅜c in September and Decem
was recovered in a rally but
ally eased off to a close at 53⅞
gust closed ⅝c under the close

It was good buying from th
dered oats strong. Of course
deal to do with it also. N
purchased the August and Sep
outside account, and Bartlett-
rington-Hannah, Counselman,
people were buyers of the Sep
of the May. Toward the cl
strong in spite of the weaker f
were at the same time qui
meager. Values opened stead
advanced ⅛@⅜c. lost ⅛@⅜c
net gains of ⅛@¼c. The c
strong, influencing futures. C
for 140,000 bu to Milwauk
were taken out of store. O
ceived 270 were new; the es
liberal at 285 cars. The sp
September and May is now ab

Rye ruled strong and conside
developed early. Receipts cont
lots of new were wanted, but
Prices for cash were about ste
the previous day. No. 2 in st
at 44c and free on board at 4
moderately animated. Septe
and was salable at that at th
went at 49½c, an advance o
was nominally 47½c.

Barley was steady to firm.
sale and met with a moderat
more buyers were in the ma
No. 2 new, which was in rea
No. 3, was sold by Rosenba
sold at 48c and poor at 38c.
was quotable over a range of

Bran offerings were light a
with sales at $12.50@13.00.

Provisions Strong

The provision market was
prices. Offerings were ligh
long futures. Hately was a
ribs and pork. Receipts we
rather poor quality. They
Closing prices were all m
those of the preceding day
shipments ruled active for
sumption and continental
kets were reported higher.
were moderate of meats
and the shipments liberal, p
Foreign markets were cable
mand, with no change to not
Liverpool. Fairbank's esti
lard stocks shows a decreas
750 tcs. Of this decrease 5,
in Europe and afloat.

Local stocks of contract la
tcs. The total stock on han
152,887 tcs, as against 146
and 214,133 tcs Aug. 1, 189

Cash flax was about un
dency toward firmness. C
seed, but the support came
vator interests. Fifty-three
arrive went at $1.22¼ a
$1.23. Old Northwestern s
$1.24½. Futures were qu
vanced ½c, with small sal
October were at $1.24, an
$1.25 was asked. Receipts
56 cars, with the out inspecti

There was more activity
for several days, but that
Several bags of new sold
$4.85 seed was considerabl
the new crop were shown an
the drought. September we
figure bid. August was non
tober $4.50.

Country prime clover so
tober went at $9.00, or 20c
was strong, though quiet.
was quotably $8.00@9.00.

Trade Gossip o

A correspondent wires J.
follows: "Indiana corn c
than now; especially is this
where most corn is grown.
spotted in Ohio, on the who
average. Southern and Cen
If Nebraska makes anywhe
last year, the country is go
or more."

Trading in puts and calls
feeling in wheat was fai
firm. Puts on May corn ope
to 44⅛@44¼c, and rested
early at 46½c, down to 44
45c at the end. Puts o
ranged at 53⅛@53⅜c, and
sold at 54⅛@54¼c, up to
54⅛@54⅜c.

A London letter to Ba
wheat damage is as follows
"Weather variable, hea
day. Much of wheat is laid
With fine dry weather dur
out all right, but much o
long while before milling.
demand for dry foreign wh
months."

Some old-timers in the o
to account for the strength
Country buyers appear to
to this grain, but there se
the market on except the
drought has affected oats
and the prospects are for
shrewd traders express
none are putting out sho
worthy extent. Hess expr
being a bull.

The estimate of receipts
of wheat, 250 cars of corn,
13,000 hogs.

Attention is called by a p
fact that August and Septe
large demand for provision
that the cotton crop is goo

Today and Monday are h
poor grain trade.

New York reported 10 b

Business in the S

The market for winter w
ing ⅝c lower. A little de
oped for No. 2 spring for
load of 85,000 bu being
tinue small. Sample co
and in good demand. Ca
and to go there were in go
vance of ¼@½c. There w
samples, but the demand
everything well, and valu
There was a moderate to f
provisions, ribs selling be
follows:

Oats—In store and to go

EDGE IS TAKEN OFF.

CORN BUYING FROM THE COUNTRY IS LESS DEMONSTRATIVE.

An Early Break Is Followed by Something New in Weather Rumors—Wheat Continues to Follow the Uncertain Movements of Corn—Closing Prices Show General Declines—The Market for Provisions Was Firm with Prices on the Up Grade—Other Market Reports.

The course of the corn market yesterday suggested that the wire edge has been taken off the persistent demand for stuff from the country. Cables were firm all around and the opening for May was at 46@46⅛c and for September at 49⅞@49½c. May sold up slightly and September rounded out the full 50-cent quotation when the market took a down turn. It was sold down by local scalpers, whose offerings were not met by buying orders from the country. Low points of 48¾c and 45⅛c were scored, when a bullish weather condition made its appearance. Frosts for exposed districts in the vicinity of Dubuque, Ia., were predicted. The crowd is nervous on weather points, and on a frost forecast with no break in the drought the market rallied. The longs on corn throughout the day appeared to be trying to realize and still keep up prices. The feeling in the corn pit was nervous and uncertain, the big advances of the last few days and the critical condition of crops in many localities presenting two horns of a dilemma to traders. There was but little noticeable trading on either side, the market for the most part being in the hands of scalpers. September, after again selling up to 50c, closed at about the opening, while the close for May was at ⅛c over the opening price. August closed at September price, and October at 48⅜c. Conditions generally were bullish. Receipts were slightly under estimates at 250 cars, with an estimate for today of an equal amount. Two hundred and sixty-one thousand bu were inspected out. Receipts at primary points were 232,000 bu. Cables were all strong, the closing from Liverpool giving spot corn 2d and futures 1@1½d higher. The weather conditions continue to dominate the market in the long futures, while the question of demand and supply is being felt in September.

Wheat Still Follows Corn.

A dispatch from New York stated that the wheat trading was on Chicago corn quotations. The same was true in the main with regard to the wheat market here. The tendency of the day was downward, the net result of the day's trade being a ⅜c decline in September and December. The start was firm at the previous close and best figures of the day. Cables were strong and the receipts not quite so overwhelming as they have been recently. The primary point receipts were 871,600 bu, local receipts 598 cars, and receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth 392 cars against 178 a year ago. Clearances were 183,000 bu and 17,280 brls of flour. A charter was made for 85,000 bu of No. 2 spring wheat to be worked to Buffalo for Harper and another for wheat to Milwaukee at ¾c. There was active demand for vessel room from Toledo to Chicago by the elevator people, and it is probable that charters will be reported this morning. The coal rate from Buffalo has been advanced 5 cents a ton and vessel agents are now asking 2c a bu from Toledo, an advance of ¼c over the rate at which the recent charters have been made. The mixed condition of the wheat situation is illustrated by these shipments from Toledo here and from here to Milwaukee, while few charters are made for shipment East in the regular channel. A vesselman estimates that 480,000 bu of Toledo wheat has either reached here or is in transit. The range in futures was much narrower than in corn. Soon after the opening there was a decline of ⅜c in September and December. Most of this was recovered in a rally but the market gradually eased off to a close at 53⅜c and 56⅜c. August closed ⅜c under the close Thursday.

It was good buying from the country that rendered oats strong. Of course corn had a good deal to do with it also. Norton-Worthington purchased the August and September, largely for outside account, and Bartlett-Frazier sold. Carrington-Hannah, Counselman, and other elevator people were buyers of the September and sellers of the May. Toward the close oats continued strong in spite of the weaker feeling in corn, but were at the same time quiet and offerings meager. Values opened steady, declined ⅜@⅝c, advanced ⅛@⅜c, lost ¼@⅜c, and closed with net gains of ⅛@¼c. The cash situation was strong, influencing futures. Charters were made for 140,000 bu to Milwaukee and 85,000 bu were taken out of store. Out of 280 cars received 270 were new; the estimate for today is liberal at 285 cars. The spread between the September and May is now about 4c.

Rye ruled strong and considerable interest was developed early. Receipts continue small. Round lots of new were wanted, but could not be had. Prices for cash were about steady compared with the previous day. No. 2 in store sold sparingly at 44c and free on board at 45c. Futures were moderately animated. September sold at 46c and was salable at that at the close. December went at 49½c, an advance of ½c, and October was nominally 47½c.

Barley was steady to firm. A few cars were on sale and met with a moderate response. A few more buyers were in the market. A car graded No. 2 new, which was in reality no better than No. 3, was sold by Rosenbaum at 50c. No. 3 sold at 48c and poor at 38c. Medium to choice was quotable over a range of 43@55c.

Bran offerings were light and the demand fair, with sales at $12.50@13.00.

Provisions Strong and Higher.

The provision market was strong, with higher prices. Offerings were light, especially in the long futures. Hately was a moderate buyer of ribs and pork. Receipts were of 24,000 hogs of rather poor quality. They ranged 5@10c higher. Closing prices were all materially higher than those of the preceding day. The demand for shipments ruled active for both domestic consumption and continental export. Home markets were reported higher. Receipts of products were moderate of meats and very light of lard, and the shipments liberal, particularly of meats. Foreign markets were cabled easy on a light demand, with no change to note in the quotation at Liverpool. Fairbank's estimate of the world's lard stocks shows a decrease during July of 13,750 tcs. Of this decrease 5,000 tcs are in stocks in Europe and afloat.

Local stocks of contract lard decreased 6,000 tcs. The total stock on hand Aug. 1 is figured as 152,887 tcs, as against 146,167 tcs a year ago, and 214,133 tcs Aug. 1, 1892.

Cash flax was about unchanged, with a tendency toward firmness. Crushers took a little seed, but the support came mostly from the elevator interests. Fifty-three cars of new No. 1 to arrive went at $1.22½ and a car on track at $1.23. Old Northwestern sold in a small way at $1.24½. Futures were quiet. September advanced ½c, with small sales at $1.23. Bids on October were at $1.24, an advance of ½c, and $1.25 was asked. Receipts were fairly liberal at 56 cars, with the out inspection small at 4,916 bu.

There was more activity in timothy seed than for several days, but that is not saying much. Several bags of new sold at $4.85@5.05. The $4.85 seed was considerably bulled. Samples of the new crop were shown and indicated effects of the drought. September went at $4.65, a former figure bid. August was nominally $4.85 and October $4.50.

Country prime clover sold at $9.40 and October went at $9.00, or 20c higher. The market was strong, though quiet. Old common to good was quotably $8.00@9.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

A correspondent wires J. F. Harris & Co. as follows: "Indiana corn crop was never better than now; especially is this the case in sections where most corn is grown. While the crop is spotted in Ohio, on the whole it is more than an average. Southern and Central Illinois immense. If Nebraska makes anywhere near as much as last year, the country is good for 1,800,000,000 or more."

Trading in puts and calls was moderate. The feeling in wheat was fairly steady with corn firm. Puts on May corn opened at 44⅝c, sold up to 44¾@44⅞c, and rested at 44⅜c. Calls sold early at 46½c, down to 44¼c, and up to 44⅞@45c at the end. Puts on September wheat ranged at 53⅛@53⅜c, and closed at 53⅜c. Calls sold at 54⅛@54¼c, up to 54⅜c, and back to 54⅛@54¼c.

A London letter to Bartlett-Frazier on the wheat damage is as follows:

"Weather variable, heavy rains nearly every day. Much of wheat is laid flat as crop is heavy. With fine dry weather during harvest may come out all right, but much of it must be in stack long while before milling. This will cause good demand for dry foreign wheats during next three months."

Some old-timers in the oats crowd are at a loss to account for the strength of the shoe pegs. Country buyers appear to be decidedly friendly to this grain, but there seems to be little to bull the market on except the corn situation. The drought has affected oats only sympathetically and the prospects are for a good crop. Some shrewd traders express bearish opinions, but none are putting out short lines to any noteworthy extent. Hess expresses himself as still being a bull.

The estimate of receipts for today are 663 cars of wheat, 250 cars of corn, 285 cars of oats, and 13,000 hogs.

Attention is called by a prominent house to the fact that August and September are months of large demand for provisions from the South and that the cotton crop is good.

Today and Monday are holidays in the Liverpool grain trade.

New York reported 10 boat loads for export.

Business in the Sample Crowd.

The market for winter wheat was easier, closing ⅜c lower. A little demand has been developed for No. 2 spring for shipment, the second load of 85,000 bu being taken. Receipts continue small. Sample corn was a fraction higher and in good demand. Car lots of oats in store and to go there were in good demand at an advance of ¼@½c. There were large offerings of samples, but the demand was sufficient to take everything well, and values averaged ½c higher. There was a moderate to fair demand for cash provisions, ribs selling best. Quotations were as follows:

Oats—In store and to go to store—No. 3, 32½@33¼c; No. 2, 29¾@30c; No. 2 white, 33¼@34c. On track—No. 3, new, 28½@32½c; old, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, new, 31¼@33c; No. 2, new, 30¼@30½c; No. 2 white, 33¾@34½c. Free on board and switched—No. 3, new, 29@30½c; old, 29¼@32c; No. 3 white, 33½c; No. 2 new, 29@33c; old, 31@35½c; No. 2 white, new, 34@34¾c; old, 37½c. Country point—No. 2 white, new, 31½@32c. Billed through—No. 3 white, new, 33c; old, 32½c; No. 2, new, 32c; No. 2 white, new, 33@34½c. Lard—Sales 500 tcs choice at $7.05. Sweet pickled bellies—Sales 50,000 lbs, 12@14 lbs av., at $7.75. Extra short clear sides—Sales 25,000 lbs at $6.77½. Short rib sides—Sales 50,000 lbs, 35 lbs av., at $6.90; 150,000 lbs, 35 lbs av., at $6.92½. Dry salted bellies—Sales 50,000 lbs, 14@16 lbs av., at $7.75; 14@16 lbs av., on p. t.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Aug. 5, 1893.
WHEAT.				
Aug.	53	52⅜@ 53	52⅞	58⅜
Sept.	54⅛	53⅜@ 54⅛	53⅜	60⅜
Dec.	57⅜	56⅜@ 57⅜	56⅜	68⅜
CORN.				
Aug.	49⅛	48⅜@ 50	49⅛	38⅜
Sept.	49⅝	48⅜@ 50	49⅜	40⅜
May	46¼	45⅛@ 46⅜	45⅜	....
OATS.				
Aug.	29⅛	29⅛@ 29⅜	29⅜	23⅜
Sept.	29⅝	29⅜@ 30⅛	30	24⅜
May	33⅜	33⅜@ 34⅜	34	....
MESS PORK.				
Sept.	12.85	12.95 @13.20	13.20	12.60
Jan.	12.00	12.75 @........	12.75	......
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Sept.	7.02½	7.05 @ 7.15	7.15	7.70
Jan.	6.80	6.85 @ 6.87½	6.87½	....
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Sept.	6.70	6.70 @ 6.80	6.80	7.30
Jan.	6.12½	6.50 @	6.50	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat	517	65	1	583
Spring wheat	9	4	2	15
Corn	226	20	4	250
Oats	191	89	1	281
Rye	4	....	....	4
Barley	....	....	....	......
Totals	947	178	8	1,133

Inspected out: 15,078 bu wheat, 261,275 bu corn, 85,092 bu oats.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening and the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.
Flour, brls	10,010	6,160	14,043	13,879
Wheat, bu	289,805	122,967	95,026	158,295
Corn, bu	133,630	233,801	111,546	358,552
Oats, bu	201,677	279,584	156,542	224,982
Rye, bu	....	6,525	650	3,688
Barley, bu	700	1,500	1,716	5,266
T. seed, lbs	1,700	....	34,284	120,031
C. seed, lbs	26,055	3,885	24,934	....
Oth. s'd, lbs	5,920	5,230	91,300	81,336
F. seed, bu	8,800	1,950	25,122	2,668
B. corn, lbs	....	46,200	29,250	2,150
Cheese, lbs	274,511	312,034	167,468	193,940
Butter, lbs	635,912	855,109	498,915	685,515
Hides, lbs	275,535	135,365	477,200	726,500
Wool, lbs	360,840	98,307	668,592	23,070

The *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of hogs in the West to date:

March 1 to Aug. 1—	*1894.*	*1893.*
Chicago	1,785,000	1,505,000
Kansas City	800,000	615,000
Omaha	685,000	410,000
St. Louis	322,000	232,000
Cincinnati	173,000	124,000
Indianapolis	229,900	157,000
Milwaukee	55,000	105,000
Cudahy	160,500	....
Cedar Rapids	104,800	123,400
St. Joseph	186,750	104,200
Sioux City	125,000	82,000
Ottumwa	132,000	100,000
Cleveland	155,000	145,000
South St. Paul	115,000	70,000

Lake freights were slow on the basis of ⅜c for corn to Buffalo, ⅜c to Port Huron. Charters were made for 125,000 bu wheat, 65,000 bu corn, and 140,000 bu oats to Milwaukee.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKETS.

Rice Advanced ⅛ to ½c—Potatoes Firmer—Good Demand for Wool.

Under further effects of the Japan-China war rice went up ⅛@½c yesterday. Domestic rice is very scarce and should the supply from abroad be shut off further marked advances are looked for. Sugars were firm and a shade higher. Turpentine declined 1½c. On South Water street business was a trifle slow. Potatoes were firm and higher under a light supply and so was poultry. There was a heavy run of Bartlett pears and sales were at the low figures of $1.40@1.50. Black and red raspberries are about out of the market. Receipts of wool are about one-half what they were last year at this time and shipments about the same as a year ago. Staple grades of all kinds are in excellent demand. Territory wools have sold freely at a fair advance. The market rules strong.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra, separator, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds, 14@16c. Dairies—Fancy (Cooley's), 18c; firsts, 15@16½c; seconds, 12½@14c; packing stock, 11@11½c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 15c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

BERRIES—Blackberries, $1.40@1.60 per 16-qt case; red raspberries, $1.50@1.60 per 24-pt case; blueberries, $1.75@2.00 per 16-qt case; gooseberries, $1.50@1.65 per 16-qt case.

BEANS—Navies and pea beans, hand picked, $1.95@2.00 per bu; medium hand picked, $1.85@1.90.

BROOMCORN—Green hurl, 3@3½c per lb; red or yellow tipped hurl, 3c; choice green carpet brush, 3¼@3¾c; green self-working, 3⅜@3¾c; inside and covers, 3⅜@3½c; crooked, 1@1½c. Less than car loads ½c higher.

COAL—The retail price is $6.00 per ton for large egg and $6.25 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in carlots: Grate, $5.00; egg, stove, and nut, $5.25. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Youghiogheny, $3.40; Indiana block, $2.60; Blossburg, $4.10; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.10; Hocking Valley, $3.10; Wilmington, $2.25.

CALIFORNIA GREEN FRUITS—Oranges, $3.50@4.00 per box; plums, $1.50@2.50 per 20-lb box; pears, Bartletts, $1.40@1.60 per 40-lb box; grapes, $1.50@1.75 per half-case.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 8¼@8½c per lb; twins, 8¼@8½c; Young Americas, 8¾@9c; slightly skimmed, 7@7½c; Swiss cheese, 10@11c; brick cheese, 9@9½c.

COOPERAGE — Pork barrels, 75@80c; lard tierces, 95c@$1.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 8¾@12c, citric acid, 46@50c; tartaric, powdered, 25@30c; carbolic acid, 17@25c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.20@1.28; balsam tolu, 30@35c; Tonka beans, $2.25; cubeb berries, 25c; calomel, 75c; camphor, 38@45c; cantharides, $1.00@1.05; cassia buds, 21@25c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 45c; glycerine, 13@24c; gum arabic, 20@50c; morphine sulph, $1.90@2.30; gum opium, $2.25; quinine, 24@39c; refined alcohol in brls, $2.26 per gal.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, 14c; blackberries, 7@8c; raspberries, 18c. California dried fruits—Raisins, 90c@$1.40 per box; loose, 3¼@4½c per lb; prunes, 4¾@8¾c, according to size; apricots, 13@15c.

EGGS—Fresh candled stock, 11¼@12½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@3.50 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c, good to choice, $1.00@1.50; cherries, sour, $1.50@1.80 per 16-qt case, sweet, $1.80@2.10; currants, $1.80@2.10 per 16-qt case; grapes, 25@35c per basket; Michigan peaches, 20@35c per 1-5 bu basket; pears, 30@50c per 1-5 bu basket; watermelons, $180.00@210.00 per car; muskmelons, gems, 30@60c per ½-bu basket.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5.68c per lb; cube, 5.24c; powdered, 5.24@6¼c; granulated, 4.99c; confectioners' A, 4.87c; extra C, 4⅜@4.68c; yellow, 3¾@4¼c. Coffee—Java, 31@34c per lb; Mocha, 28@30c; Rio, choice, 21@22c; fair to good, 19½@20c; common Rio and Santos, 17½@19c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 7@7½c per lb; choice, do, 6@7c; fair, do, 4¾@5½c; Japan, 5¼@5¾c. Sirups—Corn, 18@25c per gal; standard sugar, 15@25c; fancy, 28@43c; New Orleans, O. K., 35@45c; centrifugal, 21@35c.

HAY—Receipts, 387 tons; shipments, 68 tons. The offerings of timothy hay continue light and demand good; prices steady and firm; arrivals of upland prairie only moderate and demand fair; market steady. Sales were: On track—No. 1 timothy, 1 car new at $11.25, 4 at $11.50, 2 cars fancy $12.25. Prairie hay—1 car new Illinois at $7.50, 1 car new Kansas at $9.00, 2 cars at $10.00, 1 car choice at $10.50, 1 car at $10.75, 1 car fancy at $11.00, 1 car old Iowa at $10.00, 1 car at $10.50, 1 car new at $10.50. Free on board and switched—No. 1 timothy—2 cars new at $12.00; No. 2, 1 car old at $11.00. Prairie hay—1 car new Indiana at $6.00, 2 cars at $7.00, 1 car new Kansas at $9.75.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 2½c; No. 1 calfskins, 6½@6¾c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 4c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7¼c; prime white, 150°, 7¼c; snow white, 150°, 7½c; headlight, 175°, 8¼c; Eocene, 8¾c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13½c; benzine, 6½c; 74° gasoline, 9c; 87° gasoline, 10c; linseed, raw, 55c, and boiled, 58c; turpentine, 35½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 55c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whole oil, 58c; cooking oil, 38c; salad oil, 48c; paraffine, 28°, 10c; do oil, 25°, 13c; black summer, 6½c; 25° cold test, 7c; do 15° cold test, 8c; do zero, 9½@10½c.

POULTRY—Live hens, 8c per lb; springs, 10½c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, 6½@7½c; spring ducks, 10c; geese, full feathered, $3.00@4.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Triumphs, $2.00 per brl; Ohio, 65c per bu; rose, $2.25@2.50 per brl.

VEGETABLES — Cabbage, home-grown, $1.25 per crate; beets, 20c per doz; cucumbers, home-grown, 25@30c doz; parsley, 15c per doz; water-cress, 25c; celery, 15@20c per doz; radishes, 15@20c per doz; lettuce, 50c per brl; green peas, $2.00 per sack; string beans, green and wax, $1.75 per sack; asparagus, fancy, 75c per doz; tomatoes, Illinois, 50c per 4-case box; cauliflower, fancy, 50c@$1.00 per doz; pie plant, 20c per doz; onions, home-grown, $2.00@2.25 per brl; sweet corn, 75c@$1.00 per sack.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.22.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 15@17c per lb; good medium tub, 17@22c; fine unwashed fleeces, 11@13c; medium unwashed, 14@16c; coarse unwashed, 14@16c; cotted and rough unwashed, 11@13c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 7@11c; medium do, 11@14c; coarse, 11@12c; North and South Dakota—Fine heavy, 7@9c; do light, 9@11c; do medium, 11@12c; coarse, 11@13c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Exports, 149,692 bu; receipts, 333,625 bu. Spot quiet at unchanged prices, exporters taking 7 loads, embracing No. 2 red at ⅜@½c under September f. o. b. store and sample red at 1¼c under afloat. For milling—16,000 bu No. 2 Toledo at ⅜c under September afloat. Futures less active and weaker. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 183,128 bu, against 455,051 a year ago. Corn—Exports, 1,050 bu; receipts, 10,650 bu. Spot in small supply and held higher. Exporters took 2 loads. Sales, 45,000 bu No. 2 at 55¾@56c in store, 57c in elevator, and 57¼c afloat; 8,000 bu do for Aug. 11 at 3c over September f. o. b. afloat, and 8,000 bu for Aug. 22 at 2¼c over. Futures easier.

OATS—Exports, 37 bu; receipts, 36,000 bu. Spot quiet, owing to the high prices asked. Sales, 20,000 bu No. 2 white at 44@44½c; No. 2 mixed nominally at 42c; 2,000 bu No. 3 white at 41½@42c; 10,000 bu ungraded white at 43@56c. Futures quiet and easier. Official sales:

WHEAT.

Months.	*Open.*	*Low.*	*High.*	*Closing.*	*Last night.*
August	....	55¾	56	55⅜	56⅜
September	57⅜	56 13-16	57 7-16	57	57⅜
December	61⅛	60⅜	61⅛	60⅜	61⅛
May	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜	65½	66⅛

CORN.

Months.	*Open.*	*Low.*	*High.*	*Closing.*	*Last night.*
August	55	54⅜	55⅜	54⅜	55⅜
September	54⅜	53½	55	54	54⅝
October	54½	53¼	54⅜	53⅜	54½
November	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53½	53½
December	50⅜	50¼	51½	50⅜	51⅜
May	50⅜	49⅜	51	50⅛	51

OATS.

Months.	*Open.*	*Low.*	*High.*	*Closing.*	*Last night.*
August	....	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
September	34¼	34	34⅜	34⅛	34¼
October	....	34½	34½	34½	34⅜

BUTTER—Best, 22½@23c.

CHEESE—Large, fancy, 8⅜@8¾c.

EGGS—14c.

SUGARS—Raws were firm, but quiet. Centrifugal, 96° test, quoted at 3⅛c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 5-16@2⅜c; and muscovados, 89° test, at 2 11-16c. Refined was fairly active and firm on the basis of 4 7-16@4⅜c for granulated.

COTTON—Liverpool this morning reported a fair business doing in spot cotton at unchanged quotations. Middling uplands, 3 13-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Future deliveries were steady and unchanged from yesterday's values. Our market for future deliveries opened quiet and steady at 1 to 2 points advance on last night's closing prices. Sales on first call 900 bales. After the call on small trading prices further improved 3 to 4 points. Receipts at this port today are estimated at 500 bales. Manchester reports yarns quiet and cloths dull. The Liverpool market will remain closed from today until Wednesday next—bank holiday. Receipts at the ports for the week are 3,500 bales. The spot market is steady at former quotations. Middling uplands, 6⅞c. Sales, 5,800 bales, of which 4,300 are for export. Today's sales:

Months.	*Opening.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
August	....	6.55	6.50	6.53@6.54
September	6.57	6.61	6.57	6.60@6.61
October	6.65	6.69	6.65	6.68@6.69
November	....	6.77	6.74	6.76@6.77
December	6.81	6.84	6.80	6.83@6.84
January	6.88	6.92	6.82	6.91@6.92
February	....	....	....	6.97@6.98
March	....	7.03	7.02	7.03@7.05
April	....	7.06	7.06	....

COFFEE—In contracts the dealing was not extensive, and the market had a weak tone, with the opening prices showing a decline of 15 to 20 points from last evening's final figures. Havre opened 1 to 1¼f lower, and closed at a further decline of ½f. Hamburg was dull and ¾@1¼pfg lower. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 30,000 bags. The Rio market was 100 reis higher and Santos 100 reis higher. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 9⅜d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 10,601 bags. Stock of Brazil coffee in New York today was 112,910 bags, in the United States 130,135 bags, with the quantity afloat for this country 233,000 bags, making the American visible supply 363,135 bags. Today's prices:

Months.	*Opening.*	*Variations.*	*Closing.*
August	14.60	@14.70	14.65
September	13.75	@13.90	13.80
October	13.85	@13.30	13.25
November	12.85	@12.90	12.80
December	12.70	12.70@12.75	12.65
January	....	@........	12.50

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Grain, were dull and easy. Engagements to Liverpool three loads at ⅜d.

PETROLEUM—Dull. At Oil City, Pa.—Opened, 79⅞c; highest, 79⅞c; lowest, 79⅞c; closed, 79⅞c. Shipments, 78,813; runs, 71,579. At Pittsburg—Opened 79⅞c; highest, 79⅞c; lowest, 79⅞c; closed, 79⅞c. No sales.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market steady; moderately active; small local sales; some export demand at little below quotations.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 3.—WHEAT—The market opened unsettled this morning and weakness soon developed and prices fell off ⅜c to ½c, fluctuating later and advancing to the closing price of last night, but later declined, and futures closed ⅛c lower than yesterday's prices and closed at the same. There was nothing particularly bearish in the news, nor did it show any reason for an advance, and the small fluctuations that developed were simply caused by the drift of trade. A few cars of new wheat are coming in daily, but not enough to affect the market in the least. It is too early yet to know whether farmers will sell freely or not, but from past experience it is believed that they will sell readily, even at the present low prices. Receipts were larger and amounted to 172 cars, with 23 cars shipped. The demand for it on track was only fair. There was none wanted to put in store, but local millers bought the best and shippers the poorest. The larger millers have plenty of old wheat in store to grind, leaving none absolutely in want of wheat from track, except a few millers who depend on buying daily for their current use. Future trading was fairly active in the morning, but became dull before the middle of the day, and trading was light, as shown by the narrow fluctuations. The market closed: August, 55⅜c; September, 52⅜c; December, 53⅜c. On track—No. 1 hard, 58⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c. Receipts were 11,800 bu; shipments, 14,030 bu. The flour market was steady, with a demand equal to the supply with production of about 27,000 brls for the twenty-four hours; shipments, 29,469 brls. The market was steady. Patents, $3.20@3.45; bakers', $2.00@2.25.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; spot, 54⅛@54¼c; month, 54⅛@54¼c; September, 54⅜@54⅝c; December, 58⅜@58⅝c; steamer No. 2 red, 51¼@51½c; receipts, 71,001 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu; stock, 761,698 bu; sales, 171,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 54@55c. Corn, dull; spot, 53c bid; month, 52½c bid; receipts, 2,142 bu; stock, 165,929 bu; sales, 5,000 bu; Southern white corn, 53@55c; do yellow, 52@55c. Oats, quiet and easy; No. 2 white Western, 39@39½c; No. 2 mixed Western, 35@36c; receipts, 8,684 bu; stock, 24,076 bu. Rye slow; No. 2, 44c; receipts, 854 bu; stock, 6,959 bu. Grain freights dull and easy; steam to Liverpool per quarter, 1s August.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened stronger, but sold off, with corn closing ½c below yesterday. No. 2 red cash, 48⅜c; August, 48½c; September, 49½c; December, 52⅞@53c. Corn—Opened ½@1c higher, but broke on a shaking out of long corn in Chicago, closing ½@⅝c below yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash, 48c; August' 47½c; September, 47c; May, 42¼c. Oats—Unsettled; No. 2 cash, 29½c; August, 29⅝c; September, 30⅛c; May, 34⅜c. Rye—No. 2 cash, East Side, 41¼c. Barley—No trading. Receipts—Wheat, 98,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 38,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 3.—WHEAT—Higher; No. 1 hard, cash, 58c; August, 56c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 55¾c; August, 55c; September, 54¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 52¾c; No. 3, 47c; rejected, 44c; to arrive, No. 1 Northern 56⅜c. Rye, 36@37c. Flax, $1.18½. No. 2 oats, 30c; No. 3 oats, 29c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 200; oats, 3; corn, 2. Receipts—Wheat, 77,923 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 130,449 bu.

Toledo, O., Aug. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Active, lower; No. 2 cash and August, 52¼c; September, 52⅜c; December, 56c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed 40c; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 3 yellow, 49½c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; No. 2 white, 32½c. Rye—Dull; cash, 41½c. CLOVERSEED—Steady; September, $5.20; prime October, $5.30. Receipts—Wheat, 217,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 241,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 3.—GRAIN—Corn—firm; No. 2, 51c; No. 3, 51¼c. Oats—Active and higher; No. 2 white, 32¼@32½c; No. 3 white, 31¼@31¾c. Rye—Firm and higher; No. 2, 43@43½c. WHISKY—Firm; highwine basis, $1.22. Receipts—Corn, 26,650 bu; oats, 83,600 bu; rye, 1,200 bu. Shipments—Corn, 5,200 bu; oats, 90,100 bu; rye, 1,200 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 3. — GRAIN — Wheat—Little easier; No. 2 red, 53½c; No. 3 red, 52c; No. 1 white, 56c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 55½c; No. 3 yellow, 55c; No. 2 corn, 54½c; No. 3 corn, 54c. Oats—Very firm; good demand and trade lively; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Arrivals fairly liberal, but quickly cleared up, especially whites.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Hard wheat steady, soft wheat ½c lower; No. 2 hard, 47c; No. 3 hard, 45c; No. 2 red, 46c; No. 3 red, 45c; rejected, 39@40c. Corn—1c higher; No. 2 mixed, 45@46½c; No. 2 white, 49¾@50c. Oats—1c higher; No. 2 mixed, 29@30c. No. 2 white, 32c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,300 bu; corn, 1,200; oats, 2,700 bu. Shipments—None.

PROVISION PRICES IN LIVERPOOL.

Wheat Firm, with the Demand Moderate—The Closing Quotations.

Liverpool, Aug. 3. — BREADSTUFFS — Wheat firm; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 4s 5d; do spring, 4s 8d. Corn—Firm; demand moderate; new mixed spot, 4s 7d; futures firm, demand good; August, 4s 7d; September, 4s 5d; October, 4s 4d. Flour—Steady; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d. PROVISIONS—Beef—Dull; demand poor; extra India mess, 67s 6d; prime mess, 50s. Pork—Dull; demand poor; prime mess Western, 67s 6d; do medium, 58s 9d.

NO DIVIDEND CHANGE.

WEST CHICAGO PAYS ITS QUARTERLY 2 1-4 PER CENT.

No Statement of Earnings Given Out by the Company — Unearned Portion of Dividend to Be Paid from Surplus—Plans of the Northwestern Elevated Syndicate Coming Out—They Show Close Connection with Surface Lines—National Bank Loans and Discounts.

The West Chicago street railroad dividend remains unchanged. The meeting of the Board of Directors was held yesterday and the usual quarterly dividend of 2¼ per cent was declared, payable Aug. 15. The books close Aug. 4 and reopen Aug. 15. The company gave out no statement of earnings. Vice-President Parsons was asked if the company had earned the dividend.

"We will pay 2¼ per cent," he said. "What we did not earn we will take out of the surplus. That is all there is to be said. No statement of earnings will be given out."

The market for the stock was exceedingly active, monopolizing the entire attention of traders at the Stock Exchange. The opening was at 134 and the quotation advanced to 135½. At the close the price was 136, with stock offered at that quotation. Chapin and Crawford were the chief buyers. Sturges, Brewster, and Foreman were sellers. The room generally bought considerable stock. The public probably came in for a small share and there seemed to be a good many brokers loading up, either with long stock or covering belated short sales.

The plans of the Northwestern Elevated syndicate are gradually coming to the surface and indicate the close relation with the surface companies. The recording of the $15,000,000 mortgage of the Northwestern Elevated company brings out an interesting connection with the Chicago Electric Transit company and the North Chicago Electric company. These companies all have the same officers as the Northwestern Elevated Electric, Mr. Louderback being President of each company and Howard Abel Secretary. The bonds of the Northwestern Elevated will bear 5 per cent and are payable in gold in 1914. Those of the two electric companies bear 6 per cent. This close connection between the Northwestern Elevated company and the Chicago Transit company is of interest. The Chicago Electric Transit company is building a line along Elston avenue, northwest from the river. It will be operated from the power house of the North Chicago Street railroad company and is really a part of the Yerkes street railway system. The issuing of $2,000,000 of bonds on that road means an addition of that much to the street railway securities of the Yerkes properties, and although they may be a distinct corporation there can be no doubt about the identity of these surface electric lines with the cable system. It is really startling to note the aggregate increase in securities that must be provided with income from the passenger traffic from the North and West Sides. The increase within the last few years includes the $15,000,000 bonds and $15,000,000 stock of the Metropolitan Elevated. A like amount of securities by the Northwestern Elevated is now contemplated and the stock and bonds of the North Shore Electric, the North Chicago Electric, and the Chicago Electric Transit largely increases the list, to say nothing of the increase in stock of the North Side and West Side companies to provide for electrically equipping those lines, and the issuing of tunnel securities by the West Chicago company.

What little there was in the market outside of West Chicago showed firmness. City Railway sold at 310 and North Chicago Street Railroad advanced to 241½. Lake Street was dull but firm, advancing from 18 to 18⅜.

Yesterday's estimates of gold shipments for the week foot up to $3,100,000. The sterling exchange market remained unchanged so far as quotations were concerned, but the tendency was a shade heavy. There is material increase in the documentary bills and exchange dealers speak with confidence of an early decline in the sterling market.

The following table shows the loans and discounts of the national banks of the leading cities July 12, 1893, when the panic was at its height; May 4, 1894, the date of the last preceding report; and on July 18, 1894, the date of the reports now coming in:

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

Cities.	*July 12, '93.*	*May 4, '94.*	*July 18, '94.*
New York	$308,646,934	$336,597,053	$344,417,428
Boston	137,484,411	147,954,431	150,791,030
Philadelphia	94,515,531	90,713,578	94,537,371
Chicago	82,420,381	87,216,632	88,928,847
Baltimore	30,352,144	29,995,528	31,231,007
Cleveland	26,419,892	23,378,179	23,502,714
Cincinnati	23,599,986	24,792,841	26,184,518
Kansas City	15,987,379	14,660,950	14,139,592
Detroit	15,070,110	13,856,956	14,066,937
St Paul	14,329,700	10,635,988	11,011,437
New Orleans	13,938,133	11,579,665	11,250,641
Washington	7,316,534	5,893,417	6,104,921

Gold holding decreased in New York through the action of the banks in reimbursing the Subtreasury for a portion of the gold withdrawn for export. The gold holding of the Chicago banks shows a slight decrease, but all the other cities given, with the exception of Cleveland, show an increase:

GOLD HOLDING.

	July 18.	*May 4.*
New York	$74,125,671	$79,552,474
Chicago	23,178,647	23,358,694
Boston	8,534,218	8,382,102
Philadelphia	11,527,346	10,828,679
Cincinnati	1,255,869	1,170,126
Washington	985,062	979,652
Detroit	1,164,351	1,088,867
Kansas City	1,384,055	1,285,507
Cleveland	1,680,142	1,703,035

Decision in Favor of the Banks.

For nearly a month past the County Court has been engaged in hearing an interesting legal controversy in the Schaffner estate. On June 3, 1893, Schaffner & Co. made an assignment to the American Trust and Savings Bank as assignee. At the time of the assignment the unsecured liabilities were about $750,000 and the secured $1,500,000. The secured creditors consisted entirely of banks which had made loans to Schaffner & Co., taking the latter's notes, secured by commercial paper, stocks, and bonds. At the time of the loans the value of the securities was in every instance greater than the amount of the loans. The financial crisis, however, resulted in some instances in a great depreciation of the collaterals. Of the secured creditors four, in disposing of their collaterals, did not realize sufficient to pay their claims. These claims aggregated at the time of the assignment about $650,000. All of the collaterals to secure this amount were disposed of after the assignment. The banks realized upon these securities an average of about 90 per cent of their claims, but they notwithstanding filed their claims for the entire amount, regardless of what they had realized after the assignment on the collaterals. The banks contended that their rights should be established as they existed at the date of the assignment; objecting creditors insisted that the banks should be compelled to credit upon their claims the amount of the collections on the collaterals and that they should be paid a dividend only upon the deficit. If the former prevailed, the dividend upon the whole claim, added to the amount realized on the collateral, would pay all of the banks in full, while if the latter position succeeded, the claimants would not realize their entire demands.

Judge Scales yesterday delivered his opinion. He said in substance: "The Supreme Court of this State, in the Bates case in 118 Ill., has held that creditors holding collaterals can file and prove their claims against an insolvent estate for the full amount of their claims, regardless of the collaterals. This, upon the theory that as soon as the estate becomes insolvent and comes into this court that moment the rights of all parties in and against the estate become fixed. If a creditor holding collaterals at the time of the assignment is not compelled to apply those collaterals in reduction of his claim then the fact that after the assignment he converts the collaterals into cash does not compel him to make such application to his principal claim. The liabilities of an insolvent estate are such only as exist when the assignment is made. The creditors of an estate are such only as exist at the same time. The status of the creditors and of the estate can not be changed by anything that is done after the assignment. Before an assignment is made a creditor holding collaterals can sue the debtor for his full claim, regardless of the collaterals. The making of an assignment does not change this right of the creditor, and if after the assignment he converts collaterals into cash the cash stands in the place of the collaterals."

Levy Mayer, who took the position of the banks, said that though the effect of the decision was a great advantage to the secured creditors, yet it was in full accord with the doctrine of the Supreme Court of this State and of the United States Supreme Court. He added that the decision was so clear and convincing that he inferred from the attorneys for the objecting creditors that not even an appeal would be taken.

Sales at the Stock Exchange were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

55 Chi City R R 310	30 W C St R R 134
10 N C St R R 241	100 do act 134
50 do act 241	50 do act 134⅛
100 W C St R R act .134	10 M & C B Co pfd .. 32
10 do 134⅛	5 Lake St E R R ... 18
250 do act 134	

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 L St E R R 18	200 W C St R R act ...135⅛
50 do act 18⅛	50 do act 134⅞
25 do 18⅛	50 do act 134⅞
50 do act 18⅛	50 do act 134⅞
50 do act 18⅛	50 do act 134⅞
200 do act 18⅛	150 do act 134⅞
50 W Chi St RR act .134⅞	50 do act 134⅞
50 do act 134⅞	100 do act 135
50 do act 134⅞	50 do act 135⅛
400 do act 134⅞	250 do act 135
50 do act 134⅞	350 do act 134⅞
50 do act 134⅞	400 do act 134⅞
350 do act 135	50 do act 135
100 do act 135⅛	50 do act 134⅞
150 do act 135⅛	450 do act 134⅞
100 do act 135⅛	100 N C St R R Co ...241
150 do act 135⅛	50 do act 241⅛
150 do act 135⅛	50 do act 241⅛
150 do act 135⅛	100 C&SSRTCo act ... 14⅛
200 do 135	50 do act 14⅛
50 do act 135⅛	12 C U Tel Co 45
100 do act 135	

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 W. C. S. R. R. act. 134⅞	100 W. C. St. R. R. act. 135
450 do act 135	50 Inter P. & P. Co .. 9
40 do 135	50 St's W. Car L. act. 13¾

SALES AFTER CALLS.

5 W. C. S. R. R. 135	50 N. C. St. R. R. act. 242
100 do act 134⅞	10 do 241½
200 do 134⅞	5 Chi. City Ry. s 10.310
23 do 135	35 St's W. Car L. act 13⅜
3 do 135⅛	50 Lake St L RR act 18⅛
200 do act 135	50 Inter P. & P. Co.. 9

BONDS.

$5000 Chicago & S. S. Rapid T. Co. 5s 70

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Aug. 3.	*July 27.*
New York	$72,700,297	$61,451,368
Chicago	14,722,000	11,525,000
Boston	12,608,982	10,355,354
Philadelphia	10,205,301	9,539,983
St. Louis	3,746,528	2,913,202
Baltimore	1,902,640	1,780,031
New Orleans	1,030,081	764,586

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par to 15c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium bid.

TIDE OF GOLD IS STEMMED.

Engagements for Europe Are Greatly Decreased—Sugar Active on Tariff Reports.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The most gratifying feature in financial circles today was the fact that no further engagements of gold were made for shipment to Europe. This was not entirely unexpected, although it was thought that possibly one large house might ship. The exports tomorrow therefore will be limited to $1,250,000 taken to the Subtreasury yesterday and $500,000 held over from Thursday's steamer. This change in the gold situation was due to a combination of circumstances. The demand for exchange within the last few days has fallen far below general expectations, and this naturally had a tendency to check the outflow, but at the same time the rates for sterling at Paris and Berlin advanced without any corresponding rise at this center, which made it impossible to ship gold at a profit except against transactions in exchange made at the highest quotations during the first half of the week. The falling off in the demand for gold for Europe, however, was supplemented by an increased inquiry from Canada. For some time past Montreal has been steadily drawing the yellow metal from New York, and now this inquiry has extended to Boston, where the Canadian banks carry liberal balances, the same as here. Today Boston took $400,000 from the Subtreasury for shipment to Montreal. This movement is incidental to the season, although it is now assuming larger proportions than previously expected.

The recent railroad strike was brought vividly to the minds of Wall street operators today by the publication of several July traffic returns of leading Western railways.

In the early dealings American Sugar Refining was the only redeeming feature of speculation, the balance of the market having been extremely dull on narrow changes. During the afternoon a decidedly better tone was apparent to the railways, which attracted more attention and figured for increased dealings. All the industrials were likewise firmer. This change for the better in sentiment generally was due chiefly to Washington telegrams that differences between the House and the Senate on sugar, coal, and iron were likely to be adjusted and a tariff bill finally agreed upon. Cooler weather in the West and a subsidence of sensational rumors about damage to corn also had a good effect.

Cable advices from abroad reported American railway securities dull at London, with a general disposition to await the outcome of tariff legislation. The foreigners sold Louis and Nashville, bought Ontario and Western, and bought and sold St. Paul, all in a limited way. The bond market also presented a firmer front in the late dealings. The increased strength frightened some of the shorts into covering, and their purchases helped the upward movement in prices.

In the railway list Missouri and Pacific, Rock Island, St. Paul, Northwest, Burlington and Quincy, Delaware and Hudson, Louisville and Nashville, Michigan Central, Reading, and Wheeling and Lake Erie each gained about a point and other stocks ⅛ to ¾. Reading was favorably influenced by Philadelphia reports of a new Reorganization committee with a plan prepared. American Sugar Refining was far ahead of all other stocks in volume of business and was favorably influenced by Washington reports previously alluded to. The stock advanced over 3 points and was particularly firm in the last hour. Chicago Gas was another strong feature and advanced 1⅛. Distilling and Cattle Feeding improved ⅛ on the denials of the morning of an opposition distributing company. Sugar preferred, American Tobacco, National Lead, and Laclede Gas were fractionally higher. United States Rubber advanced ⅛ for the common and 1⅛ for the preferred.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent, last loan 1, closed 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 488½@488¾ for demand and at 487½@487¾ for sixty days; posted rates 488@488½ and 489@489½; commercial bills, 486½@486¾; silver certificates, 64@65. The total sales of stocks today were 117,054 shares, including American Sugar, 51,500; Burlington, 7,500; Chicago Gas, 4,400; Distilling, 6,900; Louisville and Nashville, 3,800; Rock Island, 3,900; St. Paul, 14,800.

The bond market was strong all day, the principal changes being: Advances—Equitable Gas of Chicago 1sts and Oregon Improvement 5s 1½, Western New York and Pennsylvania 2d trust receipts and Northern Pacific consol 5s 1¼, do Montana 1sts 2, Atchison, Colorado and Pacific 1sts, Chicago and Northern Pacific 1sts trust receipts, Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s, Evansville and Terre Haute 1sts, Oregon Short Line 6s and Reading 2ds and 3ds preferences 1 per cent. Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Limited 4s sold up 5 per cent to 30, but reacted to 23. Declines—Richmond and Danville consol 6s 2 and Milwaukee and Northern 1sts of 1913 consolidated, and St. Joe and Grand Island 1sts 1 per cent.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*—Closing— Aug. 3*	*Aug. 2*
Atchison	300	4⅛	4	4⅛	3⅞
Amer. Cot. Oil	7	27	27	27	....
Do pfd.	3	70½	70½	70½	....
Amer. Sugar	51,800	105⅛	103	105	102⅛
Do pfd.	500	95	94⅜	94⅜	94
Amer. Tobacco	1,100	88⅜	88	88⅜	88⅛
B., O. & S. W. pfd n	100	101	101	101	....
C., B. & Q.	7,500	72⅞	73	72⅞	71⅞
C. & N.-W.	155	103⅞	102½	103⅞	102⅞
Do pfd.	45	141⅛	141	141	141
C., M. & St. P.	14,200	58⅞	57⅛	58⅛	57⅛
C., R. I. & P.	3,500	64⅜	63⅝	64	63⅜
Can. So.	600	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	....
Ches & Ohio	15	16	16	16	16⅜
C., C., C & St. L. pfd	40	82	80	80	....
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	300	108	108	108	107⅛
Can. Pacific	400	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	400	119⅜	119	119⅜	117⅛
Chicago Gas	4,400	73⅜	72⅜	73⅜	72⅜
D., L. & W.	200	162⅜	162⅜	162⅜	162⅜
Del. & Hud.	300	134⅜	134	134⅜	....
Dist. & C. F. Co.	6,800	19	18	18⅜	18⅜
Gen. Electric	400	36⅜	36	36⅜	36⅜
Iowa Cent	20	33	33	33	....
Lake Shore	100	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129
Louis. & Nash.	3,900	47⅜	46⅜	47⅜	46⅜
L. E. & W.	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	....
L., N. A. & C.	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	6⅜
Laclede Gas pfd.	100	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	....
L., N. A. & C. pfd.	340	24⅜	23	23	....
Mich. Cent.	100	95	95	95	94⅜
M., K. & T. pfd.	200	21	20	21	20
Manhattan	100	113	113	113	113
Mob. & Ohio	650	18	17	17	....
Mo. Pac	2,200	25⅜	24⅜	25⅜	24⅜
Nor. Pac.	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	....
N. Y., L. E. & W.	400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
N. Y. Cent.	100	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	....
No. & W. pfd.	190	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	....
Do pfd.	300	41	40⅜	41	....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	500	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Nat. Lead	1,500	39	38⅜	39	38
Do pfd.	100	83	83	83	....
U. S. Cordage	900	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21
Phil. & Reading	1,800	18	17⅜	17⅜	....
Pullman	100	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛	....
Rich. Terml.	1,500	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
So. Pac.	400	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Texas Pac.	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
Tenn. Coal	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17
U. S. Express	3	53	53	53	....
Union Pac.	200	8	8	8	7⅜
U. S. Rubber	110	35	35	35	....
Do pfd.	100	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	....
W. & L. E	100	10	10	10	9⅜
Do pfd.	500	36⅜	35⅜	36⅜	35⅜
Wabash	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
Do pfd.	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Western Union	1,400	85⅜	84⅜	85	....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams 148	Fargo 113
American 110	United States 50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg. 117½	U. S. 4s, coup 114
U. S. 5s, coup 117½	U. S. 2s, reg 96
U. S. 4s, reg. 113⅛	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 Atch C&P1st 39	10000 NP 2d cp .....73⅛@73⅛
35000 Atch 4s ......70⅛@70⅜	7000 NP3d cp 50⅛
1000 B & 7th1st con5s ..109⅛	1000 NPcon 5s 23⅛
1000 BCR&N1st 105⅛	1000 NYO&W ref 4s 86⅛
5000 CNJg m 5s reg ..115⅛	1000 N&S1st 5s 102⅛
22000 C&Ogn 4½s. 72⅛@73	10000 NR of Cal .... 92@92⅛
3000 CB&Qdb5s 98⅛	4000 NP&M 1s 27
1000 CB&Q Nebex 5s .. 88	1000 NYC1st rg 125
18000 CB&Qcn 7s 120⅛	10000 NC6s of 1919 ......125⅛
3000 C&Ocon5s 104⅛	2000 OR Im1st 101
21000 C&NP1st tr co cts ... 41½@42⅛	18000 Or Im cn 5s. 55⅛@56⅛
3000 C&WIgm 117½	2000 OR&N1st 103⅛
7000 E L&G con gd5s ... 97⅛@97⅛	4000 O R&N tr 5s ..... 63@64
1000 EG&F C1st 95⅛	20000 OSL6s ...... 78⅛@79
000 Erie con gd 7s ...... 133@133⅛	36000 P&R1stpf in ..... 29@30⅛
2000 E&TH1st 108	32000 P&R2d in .... 21⅛@21⅛
10000 GH&SAM&P1s 5s 90⅛	91000 P & R 3d .... 15⅛@16⅛
1000 IllC4s-1952 ......101⅛	41000 P&Rgm4s .... 75⅛@76⅛
2000 KP6s-DD asst 104	63000 R&WPtr tr's trcs ...... 26⅛@27
2000 K P 1st cn 78	4000 SJ&GI 1st 64
5000 K&DM1st 99	2000 SL&IM 5s 77⅛
1000 M&N1st 1913 con ..116	1000 SL&SF2d-ClassC 111
9000 M&SL1st-PacEx. ...... 113@113⅛	5000 SL&SW 1st 54
4000 M K & E 1st 76⅛	21000 SL&SW 2inc .. 14@14⅛
6000 M&Ogm 62⅛	4000 SPM&M2d 118
3000 M B-H & L lim 4s ...... 28@30	19000 TexP 1sts 82
15000 M&SPM Series A 90	25000 T&P 2d ...... 22@22⅛
5000 Met El 1st 119	30000 U SC1st ...... 81@82⅛
5000 M&SPcns 126	2000 UP of '96 ...103⅛@103⅛
1000 MP 3d 107⅛	5000 UP1s of '97 104
1000 M&E con gt 139⅛	2000 U P 1st of 1898 ......104⅛
500 MK&T 2d 39⅛	2000 U P 1st of 1899 ......104⅛
26000 NP1st cp ...108⅛@109⅛	12000 Wab1st .....102⅛@102⅛
9000 N LO 6s 92	4000 Wab 2d m 5s 66
	2000 WSgt 4s rg 102⅛
	5000 Wis C 1st 53
	10000 WNY&P2dtr 21⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	*Sales.*	*Open.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Close.*
Atchison	775	4	4	3⅞	4
Am. Sugar	7,000	103⅜	105⅛	103⅜	105
Do pfd.	70	94⅜	95	94⅜	95
Bell Tel	25	198	198	198	198
C., B. & Q.	330	72⅜	72⅜	71⅞	72⅜
Chi. Junc. Ry.	180	90	90	90	90
Mex. Cent.	100	7	7	7	7
Oregon S. Line	100	4	4	4	4
Union Pac.	215	7⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8

BONDS.

19000 Atch 4s ....70⅛@70⅜	2000 Mex C 4s 52⅛
2000 C B Q 7s 119⅛	2000 W C 5s 52⅛
1000 Atch 2ds 20⅛	

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.60; Deadwood, 50c; Gould and Curry, 50c; Hale and Norcross, 61c; Homestake, $13.00; Mexican, $1.00; Ontario, $7.50; Ophir, $2.00; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 70c; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated, 15c; Yellow Jacket, 42c; Iron Silver, 10c; Quicksilver, $2.25; Quicksilver, preferred, $12.00; Bulwer, 15c.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Atlantic, $8.00; Boston and Montana, $22.75; Butte and Boston, $9.00; Calumet and Hecla, $280.00; Centennial, $75.00; Franklin, $8.25; Kearsarge, $5.00; Osceola, $19.75; Quincy, $80.00; Tamarack, $164.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.—Alta, 23c; Belcher, 86c; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Bodie Consolidated, $1.05; Bulwer, 16c; Chollar, 35c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.25; Crown Point, 75c; Eureka Consolidated, 25c; Gould & Curry, 60c; Hale & Norcross, 67c; Mexican, $1.10; Mono, 15c; Ophir, $2.35; Potosi, 45c; Savage, 36c; Sierra Nevada, 77c; Union Consolidated, 72c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 46c.

STOCK MARKETS IN LONDON.

Quotations of Americans on the Exchange—Statement of Bank of Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Consols for money, 101⅜; consols for the account, 101⅜. Canadian Pacific, 65¼; Erie, 14; Erie seconds, 74; Illinois Central, 93¼; Mexican ordinary, 15¾; St. Paul common, 59¾; New York Central, 99¼; Pennsylvania, 50; Reading, 8⅜; Mexican Central new 4s, 54.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Three per cent rentes 102 francs 2½ centimes for the account.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Cash in hand, decreased 7,240,000 marks; treasury notes, decreased 720,000 marks; other securities, increased 4,560,000 marks; notes in circulation, increased 2,000,000 marks.

IN THE LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	*Cattle.*	*Calves.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Receipts—				
Monday, July 30	27,222	979	62,899	10,461
Tuesday, July 31	5,565	1,863	13,129	8,116
Wednesday, Aug. 1	16,329	1,202	29,136	13,037
Thursday, Aug. 2	12,621	871	36,338	9,265
Friday, Aug. 3	7,000	200	24,000	3,000
Total	68,737	5,115	165,502	43,879
Same prd last week	49,480	3,472	128,356	44,985
Same prd 1893	43,539	4,232	56,629	40,460
Shipments—				
Monday, July 30	4,974	82	10,534	133
Tuesday, July 31	3,500	....	11,936	351
Wednesday, Aug. 1	4,646	119	7,930	104
Thursday, Aug. 2	4,835	78	9,331	1,067
Friday, Aug. 3	3,000	....	7,000	200
Total	23,955	279	46,731	1,855
Same prd last week	17,229	173	54,774	3,537
Same prd 1893	14,365	289	22,687	5,885

Estimated receipts today (Saturday), 15,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, 1,000 sheep.

Dealers expect liberal runs of stock next week.

Packers again received a good many cattle and hogs from the West.

CATTLE—The market was generally strong, with good to choice of all weights a shade higher. Good butchers' stock sold more readily. Choice 1,300@1,565-lb steers sold at $4.50@4.65; medium to good 1,100@1,350-lb steers, $3.00@4.40; inferior to fair, $2.90@3.60. No Western rangers were offered. They were quotable at $3.00@4.00. Texas steers sold at $2.15@3.30; native cows, $1.25@3.40; stockers and feeders, $1.40@3.10.

HOGS—The hog market was 10c higher, and in some cases on choice heavy hogs the gain was greater. There were a good many rough heavy hogs which buyers did not want, even at low prices. Sales included heavy at $4.60@5.25, largely at $4.95@5.10; light, $4.80@5.10; with sorts mostly at $5.00@5.10 and mixed at $4.70@5.10.

SHEEP—The sheep market was weak and generally 10c lower. Good lambs sold better, mostly 10@15c higher, while common grades were no better. Sales included 794 Western, 112 lbs, at $2.50; good natives, $2.75@3.25; common, $1.00@2.00; fat lambs, $3.50@4.50; bulls, $1.50@2.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Aug. 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,837 head; on sale, 22 cars. Market uneven. Good cattle slow, barely steady; common to medium active, 10c higher. Native steers, choice, $4.75 per 100 lbs; good to strictly prime, $4.55@4.67½; medium to fair, $4.30@4.45; common to ordinary, $3.80@4.23¼; very poor, $3.30. European cables quote American steers at 8½@9½c per lb dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 6@6¾c per lb; no exports today; tomorrow, 2,600 beeves, 4,040 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 197 head; on sale, 625. Market very dull; but little doing. Prices about steady. Veals, good to prime, $4.50@5.00 per 100 lbs; prime buttermilk calves nominally quoted at $2.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,729 head; on sale, 56 cars. No improvement in demand. Choice fresh lambs ¼c higher; others barely steady; over 7,000 head unsold; sheep, fair to prime, $2.50@3.00 per 100 lbs; lambs, common to choice, $2.50@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,798 head. Market steady; good hogs, $5.25 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 1,200. Market slow, steady generally; native steers, 1,200 lbs, $3.40; mixed, $1.10@1.35; cows and heifers, $2.15; Texas steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $2.65@3.25; cows and heifers, $1.75@2.10. HOGS—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,800; market active, stronger; best medium weights, $5.05; light, $4.85@5.00; bulk of sales, $4.90@5.00.

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 3.—HOGS—Receipts, 900; official yesterday, 1,811; shipments, 1,048; 5c to 10c higher; $4.50@4.75; bulk, $4.62½@4.65. CATTLE—Receipts, 100; yesterday, 45; shipments, 272; fair demand for cows, others flat.

The Lumber Marts.

Arrivals in the cargo market were well taken and a gratifying activity was noticeable. Over 20 cargoes came in during the week. Shingles are dull and easy, and hemlock piece stuff is slow of sale, but prices on other descriptions rule steady. The loss by fire of over 60,000,000 feet of lumber within the last few days makes a big hole in lumber at the yards, covering a large percentage of stocks, but dealers do not think it will render values materially higher. Some think it will improve the demand for cargoes, but it is said that the losers have extensive reserves of lumber in the North. Cargo prices were: Piece stuff, dry, $9.75; short, green, $9.25; hemlock piece stuff, $6.50@7.00; mill culls, $6.00@7.00; mill culls, inch, $7.50@8.00; common inch, dry, $12.00; long timber, $11.00@11.50; shingles, pine, $1.80@2.00; cedar shingles, $1.40@1.85; pine lath, $1.75. Quotations at the yards were as follows:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft.	$41.00@48.00
Inch finishing, uppers	32.00@46.00
Siding, first and second clear	20.00
Common and cull boards	10.00@14.00
Flooring, A and B	33.00@35.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft	13.00@15.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft	11.00@13.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 18 to 20 ft	13.00@13.75
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 22 to 24 ft	14.00@14.25
Shingles, choice to extra	2.25@ 2.30
Lath, dry	2.15

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—For the week ending Aug. 3 the net receipts at all United ports during week, 3,457; net receipts at all United States ports during same week last year, 10,734; total receipts to this date, 5,871,913; total receipts to same date last year, 4,998,674; exports for the week, 12,835; exports for same week last year, 22,767; total exports to this date, 5,122,864; total exports to same date last year, 4,256,334; stock at all United States ports, 223,433; stock at all United States ports same time last year, 283,711; stock at all interior towns, 16,327; stock at all interior towns same time last year, 26,247; stock at Liverpool, 1,205,000; stock at Liverpool same time last year, 1,282,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 15,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year, 35,000.

PASSENGER RATE WAR IS FEARED.

Pacific Coast Railway Business Becoming Demoralized Again—Railroad News.

Passenger rates west of the Missouri River are getting more demoralized every day, and it is feared another war, especially on Pacific coast rates, will soon be begun. Tickets from San Francisco to New York, it is asserted, are being sold at a cut of $13.50 and to Chicago at a cut of $6.50. At other points on the Pacific coast and in trans-Missouri territory more or less rate-cutting is said to be going on. The blame for the demoralized condition of affairs is placed upon the Union Pacific, and threats are freely made by the Union Pacific's competitors that if the alleged irregularities are not at once stopped they will meet the cuts with open rates over their own counters. Business is exceedingly dull, and this no doubt is the reason why rate-cutting is again practiced. It is not believed, however, that cut rates will stimulate the business, and consequently the cuts that are made represent the loss of just so much revenue. But for this knowledge a rate war would have been inaugurated before now. The feeling against the Union Pacific is quite bitter, as none of the roads can afford to throw away much revenue, and yet if the Union Pacific persists in its demoralizing practices they will be compelled to make war upon that road.

Many Subjects to Be Discussed.

Chairman Caldwell has just issued a call for the next regular meeting of the Western Passenger Association to be held at Chicago Tuesday at 11 a. m. Among the subjects to be considered are the following: Divisions on differential rates via Eastern lines; differences as to divisions; certificate plan excursion business; report of committee consisting of representatives of the Wabash, Missouri Pacific, and Hannibal and St. Joe railroads; question of through ticketing under certificate plan rule; propositions for amendment of certificate plan rule with view of making it more effective; North Pacific coast rates; joint communication from Great Northern and Northern Pacific dated May 16, requesting lines in the association to place in effect from all points affected by the Soo-Pacific tariff No. 190 the same rates to North Pacific coast points as far south as Ashland, Ore., inclusive, as can be made under Soo Line tariff; mileage situation between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis; harvest or homeseekers' excursion rates, running of cheap excursion rates, excess baggage rates, Christian Endeavor convention, San Francisco, 1895; hunters' rates for the season of 1894-1895; irregularities upon the part of connecting lines in ticketing business for the Republican League convention at Denver; increase of baggage rates on short distance hauls.

Stopped Running Into Atchison.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 3.—The Rock Island road has stopped running trains into Atchison as a result of the river washing several miles of track away. The through trains which formerly started from Atchison now start from here. The Burlington company has notified all the lines using its tracks between this city and Atchison to build branches connecting their lines, as the line is too much crowded with five roads running trains over it.

Railway Notes.

The Northern Pacific gave notice yesterday that its lines from Desmet to Wallace, Idaho, and from Hauser Junction to Cœur d'Alene City, including all service between Cœur d'Alene City and Mission, are again in operation. The narrow gauge road between Mission and Wallace will be open in a few days.

The Alton will make reduced rates from Chicago and Pontiac and intermediate stations to Joliet and return for the races to be held there Aug. 6 to 10. Tickets will be good for return until Aug. 11. They will be sold at the rate of a fare and a third for the round trip. The Santa Fé will make the same rate from Streator and intermediate points.

Efforts are being made by the Southern Pacific railway company to induce its Eastern connections to consent to the reorganization of the Transcontinental Passenger Association. Some of the lines do not think much good could be accomplished by taking such action at this time and are therefore opposed to the formation of an association that would involve them in a heavy and useless expense.

Book of All Tongues.

"Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into 203 dialects and languages.

Notice to Bondholders.

To whom it may concern:

This is to notify the person or persons, corporation or corporations, holding any of the Bonds issued by the City of Moline, in the State of Illinois, U. S. A., under an ordinance passed by the said city on the eighteenth day of June, 1883, and as amended by ordinance passed on the twelfth day of November, 1883 (which said ordinances provided for the issuance of Fifty Thousand Dollars of twenty-year Coupon Bonds of said city, dated September first, 1883, with six per cent semi-annual interest, payable at National Park Bank, in the City of New York, in the State of New York. Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) of said Bonds, as provided by said ordinances, WERE REDEEMABLE at option of said City of Moline AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF FIVE YEARS, and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars of said Bonds were redeemable at option of said City of Moline after the expiration of ten (10) years; that the said City of Moline WILL AVAIL ITSELF OF THE OPTION contained in the ordinances providing for the issue of said Bonds to redeem same, and those holding any of said Bonds should present same at National Park Bank, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, for payment on or before September first, 1894.

CHAS. G. CARLSON,
City Clerk.

WM. C. BENNETT, Mayor,
O. F. ANDERSON, Treasurer,
of the City of Moline, Illinois.

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TRUST &
SAVINGS
BANK
ROOKERY BUILDING

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Surplus, 1,800,000

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Deposits July 18, 1894.. 2,849,040.22
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ON CITY PROPERTY MADE PROMPTLY AT LOWEST RATES BY
BAIRD & WARNER 90 La Salle-st.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Morden Frog and Crossing Works will be held at the office of the Company, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, on Tuesday, August 7th, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m.

D. C. BLACK, Secretary.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1894.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

Over 30,000,000 suburbanites are carried from their homes and back to them yearly by the various roads leading out of Chicago. For such accommodation about $3,000,000 is paid by the people who have residences out of town. These statistics are enough to insure interest in the timely illustrated article on suburban travel that will form one of the features of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Richard Yates, that Governor of Illinois who played so remarkable a part in the great drama of the civil war, was a man who was held in great tenderness by his friends and associates, and of whom many interesting incidents are related. Clark E. Carr, who knew him well for many years, will make public his reminiscences of the "Soldiers' Friend" in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Few people who receive daily packages from Chicago's big retail shops pay any attention to the system that makes such prompt delivery possible. But the rules governing it are strict and its methods business-like. The work and woes of the small army of men employed on the delivery wagons will make an interesting illustrated special in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

W. T. Stead is still struggling with the ideas his visit to Chicago gave him. He seems to be unable to let the city and its institutions alone. His latest book is called "Chicago Today" and has much to say regarding the strike and the labor situation generally. Jeannette L. Gilder reviews it from advance sheets in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Summer evenings make star-gazing a popular diversion. A planisphere with a running commentary on the constellations visible this month makes it instructive as well. People who have learned the value of this monthly article will look for it in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Physicians tell queer tales of the whims and fancies of their patients. Sometimes they have curious experiences. Professional stories from the notebooks of Chicago doctors will make interesting reading in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

A pleasant story of peasant life is told in Meyer von Bremen's famous European painting "Baby's Birthday." The baby, just awakened, is bestowing on his mother a kiss that she has evidently demanded and at the same time is reaching for a coveted gift in the shape of a rosy-cheeked apple, which she holds just out of his reach. Reproductions of this picture, which was in the Berlin Exhibition of 1886, will form the art supplement of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

THE death-dealing Mongols are like printers—they do their work by the thousand.

IN Kentucky politics a certificate of good character is as helpful as a smallpox flag.

THE trouble with the Chinese navy seems to be that it has not enough life-preservers.

SPEAKING of the World's Fair and the strike and the big lumber fires—Chicago still leads.

IT is pleasing to note that the progressive Chinese have adopted the divided skirt as a cavalry uniform.

GOV. TILLMAN need not have been afraid of Senator Butler when the latter invited him out on the greensward for pot-shot luck. Mr. Butler never hurt anybody with a white skin.

ANARCHISTS, driven out of Europe by the proposed stringent laws, will naturally come to the United States. Now is the time to enact laws that will send these dangerous firebrands elsewhere.

FARMER HATCH'S anti-option bill having been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, it has assumed that shape and reached those proportions which make it valuable for sandbagging purposes.

AFTER reading the testimony of H. O. Havemeyer before the Senate investigating committee one is lost in wonder as to what would have happened if that gentleman had not taken his "sugar samples" with him every time he went to "see" a Senator.

ONE of the common sights in London is the street-sweeper, who is always officious when he sees a gentleman accompanied by a lady passing along. One of the ilk, however, was rebuffed during a heavy shower. The man calmly remarked: "There is no necessity for your services, sir; the lady is my wife." And the sweeper, seeing the force of the remark, tipped his hat and went searching for pennies at another crossing.

OTHER manufacturing industries aside from those generally known are suffering from "hard times." A few days ago a man applied to a London Judge to have his assessments for alimony reduced because business was bad. He was, he said, a maker of artificial legs, and the cab strike had spoiled trade because there were "no street accidents—no nothing." The best time of year for trade, he claimed, was the busy season in London, when the city was full of people. It may be added that the alimony was reduced, so that there will be no necessity of asking for volunteers to have limbs amputated so as to revive a drooping industry.

THE New York stock market is still waiting for action on the tariff bill. There was active trading in the local market in West Chicago street railroad stock on a higher range of quotations. The directors announce an unchanged dividend. Sterling rates remain the same and gold engagements for this week are estimated at $3,100,000. New York exchange sold at par to 15 cents discount.—Leading produce markets were active and nervous. May corn lost ground on the day's trading and September touched 50 cents on a bulge but lost all its advance. Wheat had a downward tendency. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day September wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower, May corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye steady to firm, barley steady, flax steady, September lard 12½ cents higher, pork 35 cents higher, and ribs 10 cents higher.

REPLENISH THE GOLD RESERVE.

The exports of gold by steamers going out today, expected to be about $2,500,000, will reduce the net Treasury holdings of the yellow metal to some 54 millions, or little more than half the amount that up to seventeen months ago was regarded as the minimum which it was safe to hold as guarantee for maintenance of the parity of the currency. And still the administration gives no sign of a resolve to replenish the stock by another issue of bonds. It has full power to do this under the same law which permitted the issue of 50 millions a few months ago, and it generally is understood that President Cleveland is fully determined to carry out his pledge to do all within his power to prevent the currency from being discredited by a discount from gold par. But there is no report to the effect that he considers it is time to act. No intimations are thrown out that he will place on the market some of the bonds which are rumored to have been printed in excess of the 50 millions already issued. The only sign that the rapid dwindling of the reserve is noticed at all by the President is the report that some bankers in this and other places have received hints that contributions of gold by them would be acceptable.

There should be no longer delay. To further defer the movement for building up the reserve to at least 100 millions is highly dangerous. The people of this country have rested content with the promise that the parity of the two metals shall be maintained and the paper currency kept at par with gold, but it looks as if all the foreigners are not equally complacently satisfied with his ability to control the outcome. They are taking our Treasury gold at a rate which threatens to absorb the last dollar of it if much longer continued without any compensatory action such as some have hoped would follow the passing of a tariff bill, but which now seems to be afar off. The foreigners are drawing gold against the sale of securities returned, drawing other gold which had been sent here for investment, and probably drawing still other gold against sales of foreign sugar made to the iniquitous trust, while the process of sending gold to American tourists who have gone to Europe for the summer is not over yet. It well may be feared that if the drain is allowed to reduce the reserve much further that drain will increase through anxiety to get hold of the precious metal before all of it has been taken by others. There is no certainty that any day this comparatively active rush for our gold will not set in, and if it should it would be allayed only by the issue of a great many more bonds than would suffice if the remedy were applied sooner. We should have occasion to regret not having acted on the old-fashioned notion that "a stitch in time saves nine."

Possibly President Cleveland is so much badgered and worried by the conditions which surround the tariff bill that the drain on the gold reserve is not receiving from him so much attention as he would have accorded to it at any other time. Perhaps he is so much wrapped up in the contemplation of the tariff muddle that, like one of the philosophers told of by Swift in his "Gulliver's Travels," he needs to be roused by a flapper vigorously applied by an attendant. If so, what is Secretary Carlisle doing? It is his business to see that the President does not forget till too late. Perhaps he, too, is absorbed in the subject of "sugar." If so it becomes the duty of some one else to wake up both of them. The present would be an apropos time for "Objector" Holman to vindicate his claim to his other soubriquet, "watchdog of the Treasury."

THE PACKING-HOUSES AGAIN IN FULL OPERATION.

Nearly all the packing-houses in the Stock-Yards district of this city are running full force and slaughtering the usual number of cattle and hogs daily. The houses which are doing less than a year ago are delayed not by lack of men for work in the houses, but by lack of transportation force. The one trouble is with the railroads handling the freight in the yards. The railroad men are willing to work at night in the protected packing region, but many of them are unwilling to deliver freight to the lines outside during the darkness, because attacks upon them in the outskirts of the yards have been frequent. Many of the men employed by the packers are taken to and from work in carry-alls, and others are sleeping on cots provided for them in the packing-houses rather than run the risk of being attacked in passing to and fro, but the arts and attacks of the strikers do not prevent men from seeking work. In fact, the yards are crowded each morning with men for whom employment cannot be found. From daylight till the hour of beginning work, 7 o'clock, streams of men anxious to work pour into the yards through every entrance open to them. They crowd about the offices of the timekeepers, and more than once have invaded the packing-houses in such numbers that they had to be driven out by the officers on guard. Thursday morning Forty-third street and Packers' avenue were crowded for several blocks with men thus turned away, and at one place the importunates had to be "urged away" with fixed bayonets, but when started they dispersed quietly.

Not a few of the men thus turned away, because there is nothing for them to do, had comfortable situations in the packing-houses up to the time they went off on a sentimental and "sympathetic" strike at the order of an outsider. They now are bewailing bitterly their mistake in obeying his order to "walk out" that he might build up for himself a name and power as chief of the labor forces, while ostensibly he was pitying and wanted to help the strikers at Pullman. Perhaps some of the number are able to realize that they are being punished as they deserve for having attempted insurrection against the United States and undertaken to make war upon the body politic under the pretense of fighting the corporation which does business at the Town of Pullman.

The great majority of the strikers only know that they failed, and probably few of those fortunate enough to have the chance of returning to work when they got ready to go have given much thought to the folly or criminality of their action, the turpitude of the whole strike proceedings of the last six weeks. But for the benefit of themselves in the future, as well as of the whole community, it should be impressed upon them that they committed a grave crime in making their assault upon the rights of the public, one for which they have not yet attempted the shadow of justification. Simply they and their leaders have fallen back upon the position alleged to have been taken several years ago by Vanderbilt in saying: "The public be d——d." They undertook to make war upon the business interests of the American people, and that in perfect disregard of the damage they might inflict upon millions of innocent people who practically are the patrons and owners of inter-State commerce.

It was high time that the officers of the law outraged by Debs should take him by the shoulder and jerk him round till his eyes were open to the fact that he was on the wrong track. It was time to give him and his misguided dupes to understand that if they had any grievances to be redressed the remedy must be sought in some other methods than in violent anarchistic attack on an innocent public, which was not a party to the contest except as their actions dragged it into the quarrel as a sufferer. The poor fool dupes of this fellow are finding out the mischief in another way. They have lost their jobs at his command, and many of them cannot get back to the situations they so foolishly vacated. The companies which employed them have filled many of their places with others only too glad to be permitted to work, and some of the rest cannot get back because of the demoralization of business of which they were the cause.

Will this suffering of the strikers teach a lesson for the future, or will these men again show themselves ready to follow reckless, hare-brained leaders into another great raid on the commerce of the country? It looks as if all of them are not yet cured of their delusion, since they are denouncing President Cleveland for having stepped in to protect inter-State commerce, when they ought to be thankful that he saved them from the commission of more extensive crime, and thankful that their anarchistic revolt was not made in some one of the countries of Europe. Had they tried it there they would have been dealt with much more severely. Apparently they concluded that this country is run by vote-seeking, trimming demagogues, and that it presented a favorable field for a rising and a raid on the business of the public. But they have found out their mistake, and it is well the consequences to them are not more serious.

PENALTY FOR WRITING TO "POPS."

The world over mankind turns upside down every once in a while to prove its asininity. Carlyle had this in mind when he referred to the population of Great Britain as "mostly fools." A breach of promise case recently tried in London serves to illustrate. Miss Alice Palmer, the plaintiff, by occupation a lady's companion, sued a baker and cornchandler of the name of Henry Alabastor for failure to carry out his pledge to make her his wife. Mr. Alabastor had used his pen freely in the courting days, and of course the ghost of his effusive letters bobbed up at the beck of counsel for the plaintiff. "My Darling Pops" was the favorite manner in which Mr. Alabastor addressed Miss Palmer in writing to her. In one of his earlier missives he became impatient, and after expressing a yearning to see his sweetheart's smiling face continued:

> Well, Pops, when shall it be? To which you will most likely say: "When you like" or "When you think proper." Then, I suppose, that long-looked-for "some day" will arrive; but I better not count my chickens before they are hatched, in case I have to wait longer. But say, old girl, I can't help writing as I do, because I love you dearly and do not like to be away from you. Some people, if they knew my age, would say that he is of no age and does not know his own mind, but I have an old head, and know what I'm about—don't you think so, old girl? . . . With fondest love, best and honorable true love, ever to remain (whether apart or together) your loving Harry.

The amorous Alabastor was not content with mere words to prove his devotion, however. In closing his letters he frequently used a succession of crosses like the letter x, or a row of periods, which he said meant kisses—but on one occasion he was more facetious than was his wont, and concluded: "from your loving and devoted hub, Harry. . . . . A lot of flies, you know, kisses."

Love and practicality went hand in hand with this baker and cornchandler. Reproachfully he said in one letter he did not feel the squeeze Miss Palmer had given him on several occasions, and then drifted into the purchase of a dog and a change in his flannels caused by the weather—"Just received my circulars—what do you think of them? They are A1," he writes, to balance the statement: "Shall I drop a line or shall I spoil myself by writing? So with fondest, truest, and best love, from your ever devoted and longing to be hub, Harry." Thus Mr. Alabastor continued from day to day to lay up trouble for the future, and it came when he finally decided that union between "Pops" and himself was out of the question and so wrote to Miss Palmer. It is quite unnecessary to add, perhaps, that she obtained a verdict in her favor; and it can be added that if there is a moral to the story it is unnecessary to point it out, for the same story of indiscreet letter-writing has been told in court hundreds of times, and undoubtedly will be repeated to the end of time.

THE BURNING LUMBER PILES.

The lumber district on the South Branch of the Chicago River, near its intersection with Ashland avenue, has been the scene of two great fires this week. The one of Wednesday night burned up nearly two million dollars' worth of lumber and manufacturing plants, and that of twenty-four hours later swept out of existence another third of a million dollars' worth. The huge piles of lumber between the river and Blue Island avenue were as dry as kindling, rendered so by continuous evaporation of moisture during a long season of heat and drought, and the fires burned so fiercely that it was difficult to fight them closely. Of course the adjacent buildings were licked up, and the flying embers were so numerous as to imperil the safety of property situated at long distances from the scene of actual burning.

Chicago has had few lumber fires to compare with this in magnitude, though for many years its numerous big piles have invited the flames to do their work, the lumber yard being peculiarly favorable to combustion when once the fire takes hold either accidentally or by incendiary design. The pieces are laid upon each other in such a way as to leave between them air spaces equal to the thickness of the boards, and a skillfully arranged mass of kindling does not more readily respond to the invitation to burn than does the lumber pile on a scale hundreds of times greater. The same arrangement tends to prevent access of water that is forced against the blazing mass, and when the different pieces have been separated into smaller portions by partial burning they readily move long distances through the air "on the wings of the wind" to carry the torch of destruction far and near. The neighborhood of a lumber yard thus is exceedingly dangerous in case of fire, but these fires occur rarely, though they can be started by a big spark from a locomotive or steam vessel on the river, and the lumber yards would seem to offer an easy prey to the incendiary. As a rule it is well guarded in the city, suspicious characters being watched, and flying sparks do not often start a blaze except in a dry time, such as that of the last few weeks, which formed a minor parallel to the drought of two months' duration that preceded the big fire of October, 1871. The greatest element of danger lies in the shavings made by the planing mills and the desiccation processes of the drying kilns connected with them, which often are to be found in close contiguity to the lumber yards.

It is not improbable that the heavy loss by the insurance companies on the fires of Wednesday and Thursday evenings will incite them to action, that they will ask the Council to limit by ordinance the height of the lumber pile to twenty feet, that being only half the height to which it often is carried at present, and decide on an advance of rates which will induce the removal of not a few of the lumber yards to a greater distance from the thickly populated districts. The pressure may drive part if not all of them to the Calumet region, as the increase of rates will apply to property situated within distances of several hundred feet from the lumber piles. Ultimately all of them will move farther from the heart of the city. But they still will be sources of danger, owing to the tendency to group near them factories which use large quantities of lumber and buildings for the accommodation of workers and their families who are paid for toil in those factories and the yards.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN FRANCE AND AMERICA.

President Carnot was assassinated by the Anarchist Santo on the 24th of June. He was brought to trial before jury day before yesterday, was found guilty after hearing the testimony, and sentenced to death yesterday, and will be executed within a few days. The trial was brief but not hurried. Enough witnesses were put on the stand to show the guilt of the defendant, and he was allowed to make his statement. The trial took only a little time because no time was wasted.

How very different the procedure would have been if the assassination had taken place here. Supposing President Cleveland had come to Chicago last June and an Italian Anarchist had murdered him, does any one believe that the criminal would have been convicted by the 3d of August? No, for the precedents show that such speedy justice would be impossible. Guiteau assassinated Garfield with no greater provocation than Santo had and his trial dragged on through weary months. The people of this city have witnessed the delays connected with the trial of the Anarchists, of the Cronin murderers, and of Mayor Harrison's assassin. They know that swift justice is impossible under our system of trials.

Had Cleveland been stabbed by an Italian Anarchist in June the sympathizers with anarchy would have gone to work forthwith to raise money and hire the ablest and trickiest criminal lawyers they could get. Those lawyers would delay the trial for months by applications for changes of venue and other devices with which they are familiar. Then when the trial finally did begin and an effort was made to get a jury these lawyers would be in their glory. Every intelligent man summoned would say, of course, that he had read the papers and had formed an opinion. The lawyers would try in each case to extract an admission that the man was so prejudiced that he could not give the prisoner a fair trial and all who did not want to serve as jurors would jump at the opportunity to get off which was thus offered them.

At the end of three months twelve ignoramuses, or some men who wanted to get on the jury, would be sworn in. Then the examination of witnesses would begin. The counsel for the defense would except to about all the questions asked by the State and then would cross-examine at interminable length.

It is impossible to tell exactly what the defense would be. The lawyers might say that President Cleveland's injury was not serious in itself and that if he had had competent surgeons he would not have died—that malpractice killed him and not a knife thrust. Or they might say that the injury was not fatal but for fright and that he was scared to death. It is more probable, however, that they would claim that the assassin was insane and not legally responsible for his deed.

If they decided on this line of defense medical experts would be hired to testify in learned terms to the insanity of the prisoner, and friends of the family would be brought in to show that he had acted crazily or passionately since he was a puling baby. The assassin would be instructed to make a disturbance in court as often as possible so that some impressionable juror might be caught by his antics and insist on sending him to an insane asylum instead of the gallows.

If at the end of six months or more the jury had sense enough to return a verdict of guilty and not insane the day of execution would still be far away. The friends of the defendant, his fellow-Anarchists and those sickly sentimentalists who think it is dreadful to take the life of a murderer, and who look on one as a victim rather than a transgressor, would set to work at once to raise more money to defray the expense of an appeal to the Supreme Court. During the trial they would show their sympathy for the murderer by providing him with flowers, pie, and other good things.

The Supreme Court would have before it a record of a thousand pages when one of a dozen would suffice. After several months' time the Supreme Court would come to the conclusion, perhaps, that the trial was conducted in accordance with the forms of law and there were no grounds for a new trial. Or it might decide that some worthless technicality had been overlooked and that the prisoner must have another trial. But even if it sustained the verdict, the prisoner's lawyers, fighting to the last, would try to get his case into the United States courts. They would fail, but it would be about two years before justice was finally done.

Is there not much to be said in favor of the French method of dealing with murderers as compared with the Illinois method?

OMAHA STRIKERS HURT FARMERS.

The hog market in South Omaha is badly depressed on account of the "strike" at the packing houses there. More than 10,000 hogs were received Thursday, and the packers instructed their buyers not to purchase at any figure. The market in Chicago was depressed 10 cents per 100 pounds by large offerings, the excess coming chiefly from Omaha, the extent of the decline at that place not being reported. The total drop in prices because of the strike must have been considerably greater than 10 cents, as the market had been weak for several days owing to the attitude of the strikers. But supposing it to be limited to 10 cents the fact suggests an interesting comparison.

The break in prices exceeds $2,000 on 10,000 hogs, as the animals average a weight of more than 200 pounds each. The 1,600 strikers are fighting for an increase in wages of five cents per hour, making a total of $6.40 per day at the rate of eight hours to the day. The increase in wages demanded amounts to less than one-third of the daily loss in value of material resulting from the strike. Now it should be observed that this loss does not fall on the employing packers, not a single cent of it. They may lose the profits that would have accrued from having the houses running, but do not lose anything on the shrinkage in selling prices of property which they omit to buy or handle. The entire loss falls on the men in the country behind, who shipped the hogs to what they supposed would be a good market for the animals. Undoubtedly a considerable part of it is suffered by other than the farmers, because many of the hogs had been sold by them to country buyers previous to the strike. But the farmers lose a great part of the total amount, and will have to lose more on hogs sold by them after the strike is over. Nor is this all. There is a corresponding loss on large numbers of cattle also shipped from the country to Omaha. Putting both together, and allowing everything that fairly may be claimed to fall on other than the farming class, it must be concluded that the latter lose on the sale of their property some four times as much money as is at issue between the strikers and their employés.

The demand by the strikers for a restoration to the 45 cents per hour paid a year ago cannot properly be understood without an accompanying statement that the 45 cents referred to was paid because of relative scarcity of butchers in Omaha during the World's Fair. But for that event they would not now be receiving more than 40 cents even had there been no panic, as 40 cents per hour was all they received during the summer of 1892. The people whose sympathies may have been excited by the claim that the wages are unfairly reduced might feel a little chagrin at the idea of being misled if they were acquainted with this fact. The Omaha strikers are demanding 5 cents per hour more than they would have received a year ago but for the temporary advance accorded by employers on account of the great World's Fair.

Here is a sample of the way in which operates the exceeding love that certain labor leaders claim to feel for the farmers whom they went to cajole into a Populist union with the city workmen who are dominated by the said leaders. The farmers suffer every time by strikes in the cities, when the strikes are of sufficient magnitude to affect the farmers at all. The workers in Chicago, who had no more interest in the railway strikers' cause than those strikers had with the business at Pullman, lost by the strike very many times more than could have been gained by it in the event of success, which was not attained. Thousands on thousands of workmen lost the whole of their wages for weeks because the interruption of railroad traffic deprived their employers of fuel and other material necessary to keep the works running and the men employed. THE TRIBUNE previously has called attention to the immense loss suffered by fruit growers and other country people through that railroad strike. And now the farming class again is made the scapegoat of the "walking delegate."

It is not improbable that the farmers will begin to see and understand these things for themselves, the result being that the proposed bond of union is rendered impossible by the very acts which the strike leaders ordered in the hope of showing their power and awing the farmers into combination with them. If this be the event of the strikes they will prove to have been far from an unmixed evil.

POPULIST FIAT MONEY NO BETTER THAN SOAP BUBBLES.

The people of the Rock River Valley are holding an "assembly" at Dixon, and to draw the crowds each political party is given "a day" to ventilate its ideas. Some representative man takes the stand and sets forth the principles—or the lack of them—of his particular party. Thursday was "Populists' day," and Mr. Maxwell, Chairman of the Populist State Central committee, delivered the address. There are not many Populists in Northern Illinois, and his speech was not calculated to increase the number of them, for he talked nonsense to a shrewd and intelligent people.

He set off by stating that "the need of a "new party was apparent because the old "ones seem to have lost their distinctive "principles."

That is a fib to begin with. Some of the ideas advocated by the old parties have disappeared because certain questions have been settled. Slavery is disposed of. No Democrat longer openly questions the constitutionality of river and harbor improvements. No Republican asks for the chartering of a United States bank. But the Republicans are protectionists and the Democrats free traders, as they were a generation ago. The Democrats are opposed to progress, as they always have been, while the Republicans believe in going ahead.

According to Mr. Maxwell "all old issues are dead." He should go to Washington and see whether the tariff issue is dead. He says that the contest now is between "capital intrenched in privileges" and "labor asking for employment." This is vague language, but its meaning can possibly be gathered from Populist platforms and the speeches of other Populist orators. The "privileges" behind which "capital is intrenched" are the constitutional provisions and laws and decisions of courts sustaining the inviolability of contracts. When a "capitalist" lends a man some money and takes his note for it the law says that the maker of the note shall not be allowed to repudiate his contract to pay. When a man buys a farm, makes a first payment, and gives his notes for the remainder, secured by mortgage, the law says that mortgage is a contract and the Constitution of the United States says no State shall impair the validity of that or any other contract.

This disgusting "privilege" given to "capital" of suing on a note and collecting the money or foreclosing a mortgage according to contract displeases the Populists. It is contrary to what they look upon as the holy right of repudiation. If a man lends money they want him to depend exclusively on the pleasure of the debtor for its repayment. And when the lender insists on having his money back when due he is called "arrogant." But if "capital" were stripped of its "privilege" of enforcing repayment and it were declared that contracts were not binding on borrowers and purchasers, then indeed would "labor ask for employment," and in vain, for "capital" would leave America for lands where contracts were not nullities.

Mr. Maxwell farther along in his speech says: "It is useless to say we can seek and "obtain the reforms needed within the old "parties."

That is true as far as it relates to what he calls "reforms." With equal justice the Pickpockets' Protective Association, whose idea of "reform" is the repeal of all laws for the punishment of grand and petty larceny, might say that it was necessary to form a new political organization, since neither Republicans nor Democrats would give it the "reforms" to steal which it demanded.

One of the complaints of the Populists stated by Maxwell is that "the deplorable "conditions existing today are brought about "by an *unequal distribution* of wealth."

The Pops. propose to rectify this deplorable state of things after the French communistic method by an "equal distribution" of wealth. That men are unequally endowed by nature with brain capacities for accumulating wealth; that one man has more business sagacity or can practice self-denial and economy better than another, is something to which the Pops. pay no attention. They are—

Men who have strong yearnings
For an equal division of unequal earnings.

Another "reform" which the Populists have much at heart is the abolition of first gold and then silver money and its replacement by scrip "issued in sufficient volumes to transact the business of the country on a cash basis," as Maxwell says. But after all real money is banished there never can be phantom money enough to do business with on a cash basis. A million dollars in fiat scrip redeemable in nothing and at no time will not buy a stick of sugar candy. Though all the printing presses of the world were run from now till the day of judgment they could not print a sufficient volume of Populist fiat moonshine to do the business of this country with "on a cash basis." The greater the amount printed the less its value would be and it would answer for neither a cash nor a credit basis of business.

Naturally the old parties do not take kindly to such Populist "reforms" as fiat phantom money, and they never will. While disagreeing radically about many things they agree that the basis of all paper money must be the precious metals. They are pretty unanimously of the opinion also that "honesty is the best policy," believing that they cannot countenance Populist visionary doctrines.

Mr. Maxwell said, "If today that noble patriot, Abraham Lincoln, could be present "and view the encroachments of capital upon "the rights of labor, who could say that he "would not be as ready to espouse the cause "of the oppressed now as he was in 1852?"

Mr. Lincoln was an honest man. He paid his own debts to the uttermost farthing, though he had to work hard to do it. He believed in all men paying their debts according to their contracts and doing it in honest money. Therefore were he living and asked today to "espouse the cause of people who are oppressed" because they are not permitted to repudiate their debts and keep the borrowed or bought property without paying for it or because they are not given "cheap money" with which to do sneakingly what they would like to do openly, Mr. Lincoln would say indignantly that he was too old to turn over a new leaf and espouse the cause of contract repudiators.

For Populism when you go to the heart or the root of it is merely a demand that men who have borrowed good money, which they do not want to repay, shall be allowed to keep it and to cheat the lenders out of it. There is some difference of opinion among Populists as to the exact way in which it should be done, but they all believe that a creditor has no rights a debtor should be bound to respect, and the best way to clean him out is to abandon the precious metals as the basis of currency and to issue to borrowers billions of legal tender Treasury notes redeemable neither in gold nor silver nor any other intrinsically valuable property or thing. This is the proposed "great reform" and patent method for the equal distribution of wealth. But on trial it would prove a dead failure, for no sane person would sell anything on credit to be paid in such fiat moonshine money; there would be no credit given, and nobody would take such phantom currency as payment for any property or labor. The whole Populist scheme of money would explode like a soap bubble.

A POOR OUTCOME.

The coal miners at Streator and elsewhere in Northern Illinois went out on a strike last April to oblige Mr. McBride, the head of the Miners' Union. The men in Pennsylvania and Ohio were not getting as much as they thought they ought to have. Those in Illinois were satisfied with their wages, with a few exceptions. Nevertheless, in order that the strike might be a general one and the Pennsylvania and Ohio operators be forced to terms more quickly, the sympathetic Streator miners went out. In the course of time an agreement was fixed up at Columbus, O., between the Miners' Union and mine owners which left these Streator men with lower pay than they were getting when they struck. They refused to accept the new scale and have been out ever since. It is now nearly four months since they quit work. Finally they have given in. The mine owners notified them that if they did not take their jobs new men would be put in their places. That would not have frightened them a month ago, but they have found out since then that there is an unwillingness just now to tolerate violent strikes and that if new men went to work they would be protected, while the strikers would lose their jobs permanently. So the latter gave up an unprofitable fight which they never should have begun, which has cost them four months' wages and cut down their pay. Their experiences ought to shake their faith in "sympathetic strikes" and in the wisdom of McBride, who, like Debs, is saying now that strikes are a failure and that all that is left for the miners is to join the Populists, so they may get their pay in moonshine scrip, which has no redeemer and will buy nothing.

THE WHISKY TRUST SCARED.

The sugar trust whispers to its Senatorial syndicate not to let the tariff bill pass, which levies 40 per cent on sugar, till the trust has imported enough raw sugar to give it a profit of twenty or thirty millions on next year's sales. The whisky trust, another Democratic trust institution, is urging its representatives in the House to give way and let the tariff bill pass at once. The Kentucky distillers are frightened. Expecting the bill would pass and the tax be increased 20 cents a gallon, they have borrowed millions from the banks, paid the taxes, and taken their "goods" out of bond. If the bill does not pass and the tax is not increased their "goods" will not rise in value, there will be no special demand for their "bug juice," for the market is well supplied, and, being unable to repay all the borrowed money, the banks will get some of the whisky. Kentucky has forgotten the Breckinridge fight because this "impending calamity" to the great industry of the State is threatened, and every Kentucky Representative is being appealed to to make the House back down, so the deadlock with the Senate may be ended. The Kentuckians are willing to surrender "free coal" or "free iron ore," and to pay an extra duty on sugar so they can save their beloved bourbon. Cannot the sugar and whisky trusts pool their issues and tell Congress the day on which they want the bill to pass? Then the Senators and Representatives will know just when they can go home and begin explaining to their constituents how the Democratic party in Congress has kept its tariff mandate and carried out its platform pledges.

SALOONKEEPERS ON A STRIKE AT BRACEVILLE.

One strike has just been declared, some features of which most people will be inclined to approve of. It is that of the saloonkeepers at Braceville in this State. The men who furnish the community with intoxicating liquor asked the village board to grant them beer licenses, the minimum charge for which is $150, while that for whisky and beer licenses is $500, and they asked also to be exempted from the payment of any license for the next three months. This last request the board promptly refused to grant. There is no reason why it should let a year's license cover fifteen months.

Therefore the saloonkeepers have gone on a strike. They refuse to be trampled under foot by the "haughty plutocrats" who dominate the village board. They are convinced that the "money power" rules Braceville and begrudges the poor vender his rights. Therefore they have begun a sort of combination strike and lockout. They have closed their bars and say they will not sell or give away another drop to a thirsting community for three months if the authorities do not give them what they demand. There is great alarm among the beer bibbers.

The dramshop hope is that the thirsty drinkers will sympathize with them, and that a beerless population will rise up and order the board to grant the demands of the bung-starters. It is to be hoped that both sides will stand firm and that the deadlock at Braceville will be as unbreakable as the one at Washington over the sugar provisions of the tariff bill. For if the board does not yield and the strikers do not give way there will be much less drinking than usual in this Illinois town for three months at least. Fewer men will go home drunk and indulge in the pastime of wife-beating. Money which would have gone into the saloonkeepers' till will be spent for food, clothing, and rent. Profitable consumption will take the place of unprofitable consumption.

And while as a general rule strikers should stay at home and mind their own business, yet in this case no one will find fault if the striking saloonkeepers keep a close watch to see that their drink boycott is enforced and that no boot-legger begins selling liquor by stealth. The strikers should be very vigilant and call on the law to aid them in suppressing all the unlicensed venders whom they may detect. There should be no violence but the strike should be made effective.

What a blessing it would be for the workingmen of this city if the saloonkeepers were to go on a strike for a few months. How much more money the toilers would have in their pockets now if a great wave of sympathy had swept over the whisky shop men five weeks ago when Debs' sympathetic strike was raging.

CONVICTED AND LIGHTLY FINED.

Seven employés of a Colorado railroad have had a jury trial on the charge of retarding the mails by refusing to handle trains in which there were Pullman cars. The offense of which these men were guilty did not consist in leaving the employ of the road. If they had gone to their superiors and said, "We quit the company's service," nothing would have been done to them. But instead of quitting, they sought to remain employés of the company while refusing to discharge some of their legitimate duties. They attempted to dictate to their employers what cars they should run. They said to them: "We are your engineers and your firemen. Here we are, on your engine, ready to run your train and your mail car when you drop that Pullman sleeper. Till it is dropped, we, your employés, will not run your train, nor will we get off your engine and make room for other people." That kind of conduct, the Judges have agreed, is illegal. Judge Hallett, before whom these men were tried, fined them $10 each. It is stated that "his leniency surprised the American Railway Union men." He did deal mildly with them, more mildly than Debs' people treated the officers of the law on many occasions. But this was a first offense. The men who were convicted had an idea that they were doing nothing wrong. The labor demagogues had told them so. But it must be understood that hereafter offenses of this kind will be visited with severer penalties. No railroad man can plead ignorance of the law now.

NO UNITED STATES SENATOR speculated in sugar. That has been ascertained and definitely announced by the investigating committee. "No evidence has been adduced tending to show improper conduct on the part of those engaged in the framing of the sugar schedule in the [Senate] tariff bill," nor was the committee able to discover that the sugar schedule was made up in consideration of any money paid for campaign purposes of the Democratic party. No charge or charges have been filed before the committee alleging that the action of any Senator was improperly influenced in the consideration of the tariff bill "and no attempt has been made to influence legislation." This must be believed, because the persons testifying and those who arrived at the conclusion resemble Brutus in one respect, they are honorable men. But also it is admitted by a minority of the committee to have been fully proved in the investigation "that the present form of the schedule was that desired by the representatives of the refineries of the sugar trust," and it would hardly be denied by the other members. So the country is confronted with the question, "What possible motive could the Democratic Senators have had for resolving on a measure the legalization of which would take nearly 50 millions of dollars out of the pockets of the people and put that amount into the trust treasury on the operations of this year alone, to say nothing of the longer future?" Truly, it is a difficult problem to solve.

TWO DAYS were required to try, convict, and sentence Assassin Cesario Santo. That is the French way. Prendergast committed a murder in October and was hanged in July. That is the American way. It is not necessary to give reasons why the first way is the best. No vexatious delays; no interference of cheap politicians; no specious interpretation of law; no quibbling lawyers; no confusing technicalities; no vain insanity pleas; no interjection of maudlin sentimentalities, and no flowers. None of these found their way into the Santo trial. There was stern and expeditious justice; the prisoner was given full latitude to express himself as he wished; he was taken at his word when he said he was sane, because it was plainly evident he was so, and the bewildering testimony of "experts" was not considered necessary to establish a self-evident fact; the Judge asked him why he had killed President Carnot and Santo told him; had the latter said that he was impelled to do so because he had not been permitted to elevate urban railroad tracks the excuse would not have been considered sufficient cause for a lunacy inquiry, a further delay of the trial, or a transmission of the case to another court; the condemned man had able counsel, who were more anxious to secure justice than to throw the courts into an inextricable tangle, and finally the trial was carried on at a slight cost of money to the public. Santo's lawyers have given notice of an appeal and the appeal will be heard with celerity and decided on facts, not on technicalities. Then without undue delay the knife will drop and this episode in French history will be closed. Time is saved, money is saved, delicate nerves are not shattered, and justice is done. The French way is the best.

THE yacht Pingree appears to be becalmed somewhere out of sight of land.

CHIEF BRENNAN should let no fear of international complications interfere with his laudable work of closing the Chinese opium dens.

IN less than a week's racing on a local track two jockeys have been suspended and a third placed under suspicion. Those persons who are continually shouting that racing is honestly conducted should remember that the jockey is not suspended until after the crooked race is run.

BY stripping Li Hung Chang of his yellow jacket the Emperor of China may discover that he stirred up a hornets' nest.

THE army officer who ordered target practice Sunday at the Omaha barracks having been scored on the floor of the House, it is in order for somebody to lash Mayor Hopkins with a vote of censure in the City Council for participating in a Sunday baseball game. Both exhibitions were outrageously improper.

"BILLY" OWENS seems to be outclassed in the Congressional race in the old Ashland district. An investigating committee has found that his greatest sin has consisted of an occasional quiet game of "draw."

IF Capt. Anson had introduced "live ball" into the game earlier in the season he would now be nearer the head of the procession.

Disgraced the City and the State.

Philadelphia *Press:* The business-men of Chicago would give a great deal to get rid of Gov. Altgeld and Mayor Hopkins. The character of these officials as shown in the recent disturbances is not a pleasant revelation, and has caused a feeling of distrust from which Chicago is suffering in its dealings with other parts of the country. It has been publicly declared by men of the same political party as the Mayor and the Governor that they have disgraced the city and the State, and that financial interests and business confidence have been greatly injured. The experience will doubtless have its effect and prompt the substantial elements of the city to see to it in future elections that no such risks are run. The character of a city is very certain to be largely judged by the character of those chosen to administer its affairs. The officials of Chicago were so slow to take any action to protect personal and property rights that the business of the city is likely to feel it for a long time to come.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon's deluge and this morning's threatening weather caused an official postponement of the production of the Shakspearean comedy "Midsummer Night's Dream" until tomorrow night. It was to have been given in the Grand Union Hotel grounds tonight. That part of the program for the dramatic festival announced for tomorrow will consequently be deferred till Monday. It includes the children's lawn carnival and the Shakspearean ball. The weather is clearing tonight and bids fair for the comedy tomorrow night.

PERSONALS.

President Dole's whiskers look enough like Peffer's to render the experiment of self-government in Hawaii a shade doubtful.

Mme. Boulanger, mother of the famous General, died recently in Paris at the advanced age of 92 years. Her maiden name was Griffiths, and to the last she was affectionately tended by her niece, to whose care her son had committed her.

Li Chin Cu, son of Li Hung Chang, nominated by the Viceroy of Nanking for a position at Taotai, appeared before the Emperor for examination. He was pronounced ignorant and dismissed from court in disgrace. This is regarded as a direct thrust at the Emperor's Premier.

Senators Quay and Vest are the closest of friends for men in hostile camps, and a scheme of one usually gets the support of the other by a system of comity which prevails in higher politics. Both are good story-tellers and have a quiet, droll way of putting things that carries a point with little difficulty.

President Carnot's death occurred on the eve of the marriage of his son, Francois, to Mlle. Marguerite Chiris, daughter of a French Senator from the Alpes Maritimes. The wedding, as now arranged, will take place the latter part of August, and will be celebrated in the strictest privacy at Grasse, where the bride's father resides.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox is spending the summer at her cottage at Short Beach, about six miles from New Haven, where, for a number of years past, she with her husband has gone in May and remained until October. This cottage, which they have named "The Bungalow," was built for his wife by Mr. Wilcox, with whom she lives therein a most idyllic life.

Charles Ashton, a Welshman, who is known as "The Literary Policeman," has been a constable at Dinas Mawdduy for a number of years, during which time he has published a "Life of Bishop Morgan," a "Bibliography of Welsh Literature," and other solid works. When it comes to a knowledge of "pantatas," however, his talent can't be compared to that of a certain New York policeman.

The young Khedive of Egypt seems to be a more enlightened monarch than his predecessors. On his large model farm he has established a model village, with school, club, and mosque, and a fire-engine of modern manufacture, for he believes in the Occidental way of extinguishing blazes. He rises at 5 o'clock and works hard, for a sovereign, all day. He is fond of riding, driving, and outdoor sports and is an excellent shot.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, widow of William H., lives in a very modest way, and, it is said, nine-tenths of her enormous income is given to the poor. She employs agents who are constantly engaged in looking up the cases of those who apply to her for aid, and a worthy applicant is always generously assisted. Most of her money goes for the payment of rent for poor families, and last winter a thousand persons owed the shelter of their roof to Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Artist George G. Rockwood of New York contributes this story of the Cary sisters: "It is well known that the gifted writers, Alice and Phœbe Cary, declined matrimony, yet were always letting off their wit at their spinster condition. One Sunday evening Horace Greeley, Frank Carpenter, and other friends were dining with them when Phœbe had so stirred up Mr. Greeley with her fun that he said: 'Phœbe, we'll have to put a curb on you!' 'Not a bit,' she said; 'I would rather have a bridal!'"

Tom Reed is fond of a social game of whist, and, like every ardent whist player, is much averse to being interrupted. He indulges in this favorite pastime in the evening, and as he lives at a hotel his pleasure is sometimes subject to interruptions from persistent callers. To insure absolute privacy Mr. Reed, whenever he goes to a friend's room to indulge in his favorite diversion, now takes the precaution of slipping off his shoes and setting them in the hall beside the door. It shows that Mr. Reed has gone to bed, and is said to insure him absolute immunity from interruption.

CURRENT NOTES.

As soon as people begin to think they begin to disagree.—*Galveston News.*

"O, Mr. Longhead, I just saw Charley Greene eloping with your wife!" "Good! Now I'm even with him. He sold me a horse last week."—*Life.*

Jollicus—"Hello, old boy! Why, you're looking splendid. Been away on a vacation, I suppose." Henpeck—"No; I have staid at home, but my wife is away on hers."—*New York Herald.*

Jillson says the impression that American wine is no good is doubtless largely caused by the fact that so many people are daily leaving this country for some foreign port.—*Buffalo Courier.*

The sarcastic girl always says lots of brilliant things in the course of her career, but she doesn't usually get married as young as the majority of her high school classmates do.—*Somerville Journal.*

"Doan' nebbah try ter comfo'ht er man by tellin' 'im 'is troubles might be wus," said Uncle Eben. "It soh'tter tickles er man's pride ter feel dat he's beatin' de record, eben when hit comes ter misery."—*Washington Star.*

Scribble—"Did you see anything of a bundle of manuscript I had marked '1877'?" Mrs. Scribble—"No. Anything important?" Scribble—"There were some seventeen-year locusts jokes in it. I thought I might try 'em on again."—*Harlem Life.*

Upham of Wisconsin for Governor.

Wisconsin State Journal: The Republican candidate for the head of the ticket is admirably equipped, not only to be Governor, but to make the race for it. He has manly, magnetic traits that bespeak a growing enthusiasm for him. He is not a veteran officeholder, but comes to the honor through his acquaintance in every county of the State as a successful business-man, a G. A. R. leader, and one whom it is a pleasure to meet. The Major's wife is a woman of more than usual strength of mind and charm of manner. She is of the type of women who encourage and steady a husband in public affairs, and promises to be a material element in winning the record-breaking majority that the party proposes to achieve for Maj. Upham. Moreover, society is anticipating a brilliant administration under the Uphams when once ensconced in the Executive Mansion. Maj. Upham has barely turned 50 years of age; he is able and honest; he has no rough edges to repel people, and his political record is clear from indiscretions and infelicitous "attitudes" to impair his availability in any quarter. Moreover, he can face an audience of workingmen and answer their questions without flinching, for there is no doubt that his Marshfield is an economic success and his hundreds of employés are content.

With a united party behind him surely no candidate ever began his campaign under more favorable circumstances.

Neither Honest Nor Consistent.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The secret of the Democratic row about the tariff lies in the fact that neither the House nor the Senate dealt with the matter in an honest and consistent way. That is to say, the Wilson bill was incongruous and hypocritical, to begin with, and the amendments attached to it in the interest of the trusts simply made it more of a fraud and a mockery.

Col. Copley's Picture in "The Tribune."

Aurora *Beacon:* The portraits published in the Chicago papers usually resemble anything but the originals, but the picture of I. C. Copley in this morning's TRIBUNE is a very faithful likeness and was caught while the Colonel was holding a conversation with Doc. Wilcox at the meeting of the State Central committee.

At the Old Stand.

St. Paul *Globe:* Mayor Hopkins of Chicago is going on a six weeks' vacation. The City Government will not stand still during his absence, however. The gas trust and the street railway trust are not going on a vacation, but will run things as usual.

Let Them Pay for Their Fun.

New York *Evening Post:* The least Mayor Hopkins and Gov. Altgeld can do is to turn in their salaries to help foot the bills which their fooling with fire has brought on the taxpayers.

Improving the Original Idea.

New York *Recorder:* Somebody suggests the setting apart of a lone island for Anarchists. Far better a lone lake two or three hundred fathoms deep.

IT MUST CHECK VICE.

ORGANIZED LABOR HAS A SERIOUS DUTY TO PERFORM.

Men of Influence, Says the Brooklyn "Standard-Union," Have a Task Before Them to Check the Propaganda of Vicious Demagogues That Drives Towards Anarchical Socialism and Seeks the Use of the Labor Forces—Organized Labor Must Turn the Sinister Omens Away.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union:* There is a very serious duty crowded upon men of influence in labor organizations. It is to check the propaganda of vicious demagogues that drives toward anarchical socialism and seeks the use of the labor forces.

Of course, honest labor is most deeply interested in the government by the people, and in the strength, order, and dignity of that government. Any one who, in this country, preaches that republican government is a failure and a meaner form of authority than is found under monarchical institutions, is a traitor, and not only forfeits all respect, but is a public enemy.

There have been hopes heartily entertained by students of the current phenomena of humanity that organized labor would turn out of immense advantage in bettering the condition of the many, but lately there is apprehension rather than confidence in minds of impartial thoughtfulness on this subject.

The reason that comes to hand first in this connection has been the tendency of labor discussions to evolve strikes and of strikes to run into violence. This is disquieting.

The next suggestion of a movement in the wrong direction arises in the expressions of sympathy in the ranks of labor for the chronic idlers—the organized vagrancy, mustered, put in the field, and deserted by Coxey—the desperate follies of the miners' strike, and the still more heedless destructiveness of the Pullman strikers.

And it does not escape the attention of the people at large that the tramps are becoming bolder and the cranks wilder and the vagabonds more presuming and offensive. Organized labor must in self-defense turn this procession of sinster omens the other way. "Face the other way, boys!" was what Sheridan said to the retreating troops when he galloped into the battlefield after his immortal ride from Winchester.

The country cannot be conquered; the political profligacy that besets it cannot be overcome, the inequalities of life and fortune cannot be abolished by stirring up contentions between labor and capital, no matter how either may be organized or acting with independence. The assaults on corporations, as such, are worse than wasted, for companies that employ capital to employ labor are of the agencies of civilization.

The rankest popular error of the mischief-making that is undertaken in the name of labor by professional leaders is that there must be a new party to look after labor. This is the drivel of demagogues. Labor can far easier and far better look after all the parties than absorb itself in one, for that one would necessarily be inadequate and impracticable. A labor party as such would be to throw away the proportionate share of power in politics attaching to the interest composing it, just as the Prohibitionists squander themselves.

The men of labor should distrust those who are overflowing with sloppy promises. The patent medicines that cranks apply to all ills evaporate when the hour of performance arrives. The usual paper money swindle is the remedy of the repudiator—the destroyer of credit—the preacher of the beneficence of barbarism.

Divide on the old political parties as they may they represent imperfectly, of course, the practical politics found in honest differences of opinion.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE BILLS.

No Democratic Principles in Either of Them.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The less said the better about this being a fight for principle between the House and the Senate. No Democratic principle whatever is involved on either side in the dreary contest between wrong and wrong.

The only principles that Democrats should stand by are those declared in the national platform of the party, namely, that protection is fraud and robbery and must go, and that a tariff which discriminates for the benefit of favored industries, or which is laid for any other purpose than that of revenue only is unconstitutional.

About four weeks ago Mr. Wilson of West Virginia undertook to revise and reconstruct the creed of his party. On his own motion and solely upon his individual authority he announced in the House Saturday, July 7, two "great fundamental Democratic ideas." One was that "we should gather whatever revenue we need under a tariff system from a revenue tax upon the finished product, and not from successive taxes, rolled up and repeated at every stage of the manufacture, upon the materials that workingmen have to use in the employment of their labor." The other great "principle" was taxation by ad valorem instead of specific duties. "There can be no just or equal system of taxation," said Mr. Wilson, with the enthusiasm of the college lecture-room, "except a system based on the value of the thing to be taxed."

But even Mr. Wilson's two great principles are not at stake in the present controversy. Mr. Cleveland has cut in under him with a new and later version of the creed of Democracy. He knocks Mr. Wilson's noble theorization silly. He proclaims as the fundamental Democratic principles, not free raw materials and ad valorem duties, but taxed raw materials except bituminous coal and iron ore and protection of the sugar trust by means of a specific duty.

What, then, is the contest between Mr. Cleveland and the House cuckoos and Mr. Gorman and the Senate? It involves no more "principle" than a dispute between two factions of a brigand band over the question whether to cut off the nose or the ears of their prisoner to send to his family as a notification to put up a ransom.

Whatever it may be, McKinleyism is at least more Democratic than Wilson's bill, or Gorman's bill, or Cleveland's bill, for it contains no Socialist income tax robbing the few for the benefit of the many.

WOMEN'S VANITY ABOUT HOSIERY.

Three of Them Go in Bathing in Silk Stockings and Wear Woolen Ones Home.

New York *Tribune:* "Don't," said the common-sense, hard-hearted, practical-minded lawyer, "try to tell me anything about the vanity of women. I know all about it. If I ever had any doubts the question was settled to my satisfaction the other day. I had to go down to a place on the New Jersey coast. My sister and my wife's sister were visiting us.

"'Fanny,' I said to my wife, 'I must run down to New Jersey today. Would you and the girls like to go with me? I think you would enjoy it.'

"They were delighted, so I took the three of them. My business was quickly disposed of, and we went for a walk on the beach, and they insisted on going in the surf. It was a little bit of a place with a summer hotel, but we managed to get bathing suits for them. Then Joe, my sister, said something to Cora, my wife's sister, and they both said something to my wife. They hadn't any bathing stockings.

"I was sent to find some. There was only a little country store there up the road, and I set out for it. I was a little doubtful myself about the stockings which the proprietor had. They weren't just the kind that I had been paying for ever since I was married, and I thought that those fashionable girls would think I was a pretty poor judge of women's hosiery; but, though they were heavy things, rough and ribbed, they were stockings, and, moreover, they were the only ones I could get. So I bought them and marched back to the sea. When I handed them over to the girls a look of dismay spread over their faces, and they held them out gingerly, but they thanked me for my trouble, and went to their bath houses, saying nothing to one another.

"I was waiting outside for them in the bathing suit which I had secured for myself, when the first of the girls came out. It was my Sister Joe and I saw at a glance that the stockings she had on were not the stockings I had bought in the country store. They were long, beautiful silk things that were works of art.

"Well, my sister Joe always was a vain young woman, with a love of finery and of luxurious things to wear, so I could in part understand her folly.

"Next came my sister-in-law, Cora, adorned with an equally beautiful pair of stockings, and right behind her my wife embellished in the same splendid way. They looked at one another and all burst out laughing. No one of them had been able to resist the temptation to wear beautiful stockings as long as they could be worn.

"The fun came in when they were dressed and we were on our way home. Those big, coarse country stockings hurt their feet terribly. They had hardly been able to get their little boots on over them and they pinched with an excruciating tightness. They limped and suffered, but, of course, smiled sweetly. When we got home I thought I saw an opportunity to impress a lesson on my wife's mind about the folly of vanity.

"'I hope, Fanny,' I said, with a grave display of Spartan simplicity, 'that you now realize that it would have been wiser if you girls had worn the thick, woolen stockings in bathing, and had returned home in your beautiful silken hose.'

"'Yes, dear,' she said meekly, 'you are quite right. It would have been much wiser, but,' she added, with one of those myterious smiles of women, 'if we girls found ourselves there again tomorrow in the same situation we should do the same thing over again.'

"And I know they would. So there you are!"

SAYS A FLOW OF SCANDAL OOZES UP.

John Russell Young Thinks Cleveland and the Democrats Are Making Mistakes.

John Russell Young in Philadelphia *Star:* This will be known in American history, as far as Washington is concerned, as the black week.

Never, not even when President Johnson fought Congress, have we had such a flow of scandal as this now oozing from Washington. Let us sum it up:

1. The President writes to Mr. Wilson a letter saying in plain words that "tariff reform," as he calls the miserable business, has been sacrificed by the "perfidy" of the Democratic Senators.

2. He appeals to Mr. Wilson to save his honor as a Democrat in this—that having pledged the country in favor of tariff reform, these pledges should be redeemed.

3. The country is not considered in these entreaties—simply the "pledges" of a Democratic leader to his partisans.

4. Senator Gorman, speaking from his own knowledge, and summoning other Senators as willing witnesses, avers that the tariff bill denounced by Mr. Cleveland as "perfidy" had been submitted to the President and approved.

5. While the President, in deference to a recently developed New York public opinion, "deprecates" the income tax, it is shown that he had suggested such a tax in a public message.

6. The President's demand for free coal is declared by his political friends to be in the interest of a Nova Scotia coal syndicate owned by personal friends. The direct result of free coal will be the destruction of one of the most important industries of Pennsylvania to enrich the syndicate.

7. It appears that before Mr. Cleveland was nominated he was stood up by two Louisiana Senators, the late Randall Gibson and the present Justice White, and compelled to promise "protection to sugar."

8. The outcome is that every poor man in the United States must pay from one to two cents a pound extra for sugar to enable a few planters in the tropical sections of Louisiana to compete with the West India Islands and Brazil.

9. The sugar trust, a concern largely owned by aliens, gave money in the recent elections in return for a concession worth to them $30,000,000 a year.

10. The whisky trust, another mercenary and infamous combination, has arranged in the same manner for a monopoly worth several millions.

This may well be called the Black Week. The sky of darkness is unredeemed by a single star.

The English Missionary of Anarchy.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Our devices for keeping out undesirable immigration are doing their work poorly when the most notorious Anarchist in England and one of the most notorious in Europe can coolly walk ashore at New York, unchallenged and unmolested, and proceed the very next day to take out his first citizenship papers, preparatory to becoming in time a full-fledged citizen of the United States. That is what Charles Wilfred Mowbray, the English Anarchist, did a few days ago. He did it, too, in spite of the fact that the New York police and the Board of Immigration had been notified to look out for his arrival.

Mowbray has been arrested many times in London for making incendiary speeches. He got into trouble two years ago through an article in his paper, the *Commonweal,* advising the murder of several prominent officials, including Chief Justice Hawkins and the Home Secretary. He escaped on a technicality and has now decided to transfer his baleful presence to the United States for the purpose, as he informed a New York reporter, "of establishing a propaganda of anarchism." When discovered by the reporter the illustrious missionary of murder had already begun the job, being seated behind a schooner of beer among the unwashed at Justus Schwab's saloon. Mowbray further confided the fact that he had been sent over, intimating thereby that things were not going to the bowwows fast enough to please the European Anarchists. He kindly assures the trembling public that he does not come to incite riot, although he "believes that the purposes he has in view cannot be attained in a manner entirely devoid of violence." In fact he is sure that trouble will follow, but he adds that "the capitalists will cause it all by inciting the people to resist our endeavors and bloodshed will follow." If capitalists will just behave themselves and do as they are told there will be no trouble. He proposes to make his appeal to persons connected with labor organizations. He will have great public demonstrations and will urge every union man to lay down his tools and refuse to work.

That, of course, is the cardinal principle of anarchy—refuse to work, refuse to sell the labor of free hands to the capitalistic oppressor. Better a thousand times to walk, to organize, to drink beer, to spout murder, to order strikes, and to live off the offerings of deluded dupes. No high-strung Anarchist will work for bread as long as anybody will set up the beer. Mowbray has come over to reorganize the United States. Debs has made a botch of it. Sovereign is a failure. Gompers seems willing, but doesn't get at it. Even Waite has made no progress. Things must be set to rights, and the proud plutocrat to right abouts. And Mowbray's the man to do it—with his mouth. He will appeal to the trades unions to adopt Anarchy pure and simple as their weapon. Mowbray is, of course, a braggart, a coward, and a fraud, but it will be just as well to keep an eye on him. A lunatic at large with a firebrand among certain elements that are already too numerous in this country has possibilities for mischief.

What Troubled Him.

Harper's Young People: The habit potentates have of traveling incog frequently causes suffering where it is least expected. It is told of the Emperor Joseph II. that once, while traveling in this fashion, he put up at an inn kept by an Englishman. After eating a few slices of ham and a biscuit he went to bed. In the morning he paid his bill and departed. A few hours after several of his suite arrived, and, hearing the rank of his guest, the landlord appeared much troubled.

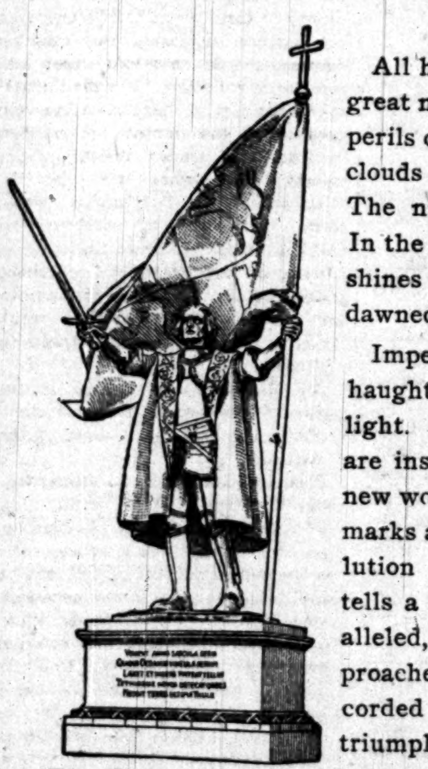
"Pshaw, man!" said one; "Joseph is accustomed to such adventures, and will think no more of it."

"But I shall," said mine host, "and never forgive myself for having had an Emperor in my house and letting him off for three and sixpence!"

Bribed by Seaweed.

Seaweed has not even in our wildest moments ever been dreamt of as an instrument of electoral corruption. Yet the Tokio newspapers just to hand contain an account of the trial of a member of the Japanese Parliament who was accused of bribery by corrupting his constituents with presents of edible seaweed.

Planting the Standard.



All hail Columbus! Behold the great navigator as he lands. The perils of the deep are past. The clouds of fear have vanished. The night of gloom has ended. In the heavens the sun of success shines resplendent. Morning has dawned.

Imperiously the banner of haughty Spain greets the daylight. Upon its fluttering folds are inscribed the destinies of a new world. Its gleaming surface marks a long advance in the evolution of the human race. It tells a story of prophecy unparalleled, of development unapproached in the fullness of recorded time. It crowns with triumph the efforts of genius.

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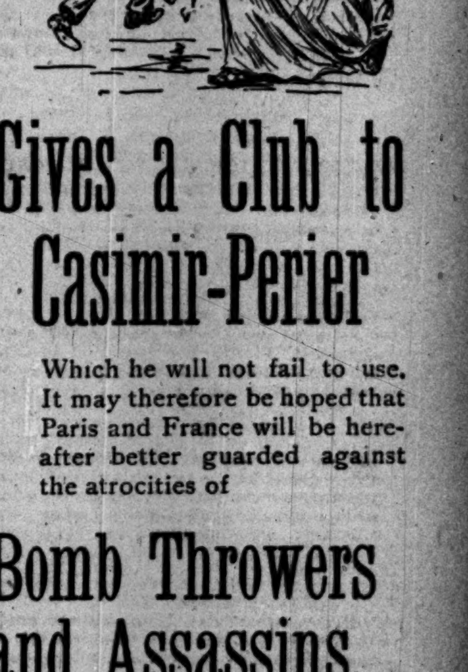
The Chicago Tribune

The Best Newspaper in the West.

The Resentment of France

Against the murderous methods of Anarchy has now taken definite legal form. The Chamber of French Deputies has recently passed a law that



Gives a Club to Casimir-Perier

Which he will not fail to use. It may therefore be hoped that Paris and France will be hereafter better guarded against the atrocities of

Bomb Throwers and Assassins.

The vicissitudes of French history would seem to show that these despicable lawbreakers are the direct progeny of

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TRADE READY TO LEAP

FINAL DECISION ON THE TARIFF MEANS IMPROVEMENT.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Review of Trade" Believes the Expected Settlement of the Wilson Tangle Will Be Followed at Once by Commercial and Industrial Progress, at Least for a Time—General Trade Conditions for the Week—"Bradstreet's" Sees Signs of a Revival.

New York, Aug. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s *Weekly Review of Trade*, which issues tomorrow, will say:

An important change in the state of business is near at hand. Congress will act on the tariff question one way or the other in all probability within a week. If it passes the pending bill, or if it fails, in either case the definite basis for future business will enable many to act who are now waiting. Whether the one course or the other would stimulate the greater increase it is certain that either would give relief from present paralyzing uncertainties, and cause some increase in business at least for a time. So much business has been deferred during the last year and merchandise stocks have been so reduced that the mere approach of a decision, without certainty what it is to be, has this week encouraged large preparation for increased business. In spite of outgoing gold and sinking Treasury reserves, small railroad earnings, some injury to crops, and increased trouble in the coke regions the tone and the outlook are more hopeful.

The injury to crops by hot winds and drought, if as great as some report, will affect all interests, but at this season it is never easy to distinguish between local and general damage. Western receipts of wheat were 6,400,254 bushels, against 4,002,696 last year, which does not encourage notions of a short yield, and exports were only 1,599,563 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 3,165,464 last year. Corn exports were only 118,438 bushels, against 1,599,731 last year, and receipts 1,952,843, against 2,532,976, but it seems undeniable that the crop has sustained considerable injury. Cotton declined an eighth, with commercial estimates of a yield exceeding 8,500,000 bales.

Sales of wool were 8,623,000 pounds, against 8,742,000 last year and 9,336,455 the year before, and for five weeks ending with July were 30,832,725 pounds, against 14,435,950 last year and 38,583,750 in 1892. It seems that a large part of the sales this week was to fill orders actually booked, and the rush of belated clothiers and dealers to get goods for the fall trade gives most manufacturers more than they can do for a month or two, though there seems to be no demand whatever for spring goods, and manufacturers are making no effort to get orders. Wool has been advanced for many kinds one cent and the average about half a cent, after the decline of 1½ cents from May 1.

Recovery in iron manufacture is hindered by greater trouble in the coke region, where many of the new colored hands have quit and gone back to the South and the strikers have decided to continue the struggle. Somewhat better business appears at Philadelphia, but the market there is dull. There is no improvement in quantities of manufactured forms required at Pittsburg or the West, and in general the demand for finished products is disappointing. Prices remain nearly unchanged though with numerous small contracts for structural work. Beams are a shade stronger, while Bessemer iron, bar iron, and wire nails are a shade weaker.

The demand crowds all works producing low priced shoes, while manufacturers of better grades are left dependent upon slender daily orders to keep their shops in operation. Shipments from Boston for the week are 25 per cent larger than last year, and for July 12 per cent, but a decrease compared with 1892 of 11 per cent.

Commercial liabilities thus far reported in failures during July amounted to $9,016,778, of which $4,500,220 were of manufacturing and $4,231,470 of trading concerns, and the decrease for the month, though great in comparison with last year, is hardly as much as has been expected. The failures this week have been 219 in the United States, against 436 last year, and 44 in Canada, against 34 last year.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Statement of the Comparative Totals of This Year and Last.

New York, Aug. 3.—Bank clearings for the week are:

		Per ct. inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$397,286,976	.....	35.7
Chicago	88,124,241	.....	22.3
Boston	67,453,786	.....	20.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	56,623,400	.....	13.3
St. Louis, Mo.	20,491,012	27.3	.....
Baltimore, Md.	11,407,891	.....	19.5
San Francisco, Cal	13,522,629	25.9	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.	11,921,810	.....	18.1
Cincinnati, O.	11,371,600	.....	21.8
Kansas City, Mo.	8,645,959	88.5	.....
New Orleans, La.	5,805,245	.....	4.9
Louisville, Ky.	5,374,635	94.2	.....
Detroit, Mich.	5,299,924	.....	18.3
Omaha, Neb.	4,304,093	1.7	.....
Minneapolis, Minn	4,423,209	.....	3.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	3,640,286	.....	50.6
Cleveland, O.	4,557,500	.....	15.7
Providence, R. I.	3,938,500	.....	17.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,678,475	45.0	.....
Columbus, O.	3,067,730	13.0	.....
Indianapolis, Ind	3,109,530	7.3	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	3,023,382	.....	.....
Denver, Colo	2,563,009	118.3	.....
Richmond, Va.	1,098,020	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex.	1,941,361	42.6	.....
Hartford, Conn.	1,731,362	.....	29.4
Duluth, Minn.	2,490,704	41.3	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	948,827	73.6	.....
Savannah, Ga.	989,545	5.2	.....
Peoria, Ill.	1,854,320	16.7	.....
Washington, D. C.	1,385,444	3.6	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,413,509	17.0	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	618,475	.....	78.5
New Haven, Conn	1,174,038	.....	22.4
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,133,948	80.4	.....
Springfield, Mass.	1,044,813	.....	25.7
Worcester, Mass.	1,054,799	.....	7.6
Portland, Me.	1,114,174	.....	3.7
Atlanta, Ga.	741,268	4.3	.....
Portland, Ore.	995,403	39.9	.....
Des Moines, Ia.	954,800	7.7	.....
Norfolk, Va.	815,256	.....	5.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	741,813	25.4	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	666,981	.....	14.1
G. Rapids, Mich.	751,099	.....	18.8
Fall River, Mass.	593,276	4.0	.....
Wilmington, Del.	781,480	.....	17.7
Sioux City, Ia.	544,748	.....	54.1
Lowell, Mass.	536,012	.....	6.4
Tacoma, Wash.	446,305	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.	418,282	.....	23.3
Topeka, Kas.	566,312	.....	58.9
Lincoln, Neb	393,256	.....	11.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	286,648	.....	13.4
Wichita, Kas.	299,152	.....	.....
New Bedf'd, Mass.	341,401	.....	17.0
Lexington, Ky.	302,996	36.6	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	300,000	.....	3.4
Birmingham, Ala.	245,421	23.1	.....
Spokane, Wash.	264,405	.....	5.3
Saginaw, Mich.	304,516	.....	.....
Bay City, Mich.	234,119	.....	7.1
Chattan'ga, Tenn.	179,000	.....	9.5
Akron, O.	217,924	.....	.....
Springfield, O.	123,699	12.1	.....
Canton, O.	131,500	.....	2.2
Sioux Falls, S. D.	110,243	15.3	.....
Hastings, Neb.	96,403	152.5	.....
Fargo, N. D.	119,608	.....	.....
Fremont, Neb.	93,955	36.7	.....
Emporia, Kas.	51,200	.....	.....
Salt Lake City, U.	919,000	.....	.....
Helena, Mont.	576,123	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	375,721	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.	834,301	3.4	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich	196,972	.....	.....
Waco, Tex.	1,043,505	102.3	.....
Houston, Tex.	3,273,090	14.0	.....
Galveston, Tex.	2,857,990	1.8	.....
Totals U. S.	$764,890,968	.....	21.3
Total outside New York	367,603,992	.....	.....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$9,594,647	.....	25.2
Toronto	4,804,455	.....	12.0
Halifax	1,100,316	.....	3.8
Hamilton	605,662	10.6	.....
Winnipeg	760,823	.....	.....
Totals	$16,105,080	.....	14.4

TRADE CONDITIONS ON THE MEND.

"Bradstreet's" Points to Signs of Improvement in the Business Outlook.

New York, Aug. 3.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow, Aug. 4, will say:

While little significance is attached to the moderate improvement in trade at San Francisco, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Augusta, and Atlanta, when it is added that clearing-house totals for July report twenty-nine cities with larger aggregates than in July last year, contrasted with the June report, which contained only eighteen cities with aggregates larger than those in June a year ago, it is perceived that there are influences at work at the interior favoring an increase in the volume of business.

Wool remains steady at last week's 1c advance, speculation having been stimulated by differences of opinion as to the tariff outlook for that staple. Wheat has advanced in sympathy with corn on increased orders and reports of crop damage from abroad, while corn's sharp advance is due partly to exaggerated notions of damage from drought. There is little likelihood of the corn crop being smaller than in either of the two preceding years, notwithstanding our advices of 25 per cent damage in Kansas and 40 per cent in Nebraska. Southern crop prospects generally are excellent.

Improvement announced in general trade at San Francisco is in part based on interest manifested in the war in Asia, provision dealers particularly anticipating largely increased trade. War between China and Japan has not affected the price of tea here yet, although an increased demand is noted in New York, Boston, and at Chicago.

Wheat exports, United States and Canada, both coasts, six days ending with Aug. 3, amount to 2,977,000 bushels, against 3,388,000 bushels last week, as compared with 5,622,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 3,978,000 bushels two years ago, 4,030,000 bushels three years ago, and with 2,166,000 bushels four years ago. San Francisco wires that two wheat cargoes have been shipped to the United Kingdom this week after the long cessation of such exports.

Boston reports all lines of staple merchandise very quiet, cottons selling at concessions. Added interest in wool has characterized the Philadelphia as well as the Boston market. Slight increases in the demand in nearly all leading lines are reported from Pittsburg and at Baltimore jobbers in dry goods, notions, hats, and shoes report business more encouraging. Business continues quiet at Montreal, wholesale merchants doing "almost nothing" in the way of new business, but crop prospects are good.

CROPS AND TARIFF AFFECT STOCKS.

Chief Interest Centers in Sugar, Which Has an Erratic Week.

New York, Aug. 3.—*Bradstreet's Financial Review* tomorrow will say:

Crop news from the West has divided speculative attention with the tariff situation at Washington. As regards the latter Wall street recognizes that the turning point of the entire question is the sugar schedule, and sugar refining stock has consequently been very erratic in its movements, which were confined to exceedingly narrow limits. The extreme drought west of the Mississippi has unquestionably damaged the corn crop to a greater or less extent, and the question now is whether the railroads in that section will be able to maintain their dividends.

Interest has been mainly in the Granger stocks. Burlington was the center of the bear attacks, falling from 74 to 71⅝, while Rock Island was depressed from 65⅜ to 63. The other stocks of the same group showed, however, a fair degree of resistance, indicating that the selling was mainly by bear interests.

Sugar has been very irregular within the narrow limits of 105¼ and 102, the close of the week exhibiting some strength on the renewed prospects that the Senate sugar schedule would be adopted. The other industrials, inclusive of Chicago Gas and Distillers, have been, relatively speaking, neglected, and the market as a whole was narrow.

MACAULAY ON OUR TROUBLES.

A Foreign Consideration of the Prophecies of Anarchy in America.

Paris *Figaro:* In 1857 Macaulay foresaw what is happening now in the United States. In a letter to one of his American friends he said:

"It is clear as the daylight that your government will never be able to hold under control a suffering and angry majority, because in your country the government is in the hands of the masses, and the rich, who are in the minority, are absolutely at their mercy. A day will come in the State of New York when the multitude between half a breakfast and the hope of half a dinner will elect your legislators. Is it possible to have any doubt as to the kind of legislators that will be elected?"

After speaking of the political upheavals that are destined to bring about confusion in the States, Macaulay proceeds:

"You will be obliged to do those things which render prosperity impossible. Then some Cæsar or some Napoleon will take the reins of government in hand. Your republic will be pillaged and ravaged in the twentieth century, just as the Roman Empire was by the barbarians of the fifth century, with this difference, that the devastators of the Roman Empire, the Huns and Vandals, came from abroad, while your barbarians will be the natives of your own country and the product of your own institutions."

Macaulay, in the phrase, "your own institutions," alluded to the workingmen's "associations" which had already begun to be organized in 1857, when the industrial movement in the United States was in its infancy. But he foresaw what was coming, violent socialism and the Knights of Labor.

Already we notice the approach of the times when the workmen, reconstructing in America the ancient corporations of old Europe, will become disciplined and throw in the balance of political struggles the shield of Brennus.

What would Macaulay say if he perceived after the realization of his prophecy a future made still more dark by the appearance behind the fourth estate which the workingmen of America are forming, of a fifth estate composed of tramps and vagabonds which are legion in the United States?

ALTGELD MAKING REPUBLICANS.

Interesting Letter from a Democrat of Thirty-five Years' Standing.

The attention of Gov. Altgeld and Mayor Hopkins in particular, and the readers of The Tribune in general, is called to the following rather spicy communication which was received by The Tribune yesterday:

Chicago, Aug. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have just perused a letter in The Tribune, written by William L. Mitchell, a Jackson Democrat. It's a corker. I can safely say it embraces the sentiment of 1,500,000 people in Chicago. It should be read by every man, woman, and child in Cook County. I would like very much to wade through an answer to it by our much-loved Governor—he is a darling, that fellow. It does a man's soul good to read something from the pen of a patriot, from a man who loves his country, his government, and his people. In my judgment I regard the strike as one of the best things that ever happened to this country. We all know where we stand now. Men like Debs, Hopkins, Altgeld, and Waite cannot run one side of this Nation when it comes to a showdown. The strike has shown the people of this State that they do not want any more Democrats for Governors or Mayors. I should think Altgeld would drop dead when the name of Dick Yates is mentioned in his presence. In my opinion I do not think Altgeld is capable of offering advice—the idea of his telling the President what to do—that's enough in itself to make a hog laugh. How many people in Cook County or in the State of Illinois could you find today who would cast a vote for our present Governor? I have resided in Chicago thirty-five years and I don't know of one in Chicago who would give him a vote for anything. I have been a Democrat for thirty-five years, and such men as Altgeld and Hopkins make Republicans out of fellows like me faster than anything else in the world. In the ranks of the Democratic party you will find some splendid fellows, some loyal, patriotic men; they go through life fighting for Democratic principles and voting for such material as Altgeld; he gets elected and makes monkeys out of us fellows.

Joe L. Day.

Married Curates Need Not Apply.

Marriage seems a great failure in the case of curates. One of them writes of the sad lot of his class as follows: "When vicars in charge of fashionable suburban parishes insist on having only young and unmarried curates it may, in the opinion of mere worldly men, be very nice for the girls, but is it very good for the church? Why do married vicars invariably advertise for unmarried curates? Are their own marriages all failures? My case is a common one. I am a curate and want work. But I am too old, being no less than 37 years old, and I am married, so, of course, must stand aside. That I have enough income to live on is lucky for me, but does not alter the case. My father was a curate nearly all his life and I thought I might at least be permitted to do the same, but the action of the Bishops in ordaining men wholesale during the last twenty-five years has enabled the majority of vicars to reject all who, like myself, are old or married, and so we are left in the sad position of your humble servant, who signs himself 'Out of Work.'"—*London Telegraph.*

Medical Views of Alcohol.

In a symposium giving the opinion of noted physicians on the choice of alcoholic beverages, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia and Dr. F. H. Wade of Pittsburg concur in the belief that whisky is the least injurious. Oliver Wendell Holmes, although he pleads that his opinion is not based upon personal experiments, favors rum sophisticated with milk. Dr. William A. Hammond decides that beer is the most harmless beverage. Dr. Austin Flint will make no choice. He declares that alcoholic drinks should never be taken except upon the prescription of an able and conscientious physician. Dr. N. S. Davis of Chicago lays down the rule that as all alcoholic drinks are injurious, that one is preferable which contains the least percentage of alcohol. The friends of John Barleycorn get very little encouragement at the hands of physicians. But how many of the medical fraternity live up to their own teachings?—*Philadelphia Record.*

Opium and War.

The Rev. Dr. Griffith John, an American missionary at Shanghai, says that the opium habits of the Chinese will tell against them in case of war. A native writer, speaking of the enormous deportation of opium from India to China, says: "It is not only thus the foreigners abstract so many millions of our money, but the direful appearances seem to indicate a wish on their part to utterly root out and extirpate us as a people."

MUST BE IN THE CITY.

BRIDEWELL TRAINING-SCHOOL CANNOT BE PLACED OUTSIDE.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Zeisler Notifies Chairman Madden That the Board of Education May Not Support a School Unless It Is Within the Limits—Opinion Also Develops an Uncertain Title to Gage Farm, on Which It Was Intended to Place the New Establishment.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Zeisler yesterday rendered a legal opinion which completely upsets the plans recently adopted by the City Council and Board of Education for the location on the old Gage farm of the Manual Training School annex of the House of Correction. It was originally intended to erect the buildings for this school on the same grounds with the prison. But this was afterwards considered objectionable on account of the evil associations to which the pupils would be exposed. To remedy this evil it was determined to establish the school on the Gage farm, a piece of property owned by the city at Riverside, just west of the city limits. This plan was opposed from the first by Ald. Madden on the ground the city had no charter right to erect educational institutions outside the city limits. Ald. Campbell, who had charge of the ordinance, forced it through the City Council in spite of the objection, but this did not prevent the submission of the point to the city Law Department, and as a result not only is the project declared unlawful, but it is determined incidentally that the city's title to the Gage farm is uncertain. The opinion is as follows:

M. B. Madden, Chairman Finance Committee—Dear Sir: I have carefully examined the resolution recently introduced by Ald. Campbell providing for the location upon the Gage farm of a manual training school as an adjunct to the House of Correction, regarding which your committee desires a legal opinion.

While the law does not in so many words prohibit the establishment of a house of correction outside the limits of the city, the evident intent and purpose of the law is that it shall be located only inside the city. The most direct reference to the question is found in Sec. 2 of the Act of April 25, 1871, entitled "an act to establish houses of correction and authorize the punishment of convicted persons therein," which provides that "The management and direction of any house of correction already established, or such as may hereafter be established in any city, county, or State, shall be under the control and authority of the local Board of Inspectors." Other provisions of the act, from which I conclude as above stated, are that the Mayor of the city shall be ex-officio a member of the board, and it also places upon him the duty of attending the meetings of the board, of examining into its management in every department, etc. The act provides that a book shall be kept at each house of correction exhibiting the condition of prisoners, the number of prisoners received and discharged at stated periods, and other details. These books shall be subject at all times to the examination of the Board of Inspectors, of the City Council, the City Controller, City Treasurer, Corporation Counsel, and City Attorney.

Evidently it would be against the spirit of the act to permit the location of a house of correction or any branch of it outside the city limits, because if it could be located one mile from the city limits it could be located 200 from the limits. It is clear that the intention of the Legislature is to make the House of Correction subject to the Mayor, the City Council, and other city officers, and to carry into effect the resolution mentioned would frustrate the intent of the act. Again, it is clear the Board of Education of the City of Chicago has no power to locate, maintain, or exercise control of any public school outside the limits of the city. The powers of the members of the board must be strictly construed, and the statute gives them control only of the public schools within the boundaries of the city for which they have been appointed.

In addition to this the legal title of the Gage farm is not in the City of Chicago now, but in one Charles L. Colby. Colby about a year ago filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County a petition to establish his title to that land, and the city filed an answer and cross-bill in which it sets up an equitable title to the property. It cannot be foreseen how the question of the city's title will eventually be decided by the Supreme Court, to which the case will surely go, but meanwhile it would be very unwise to locate an improvement of a permanent nature on the farm. Very respectfully,

Sigmund Zeisler.

JOHN V. FARWELL IS ENJOINED.

Henry S. Osborne Wants Some of That Money Mrs. Sturges Is Awarded.

Henry S. Osborne yesterday obtained an injunction from Judge Horton restraining John V. Farwell from paying over to Mrs. Sturges the amount called for in the decree recently entered in the celebrated litigation before Judge Tuley until further order of court. On June 11, 1890, Mr. Osborne obtained a judgment against William Sturges for $1,592, for money loaned by him to Mr. Sturges. No property was found on which to secure the judgment. A creditor's bill was filed also by Mr. Osborne, but no assets were discovered until a short time ago, when about $75,000 was decreed to be paid to Mrs. Sturges. Mr. Osborne claims that this money to be paid to Mrs. Sturges comes to her practically as a gift from her husband, and he insists he is entitled to his judgment out of this fund. The matter will probably be heard after vacation.

Sheriff Closes Two Manufacturing Concerns.

The Chicago Gas Stove company went into the Sheriff's hands yesterday on a judgment by confession in the Superior Court for $10,704 in favor of the American Exchange National Bank. The officers of the company are C. D. Hauk, President, and Morris R. Dial, Secretary. F. C. Sylvester, a sash and door manufacturer at No. 502 West Twenty-first street, also went into the hands of the Sheriff. He confessed judgment for $4,451 in favor of H. T. Wilson and William O. Goodman. The plant of Mr. Sylvester is close to the region covered by the lumber fires of the last few days.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

Judge Brentano—13,239—Elizabeth C. Rogers vs. Wm. C. McClintock; on dflt., $1,052.—8,300—Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co. vs. Lane Bridge and Iron Works; on dflt., $235 and spec. ex.—10,616—Horace M. Scott vs. S. R. McElroy: on ver., $15; appld.—12,987—Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Co. vs. Copper City Commercial Co.; on defit., $1,274 vs. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co. garn. and sci. fa.—6,444—George Hoover vs. Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. Co.; on findg., $300 and sat.

Judge Horton—126,426—Frank Stern vs. M. B. Leavitt; on ver., $2,566; appld.—1,096—Consolidated Coal Co. vs. Stephen W. Gilman; by stip., $1,000 and sat.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

Judge Horton—130,109—Wilson vs. McGilroy; dec. sale.—130,110—Same vs. Same; same.—9,387—Borcheiding vs. Fitzke; decree.—9,713—Wallech vs. Higginson; same.—B. r. 705—Hawley vs. Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co.; final dec.—10,847—Divorce. Tillie Smith from Christopher Smith.

Judge Brentano—1,440—Miller vs. Fritts: dec. apptg. comrs.—3,647—The Clerks and Mechanics' B., L. and Investment vs. Welch; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Horton—Emergency business and default divorces.

Judge Brentano—Emergency business.

Judge Scales—(County Court)—Nos. 17,187, 12,354, 257, 259, 12,171.

Judge Grosscup—(United States Court)—No court.

Court Calls for Monday.

Judge Horton—Emergency business.

Judge Brentano—Emergency business.

Judge Scales—(County Court)—No. 10,938.

Old Age and Hard Work.

Old people make a great mistake when they give up work. Many men who have made a competency in business and feel entitled to retire from active work find themselves declining in health and becoming prematurely old for want of occupation. In most aged persons the vital functions continue in active exercise under normal conditions, but if the regularity and moderation of business life are departed from trouble will surely follow. On the other hand, the *Lancet* held that "if in any direction it is allowable for competitors in the race of life to dispense with self-control it would appear that they may, to a great extent, use this liberty with respect to physical and mental exertion." In other words, we must not eat too much or drink too much, but we can study hard and take plenty of exercise not only without harm, but with the best results, and if the old people wish to live out all the days they should find plenty to do for both mind and body.—*London Lancet.*

Women Rule in New Zealand.

Woman continues to pursue her conquering way in New Zealand. All the ladies of that colony who have attained the age of 21 are legally qualified to vote at Parliamentary elections; a lady, Miss Yates, is the duly elected Mayor of an important borough; another lady, Miss Lillian Edgar, has recently been elected a member of the governing body of the University of Auckland, and by the last mail we hear of the ladies securing three out of the seven seats on the School Board. Furthermore, one of the three ladies has been chosen as President of the board for the ensuing year.—*London Star.*

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 3.—Shipments for the month of July were: Ore, 103,286 tons; lumber, 23,755,000 feet. For the season to date there have been shipped 766,543 tons of ore and 9,600 tons of coal received.

Menominee, Mich., Aug. 3.—The steam yacht Laura S. of Chicago came in here tonight for shelter from the heavy northwest gale. The boat is owned by M. J. Steffens, who is cruising around Green Bay with a party of friends. After remaining out in the heavy sea for hours they decided that the sea was getting too heavy for the little craft and decided to run into this port.

Amherstburg, Ont., Aug. 3.—The man-of-war Michigan, which was ashore on the rocks near Bar Point all last night, was released this morning by the tug Home Rule. It is not thought that the old steamer is damaged materially from her pounding on the bowlders on the bottom. The Michigan is engaged in surveying the coast near here.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The prospect for a general combination of all lake and rail lines, with east-bound traffic apportioned on the percentage basis, is growing fainter. Nothing was accomplished at the meeting in New York today toward agreeing on the percentages to be allotted to each line, and an adjournment was taken until Tuesday. There is a probability of the elevator pool going to pieces. Since the Kellogg pulled out of the combination dissatisfaction has increased. Besides, at present rates for transferring grain from vessels, it will be more profitable to run wild, especially if all agree to maintain rates, as the Kellogg does.

Freights and Charters.

Chicago—Considerable business was done yesterday in grain freights, and several boats were placed. There was quite a little movement in oats, the rate being generally ⅞ cent, although it was rumored that one boat had taken a load from the Illinois Central elevator at ¾ on account of its desirability. Charters: To Buffalo—City of London, wheat; Iron State, oats. To Port Huron—Samoa, oats. To Milwaukee—Hurlbut, wheat at ¾.

Toledo, O.—Chartered: Wheat—Leighton, Typo, Fort, Buffalo, 1¼ cents.

Detroit, Mich.—Chartered: Hanscomb, Houghton, wheat to Ogdensburg, 3¼ cents.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Coal tonnage is as scarce as it was before the advance, and another rise is predicted. Charters—Selwyn Eddy, D. P. Rhodes, Gilchrist, Milwaukee, 50; Rounds, St. Peter, Toledo, 25; S. Minch, stone to Toledo. Canal freights firm at 3½ cents, wheat to New York.

Cleveland, O.—Coal freights are firm and an effort is being made to advance Lake Michigan rates another notch. Portage rates were marked up 5 cents today. Ore shippers succeeded in getting Marquette tonnage at 50. Charters—Ore—Siberia, Vail, Baltic, Marquette to Ohio ports, 50. Coal—Southwest, Ashtabula to Portage, 40; Oregon, Verona, Toledo to Duluth, 40.

Vessel Movements.

Huron, O.—Cleared—Hawgood, Ashland.

Green Bay, Wis.—Cleared—Venture, Lillie E.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Arrived—John Mitchell. Cleared—Siberia.

Alpena, Mich.—Sailed—Savidge, Detroit; Jenks, Fremont; Magnet, Toledo.

East Tawas, Mich.—Sheltered—Jenness, Houghton, Monticello. Cleared—Niagara.

Escanaba, Mich.—Cleared—Spinner, Godfrey, Norris Maryland, Corsica, Lake Erie ports.

Ashland, Wis.—Arrived—Bradley tow. Cleared—Ore—Williams, Bielman, Yukon, Buffalo.

Fairport, O.—Arrived—Samuel Mitchell. Harvey Brown, Craig. Cleared—Harper, Superior, coal.

Port Colborne, Ont.—Up—Saginaw Valley. Down—Aurora, Tecumseh, Cameron, Cavalier, Business, Jamieson.

Erie, Pa.—Arrived—Grover, Racine, Marina, Sibley. Cleared—Tuttle, Eighteen Hundred, Twin Sisters, Duluth.

Cleveland, O.—Arrived—Kaliyuga, Fontana, A. Stewart. Cleared—Coal—Porter, Milwaukee; Barr, Green Bay; schooner Brown, Marquette.

Toledo, O.—Arrived—Ewen, Breden, Fryer, Cumberland. Cleared—Coal—Gratwick, Morley, West Superior; Warmington, Glidden, America, Duluth.

South Chicago, Ill.—Arrived—Merrimac, Narragansett. Cleared—Merida, W. M. Egan, Buffalo; M. Marshall, Manistee; Olympia, Brazil, Ashland.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Down—Mills, 7 a. m.; Seymour, 4 p. m. Up—Ann Arbor No. 1, 11:30 last night; Evaline, 7 a. m.; Liberty, 7:30; Wood, 2 p. m.; Felicitous, 2:30.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Arrived—H. Chisholm, D. P. Rhodes, McVea, Murray, S. Minch, J. Wesley, Rounds, St. Peter, Westside, Armour. Cleared—Coal—Whitney, Wayne, Wyoming, Chicago; H. Chisholm, Plankinton, Milwaukee.

Alpena, Mich.—Sheltered—Smith and consorts, Avery, Mocking Bird, Merrick. At Middle Island—Swallow, Dakotah, Waneka, and seven steamers, eight schooners, and one yacht. Sailed—Savidge, Detroit; Jenks, Fremont, Magnet, Toledo.

Duluth-Superior—Arrived—Chamberlain, McVittie, Carpenter, Atwater, Mowatt, Dashing Wave, Stewart, Republic. Cleared—Stafford Francomb, McWilliams, lumber; Pasadena Naples, German, Tampa, ore; Adriatic, Street, Forbes, Ashland.

Ashtabula, O.—Arrived—Two Wallaces, Phillip Minch, Viking, Tilden, Maxwell, Helena, Schuck. Cleared—Coal—Pease, Marquette; Hackett, Hancock; Hopkins, Kelly, Heron Bay; Halleran, Elfin-Mere, Milwaukee. Light—Pratt, Ash, Duluth.

Mackinaw City, Mich.—Down—Fitzgerald, 1:40 a. m.; Manchester, 6:40; Nebraska, 10:30; Corsica, 2:20 p. m.; Lansing, 4:30. Up—Ralph and consort, 10:20 last night; Lehigh, 3:40 a. m.; Commodore, 7; Monteagle, 8:15; Dyer, 11:30; James Lockwood, 4:30 p. m.

Down—Mohawk, 8:30. Up—Columbia and consort, 7:50. Wind—Northwest, strong, clear.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Up—Osceola, 5 a. m.; Joliet, 6; Frontenac, 7; Missoula, Andaste, 8; Masaba, Vanderbilt, 10; Orr, Moran, 11; Rhodes, Continental and consort, 1 p. m.; Coffinberry and consort, Maruba, 3; Kearsarge, 6. Down—Schuylkill, 8 a. m.; St. Louis and consorts, 9; Selwyn Eddy, 10; Yuma, noon; Northern King, Roman, 2 p. m.; Fedora, 4; Uganda, 5. Up—Hoyt and consort, 7; Alva, Cadillac, 9. Down—Torrent and consort, Monarch, 8; Pillsbury, 8:30.

Detroit, Mich.—Up—Hopkins, Homer, 2:30 a. m.; Mariska, 5:30; Desmond, 6:20; Britannic, Bell, 8; Denver, 9; Pabst, 12:40 p. m.; W. B. Hall, 1; Badger State, 4; Glidden, Sage, 5:30. Down—Helena, 11:30 last night; Schuck, 3:10 a. m.; Hudson, 5:40; Norman, 5:50; Northern Light, 6:20; Craig, 9; Mariposa, 10:30; Corona, 12:20 p. m.; Matoa, 12:30; Fayette Brown, 12:40; Grecian, 1; Itasca, 2:10; Rome, 3; Conestoga, 4; Devereux, 5.

Up—Two Richards, 6:30; Charles Eddy, 8:30; Colonial, 8:40. Down—Pontiac, 7; Nimick, Two Parkers, 8:20; Montana, 8:40.

Port Huron, Mich.—Down—Eagle Wing, 6:30 a. m.; Two Parkers, 1:30 p. m.; Pontiac, 2:30; Cherokee and consort, Montana, 3:30; Nimic, 3:40; James Colgate and consorts, 4:40; Burton, 5. Up—Germanic and consort, 10:30 last night; Averell, 10:40; Shrigley and consort, 11; Wolf, 11:30; Baldwin and barges, 2 a. m.; Seneca, 3; Vulcan, 6:30; Parnell, 7; Richard Martini, 7:30; Raleigh and consort, 10:30; Marina, 11:30; Christie and consort, noon; V. H. Ketchum and consorts, 1 p. m.; Iosco, Griffin, 2; Three Brothers, Fitzhugh, 3:30; Amaranth, 3:40; Neshoto, Duncan, 4:30.

Down—Drake, 6:30; Porter and consorts, 9. Up—Denver, 5:20; Mark Hopkins and consorts, 6; Britannic and consorts, 7. Wind—West, light.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Senator Blood, John Spry, J. Mullen, J. T. Johnson, Manistique; L. W. Perry, Alert, Emerald, Menominee; C. Crawford, Cedarville; R. Howlett, Green Bay; I. N. Foster, Marinette; Noquebay, Peshtigo; Cape Horn, Muskegon; G. A. Marsh, W. J. Carter, Ludington; R. C. Wente, G. C. Markham, Otter, E. Buckley, Manistee: Stampede, Bark River; Roanoke, Bay City; Oak Leaf, Raber; C. Marshall, Monitor, Frankfort; City of Sheboygan, Phoenix, I. A. Olson, Masonville; City of Chicago. Iron ore—Minnesota, Escanaba. Sundries—E. P. Wilbur, Milwaukee, Florida, Susquehanna, Buffalo; Manitou, Sault Ste. Marie; Clarion, Erie.

Cleared—Grain—W. M. Egan, J. W. Moore, Syracuse, Buffalo; F. L. Danforth, Samoa, Majestic, Port Huron. Light—Langell Boys, J. B. Comstock, Deer Park; Ida Olson, Masonville; F. W. Gifford, Houghton; New York State, H. A. Richmond, Little Sturgeon; G. A. Marsh, Ludington; A. W. Luckey, Frankfort; I. N. Foster, Emerald, Active, Menominee; City of Chicago, Minnesota, Escanaba; William Grandy, N. Redington, J. T. Johnson, Duluth; E. Buckley, W. J. Carter, Otter, I. D. Sands, Manistee; G. M. Filer, Bark River; K. Hinchman, Cedar River; Vega, Traverse Bay; S. K. Martin, Marinette; Mautenee, Peshtigo; Colorado, Washburn; M. A. McGregor, Oskar; M. Mueller, Pentwater; Cape Horn, R. Simmons, Muskegon.

He Stood the Preacher Off.

Up in one of Michigan's thriving counties lives a man who is about as regardful of a dollar or two as a man can well be and be decent. He is a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and being thrifty, honest, industrious, and a bachelor, he was considered quite the catch of the neighborhood, notwithstanding his painful exactness in money matters. He finally married a widow, worth in her own right $10,000, and shortly afterwards a friend met him.

"Allow me," he said, "to congratulate you. That marriage was worth a clean $10,000 to you."

"No," he replied, "not quite that much."

"Indeed? I thought there was every cent of ten thousand in it."

"O, no," and he sighed a little; "I had to pay a dollar for the marriage license."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Not Available.

Professor (to medical student)—"Mr. Doselets, will you please name the bones of the skull?"

Student (perplexed)—"I've got them all in my head, Professor, but the names don't strike me at the moment."—*Truth.*

London's Poor.

Of the 5,000,000 inhabitants of London more than 1,000,000 have to live on less than $5 a week for each family, while more than 300,000 are in chronic poverty.

TELLS OF HIS MARCH.

"GEN." KELLY'S STORY OF THE ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON.

He Claims to Be Doing a Great Service for California in Ridding the State of Tramps and Dumping Them on Eastern People—Will Take Another "Army of Unemployed to the Capital When He Recovers from the Effects of Typhoid Fever.

San Francisco *Chronicle*, July 30: "Gen." Charles Kelly, who led the "industrial army" from Oakland on the 3d of last April, has returned from Washington to his West Oakland home after one of the most remarkable marches ever undertaken by any body of tramps. "I shall rest for a short time," said the "General" last night. "I suffered from typhoid-fever at Washington and at other points on the march. When I shall have regained my strength I shall commence to enlist another army and take it to Washington.

"If I can take 5,000 unemployed men out of this State and place them where they *must in a way become a care of the government it is doing California a benefit.* At the same time it is bringing to the attention of the people the needs of a large portion of the working classes who are unable to obtain employment. No State would undertake to support these men by giving them employment. To do so would bankrupt the State, because other unemployed would rush in by thousands.

"The 'army' is quartered on a reservation opposite the Capitol. It is on neutral territory. The District of Columbia has no authority over it. Neither has the State of Virginia. The only one, I guess, who can say anything about it is the Secretary of State. He sent word asking us if we would move off the reservation if we were ordered to do so. We told him that we would wait till we got the order before answering.

"We reached Washington Wednesday, a week ago, with 1,200 men. There have been additions to the army since, and it now numbers about 1,500. It is constantly increasing.

"Mrs. Smith, who left with another 'army' from Oakland, is now somewhere in Ohio. We did not parade in Washington. We did not think it necessary. We had conferences with the legislators in both Houses. Many of the men said that they were friends of ours, but that we wanted class legislation. They advised us to do no wrong, as it would turn them against us.

"The day before I left Washington I had a talk with Representative Coffeen of Montana. He spoke about class legislation.

"The government made these men paupers, and we want them to go to the power that pauperized them. [This is a sharp poke in the ribs at the Democratic anti-protection program which caused the panic and threw vast numbers of workingmen out of their jobs. But most of these unfortunates foolishly voted for free trade and a change.—Ed.] In our camp are gathered the commands of Cantell, Randall, Aubrey, Primrose, Galvin, Fry, and Morrison. Fry of Los Angeles is in command while I am away.

"We have much the larger body and the others readily yielded authority to us. I did not see Coxey. He was in Ohio electioneering. Browne and his followers have dwindled into insignificance. He has abandoned the championship of labor and talks now only of his religion. He proclaims himself immortal. He has disgusted his followers, who feel that they have a right to their own religious views.

"The strike did not affect us personally in any way. We sympathized with the strikers. Every one of our men could have received employment at that time at $4 a day, but they would not take it, because it would be wrong to take the places of strikers.

"We have among us 73 Masons, 123 Odd-Fellows, 76 Knights of Pythias, 28 Ancient Order of United Workmen, 23 Red Men, 850 who bear tradesmen's cards, 150 Young Men's Christian Association men, and a large number of Native Sons.

"They said of us in some places, 'you don't want work,' but we realized that every community had its own unemployed and we did not want to make harder their condition.

"It requires 1,500 loaves of bread every day, to say nothing of other things in proportion, to keep the army alive, and it requires work to get such an amount of food. That work in the main devolved on me. Several of the leaders have gone East to make systematic appeals for sustenance. The men are now aided by the people and the trades unions.

"We lost five men by death on our march—one by heart disease, one killed, two drowned, and one was given morphine instead of quinine by the doctor. We court-martialed the doctor and expelled him.

"Tomorrow I will begin to raise another army. We will try Los Angeles, San Francisco, and I guess Oakland, too."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[Note—The Tribune will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscripts will be saved till called or written for.]

Characteristic.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—[To the Rising Generation.]—Young man, is it a business location you are looking for? If so, let me give you my thirty years' experience of a commercial practice, which by heeding it may be of great benefit to you. The first and most essential requirement necessary for the meeting with success in your line of business is to know the morals, energy, and integrity of the class of people upon whom you will have to depend for patronage. To learn this readily, when you strike a town, no matter what may be its size, take a stroll through its residence portions, and if you find one-half or even one-fourth of its inhabitants living in houses with no other adornments to make home attractive, no fencing of any description designating boundary limits to separate homesteads or guarding against external impostury, look no further, but seek elsewhere for a better and more enterprising class of people. Always keep in memory, my young friend, that all humanity is possessed of a characteristic inheritance governing the distinctive qualities of its acts. The class of people populating a town as just mentioned is not the class among whom you want to hazard your business. Their characteristics are indicative of retrogression from a higher life of civilization towards the ages when primitive man lived in caves. Not only does it indicate decay of refined habits, but is also an indication of poverty, slovenry, procrastination, and penury. Shun such towns is my advice, as an enterprising business-man would shun the Desert of Sahara.

Salesman.

Solves the "L" Problem.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A communication in The Tribune this morning signed "South-Sider" gives the best solution of the elevated railway problem of any which has come to my notice. With the north end of the alley "L" extended to Lake street and the south end to South Chicago and Englewood, it could no longer be said that Chicago has an "L" road which commenced nowhere and ended nowhere. On the contrary, it could be said to have in this road as broad and as liberal an "L" system as any in the United States, and one which would accommodate the south portion of the city for all time to come. There should be no trouble in bringing about the plan suggested by your correspondent. Property-holders along the line should not object to such extension. It not only would bring trade to both Wabash avenue and Clark street at the north end, but it would be the making of these thoroughfares—the same as the Sixth avenue elevated in New York proved the making of Sixth avenue. Before that road was constructed property-owners along the line objected to it, fearing it would ruin their property. But what has it done for that avenue? It has very nearly if not quite doubled the value of all property fronting upon this road; and so would it be with property on Wabash avenue and Clark street fronting upon the alley "L." But allow that it did not do this, the city calls for it and consent should not be refused. In locating the terminals now to our "L" roads we should have regard to the future of Chicago. Chicago is bound to be the great metropolis of this Nation, and all great improvements of this character should be planned with a view to this. It will not do to ask how certain properties are to be affected. This is too provincial. We must educate ourselves out of the provincial into the metropolitan. Provincialism better becomes country villages than it does large cities. The question for us to consider is, What does the coming greatest city on this continent demand? The alley "L" has the equipment, and little beside the roadbed and stations will be required to effect these extensions. The right of way should be freely given at both ends without money and without price for the benefit it would be to the adjoining property. Then if all the elevated roads of the city can be brought together at one central point so that passengers upon any one road can take any other by simply stepping from one car to another across a platform, enabling one to traverse this great city from one end to the other by steam with scarcely an interruption, Chicago will be favored with an L system such as no city in the world enjoys.

Another South-Sider.

GEN. GRANT KNEW HIS MAN.

How Gen. Sherman Sent Important News to His Chief.

While we were eating a whistle blew. It was from a little tugboat that had steamed its way up the swollen and dangerous river from Wilmington. It passed the enemy hidden on either bank. It was the first sound from the North heard since the army left the ocean, writes S. H. M. Payers in August *McClure's.* No one in the North knew where Sherman's army was. Rumors brought from the South said it was "floundering and perishing in the swamps of the Carolinas." That day the General directed me to board this tugboat, run down the river in the night, and carry dispatches to Gen. Grant in front of Richmond and to President Lincoln at Washington.

"Don't say much about how we are doing down here," said the General, as he put his arm about me and said farewell that evening down at the river bank. "Don't tell them in the North that we are cutting any great swath here. Just say we are taking care of whatever is getting in front of us. And be careful your boat don't get knocked to the bottom of the river before daylight."

Our little craft was covered nearly all over with cotton bales. The river was very wide and out of its banks everywhere; the night was dark. Whatever the enemy may have thought of the little puffs of steam far out on the dark, rapid water, we got down to the sea unharmed. A fleet ocean steamer at once carried me to Virginia. Grant was in a little log cabin at City Point, and when an officer was announced with dispatches from Sherman he was delighted. He took me into a back room, read the letters I ripped out of my clothing, and asked me many questions. Then Gen. Ord entered.

"Look here," said Gen. Grant, delighted as a child. "Look here, Ord, at the news from Sherman. He has beaten even the swamps of the Carolinas."

"I am so glad," said Ord, rattling his big spurs. "I am so glad. I was getting a little uneasy."

"I not a bit," said Grant. "I knew Sherman. I knew my man. I knew my man," he gravely continued, almost to himself.

The Sweet, Sad Years.

The sweet, sad years, the sun, the rain,
Alas! too quickly did they wane,
For each some boon, some blessing bore;
Of smiles and tears each had its store,
Its checkered lot of bliss and pain.

Although it idle be and vain,
Yet can not I the wish restrain
That I had held them evermore,
The sweet, sad years.

Like echo of a sad refrain,
That long within the mind has lain,
I keep repeating o'er and o'er,
"Nothing can e'er the past restore,
Nothing bring back the years again,
The sweet, sad years."

—*Charles D. Bell.*

Newspaper Veracity.

When there is an issue of veracity between a reputable newspaper and a Cabinet officer it is generally safer to believe the newspaper than the official. The paper is sometimes led into an error, and the official sometimes finds it convenient to state the facts, but it is the business of the newspaper to tell the truth, and that, to put it politely, is not the business of the officeholder. It is a tradition in the departments at Washington to deny every newspaper story not published by authority. That the facts may have to be officially confirmed a week later causes no embarrassment. Statesmen do not regard these little fibs as lies. They give them out with no more compunction than they feel in sending word that they are not in to visitors whom they do not care to see. But a newspaper accuracy of statement is a different matter. Its reputation depends upon it.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

An Electrical Farm Wagon.

A young electrician of Cuba, N. Y., has constructed an electrical farm wagon. By employing a small motor and a small storage battery he has succeeded in propelling a four-wheeled vehicle with a small amount of electro-motive force, and will now adapt his invention to the farm wagon. Windmills can be used in charging storage batteries, and small generators especially adapted to windmills can be procured at a moderate outlay.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Queer Paintings.

Greek paintings were executed in distemper, with glue, milk, or white of eggs, and on wood, clay, plaster, stone, parchment, and canvas.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Real estate transfers filed Friday, Aug. 3, 1894:

Augusta-st., s w cor Rockwell, n f, 25x124, June 27 (J. C. Easton to J. H. Mueller)	$1,500
Lincoln-av., 45 s e of Berteau-av., n e f, 25x125, May 1 (E. Rudolph to G. C. Kuhnen)	1,045
Michigan-av., 55 n of 112th-st., e f, 26x116, July 12 (M. J. Kretzmann to J. Leviton)	3,000
Winona-st., 136 e of Southport-av., n f, 50x78, July 12 (A. L. Brown to G. C. Otterson)	1,350
Courtland-st., 96 e of Campbell-av., s f, 24x124, July 27 (M. Geibertsen to G. Halverson)	5,000
Grove-court, 186 w of Larrabee-st., n f, 24x123, Aug. 1 (T. Kalous to J. Puncochan)	2,500
Chestnut-st., 110 e of Market, s f, 26x118, Aug. 1 (J. M. McMahon to N. W. L. R. R. Co.)	13,000
Fulton-st., 133 e of Kedzie-av., s f, 49x147, Aug. 1 (O. S. Hinds to N. Bookey)	5,000
Adams-st., 250 w of 42d, n f, 25x122, July 20 (H. B. Allen to M. E. Ball)	1,050
May-st., 266 n of Taylor, w f, 25x100, July 2 (M. Sarge et al. to M. Garvey)	3,025
Ashland-av., 50 n of 45th-st., e f, 25x124, July 27 (W. L. Sampson to J. Durffin)	1,100
Farwell-av., 225 s of 68th-st., w f, 25x122, July 16 (M. J. Fleming to J. McGuire)	1,460
Stony Island-av., 349 s of 72d-st., w f, 75x111, Aug. 1 (N. A. Mayer to F. Boden)	7,500
Milwaukee-av., n w cor Logan-square, n e f, 25x77x92x87, July 26 (C. Molt to R. Brand)	7,100
Premises 4545 Wentworth-av., July 14 (B. Axman to H. Kalthoff)	3,500
Indiana-st., 125 e of Western-av., s f, 23x100, Jan. 1 (M. G. Pinkney to J. D. Long)	1,000
Owasco-st., n e cor 42d, s f, 50x125, Aug. 1 (J. G. Graff to F. P. Finnegan)	2,700
W. 12th-st., 203 w of Western-av., s f, 20x115, July 27 (D. A. Fired to C. Obrecht)	8,000
Premises 3413 Charlton-st., July 5 (G. Beckrodt to J. Thornton)	1,500
94th-st., s w cor Vincennes-av., n f, 137x125, Aug. 3 (J. M. Fenton to E. L. Wedeles)	5,000
Farwell-av., 91 n of 66th-st., w f, 216x122, July 16, 1894 (W. K. Brooks to City of Chicago)	11,800
Champlain-av., 100 s of 42d-st., w f, 16⅔x134, July 31, 1894 (G. Garnett to E. L. Groff)	4,500
34th-st., 267 e of Laurel-av., s f, 125x146, Aug. 1, 1894 (J. Strasser to G. Gleich)	3,000
Fisk-st., 26 s of W. 18th-st., e f, 24x100, Aug. 2, 1894 (H. Volkert to J. Hovorka)	3,600
West 18th-st., 216 w of Ashland-av., n f, 25x125, Aug. 2 (K. Antkouski to V. Antkouski)	9,000
W. 11th-st., 210 w of Loomis-st., s f, 30x125, July 31 (E. Loeneman to R. E. Herrmann)	2,000
Harrison-st., 100 e of Peoria-st., n f, 25x100, July 10 (F. Guerra to F. Gazzolo)	8,000
Taylor-st., 97 w of Winthrop-st., s f, 24x125, July 10 (E. Soergel to C. G. Meiling)	2,500
4th-av., s w cor 96th-st., e f, 50x124, Aug. 1 (W. H. Schnell to F. Zobel)	2,600
Blks 20 and 31, in sub that pt w of R R sec 5-37-14, June 28 (J. L. Stagg to R. S. Hughes)	25,000
Mayfair-st., 104 w of Southport-av., n f, 50x125, July 31 (J. W. Killian to E. Maas)	2,400
Potomac-av., 115 w of Washtenaw-av., n f, 25x120, Aug. 2 (J. Gunar to L. Johansen)	2,625
California-av., n e cor 18th-st., w f, 51x132, Aug. 1 (P. McGrath to W. Fitzgerald)	5,000
Leavitt-st., 50 n of 37th, w f, 125x125, and other prop, April 17 (L. W. Yaggy to H. H. Walker)	17,500
St. Lawrence-av., s e cor 66th-st., e f, 125x122, July 18 (City of Chicago to H. K. Brooks)	6,820
N. Wells-st., 300 n of Goethe, w f, 24x162, July 31 (F. C. O'Day to A. Pinger)	20,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following permits were issued by the Building Department yesterday:

George Steuernager, 2-story and basement brick flats, 126 Webster-av.	$2,400
Julius Yerke, 2-story and basement brick addition, 115 Homer-av.	2,500
J. G. Matthews, 3-story and basement brick apartment building, 1157 Washington-st.	30,000
A. J. and A. M. Koch, two 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 1218-20 Flournoy-st.	9,400
E. Mikkelsen, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1111 Maplewood-av.	4,000
Carerly & Southward, two 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 682-84 48th-st.	14,000

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A CHESTNUT GELDING, 16 hands, no white points, not over 7 years old. Apply to MANAGER, 11th floor, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S FINE SADDLE or driving horse with or without saddle, harness, and phaeton. 4601 Union-av.

STUDEBAKER BROS. M'F'G. CO.

202-207 Michigan-av.,

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS BUILDERS.

Are now offering unusual BARGAINS to purchasers of

Victorias, Cabriolets, Mail Phaetons, Spiders, Park Wagons, and Two-wheelers.

A large variety of second-hand carriages always on hand.

THE CHICAGO CARRIAGE BAZAAR; every kind of new and second-hand vehicle; prices lower than any other place; also storage for carriages and furniture on separate floors. VAN NEST & CO., 545 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY, RAILS cut in sizes, and all kinds of pipes, at a sacrifice. Apply at 1461 South State-st.

WANTED—A CORLISS PATTERN STATIONARY steam engine: must be in perfect condition; size, cylinder 18x36, or 16x42, or 16x36, with condenser. National Wheel Co., Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—A 10-TON STEAM ROLLER; GIVE make and lowest cash price. Address Box 174, Maywood, Ill.

DENTISTS.

DR. HATTIE E. LAWRENCE, DENTIST, 96 State-st., N. W. cor. State and Washington-sts.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

Branch offices of "The Tribune" may be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER AVENUE—	
Cor. 22d-st.	H. E. MAURER.
2904	JULIUS CUNRADI.
3815	CHAS. CUNRADI.
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st	J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON.
Cor. Oakwood	RAUSCH BROS.
4134	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d	C. S. ALLEN.
5040	SORROW & KERNTOPF.
Cor. 63d	CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 19th	E. J. HONDLE & CO.
Cor. 36th	F. NEUBERTS.
4205	KATZENBERG CO.
45th-st.	BOULEVARD PHAR.
Cor. 69th	RELIABLE DR'G STORE
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	HARRISON PHARMACY
2200	W. M. BELL.
2727	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160	WARD & WOLFE.
3801	L. H. WARNER & CO.
4259	A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700	JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st	B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th	F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	T. H. McINNERNY.
Cor. 39th	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	FRANK SIDDALL.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. Calumet avenue	WELLSBORO PHAR.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
188	G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—	
Cor. 14th	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th	E. A. HOLROYD.
Cor. 35th	E. C. JONES.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand boulevard	C. N. GOODNOW.
405	C. H. TRUESDELL.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	C. S. TERRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn	WM. STORCK.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. SECORD.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—	
Cor. Wright street	MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560	R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	JACKSON PARK PHAR.
SIXTY-SECOND STREET—	
Cor. Oglesby avenue	TEL. OPER'TE HOTEL VENDOME.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Stony Island avenue	F. J. AMPHLETT.
Cor. Woodlawn avenue	JAMES & DEWEY.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace avenue	B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
3201	H. J. MUELLER.
4642	J. A. KAERWER.
5103	A. E. ZUBER.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.
Cor. 37th	BINZ & HESS.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468	WM. H. BIERMAN.
567	HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—	
Cor. Robey	PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. EITERMAN.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
5022	WM. STORCK.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	L. WOLTERSDORF.
Cor. 14th	C. J. KASBAUM.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILLS.
771	A. S. STODDARD.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
1299	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan	F. E. McKENZIE.
2081	M. H. WATSON.
MADISON STREET—	
Cor. Halsted	G. F. WISSHACK.
278	DELL & CO.
384	PASSAIC PHARMACY.
572	F. A. THAYER.
788	J. W. CRAIN.
826	K. McLENNON.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1049	J. A. JOHNSTON.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan	KOTZ & MOORE.
1971	M. H. WATSON.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	FORD'S PHARMACY.
465	HENRY SCHROEDER.
875	R. W. R. MEINUNG.
1218	MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley	F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
296	W. A. BRABROOK.
360	F. L. MULLER.
475	F. J. KNOWLES.
987	FARRAR'S PHAR.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
Cor. Ogden avenue	R. JENTZACH.
Cor. California avenue	R. JENTZACH.
422	T. R. BEHRENS.
Cor. Hoyne avenue	ASBURY PHARMACY.
WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET—	
372	V. L. BLAHNIK.
Cor. Throop	K. KVITEK.
WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET—	
900	E. H. WOLTERSDORF.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
329	DOOLITTLE & CO.
Cor. Center	J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin	W. T. MASON.
Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California avenue	JNO. RITTER.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—	
260	JNO. P. LEE.
527	J. G. STAHL.
HARRISON STREET—	
395	P. F. SCHAEFER & CO.
750	F. E. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley	G. A. GOETSCH.
CENTER AVENUE—	
631	E. FISCHEL.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. HANKE.
138	JOHN F. COLEMAN.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	C. E. KREZEMENSKI.
228	SCHROLL'S PHARMACY.
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. REIS.
CLYBOURN AVENUE—	
Cor. Fullerton	H. F. KRUEGER.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division	E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe	R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue	HENRY GOETZ.
Cor Center	C. B. OLDS.
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE.
1127	C. F. BASELER.
Cor. Halsted	BAKER & MASON.
BELMONT AVENUE—	
1301	W. T. KLENZE.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER & CO.
Cor. Bellevue place	C. V. KLOCK.
OAK STREET—	
Cor. Townsend	A. J. WESSMAN.
WEBSTER AVENUE—	
80	RIPKE PHARMACY.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak	R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Schiller	E. ZOBEL.
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nise.)
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Chestnut	A. MARTEN.
292	C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Wrightwood	H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
622	MAX SCHULZ.
702	A. HVIID.
1152	BECKER BROS.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center	HERMAN FEY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.
EVANSTON AVENUE—	
259	SHERIDAN D'VE PHAR.

SUBURBAN.

AUSTIN	W. O. CLINE.
OAK PARK—	
Oak Park Ave. Station	L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—	
63d and Stewart-av.	OPERA HOUSE PHAR.
66th and Wentworth	H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart-av.	E. G. BINZ.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—	
Cor. Vincennes-av. and Rock Island tracks	L. E. PENBERTHY.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOHN: COME HOME OR WRITE to me; everything settled. FRED.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—HAVE SOMETHING TO SHOW for your cents. The pennies you waste every day. A special lot of DIAMONDS, $35 to $100. You can buy one 15c to 50c a day. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer. 103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Building.

PERSONAL—FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN the Chicago Athenæum, 26 Van Buren-st., near Michigan-av., offers superior advantages in business, shorthand, drawing, language, and academic courses. Day and night school opens Sept. 3 and 4. Send for catalogue.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—TODAY AND ALL THE WEEK 12 of our beautiful $3 cabinet photographs for 99 cts.; bring the children; open Sundays. ROBINSON & ROE CO. 77 and 79 S. Clark-st., opposite Court House.

PERSONAL—ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE SMOKES dry. Mfgd. by Anti-Nicotine Pipe Co., Ottawa, Ill.

PERSONAL—VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE, 88 State. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and flower pots.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED—TO BUY—ONE LATEST IMPROVED Singer sewing machine; must be cheap. Address Z 301, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, ROOM 514 CHAMBER OF Commerce; tel., M., 3686; ref. Northern Trust Co.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAMBLER BICYCLES. 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; FIFteen years' experience on ledgers, pay-rolls, invoices, correspondence, etc. Begin $10. Address L C 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER OR clerical work of any kind; rapid, accurate, sober, and industrious; references from national banks; can give bonds if required. L C 103, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT ACCOUNTANT wants temporary employment till Sept. 15; experienced as office man and correspondent. Address L C 104, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN office; best of references and security. Address Z 268, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED shipping clerk; city references. Z 298, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME FIRST-class house as city salesman; either grocery specialties or crockery; can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Z 333, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITOR; first-class; good address; only with responsible parties. Address Z 203, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CIVIL AND MECHANICAL engineer of twenty years' experience, in a first-class manufacturing establishment as engineer, expert writer, quick and accurate in figures, capable of working on books, estimating; best of reference. Address L C 178, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED foreman, painter, at all kinds of car and loco. work; 20 years at business; will furnish best of references from leading companies. Address L C 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DESIGNER AND cutter in ladies' tailoring; best city references. Address STRASBERG, 636 N. Western-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTCHER; HAVE experience in grocery; best of reference. Address E. LINDHOLM, 3224 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—HOTEL ENGINEER; will take house, pantry, watchman, or firing; must have work. Address Z 369, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL MAchinist and engineer; strictly temperate and good references. Address L C 71, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work; best city. references; $20. Address Z 258, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman. Address Z 371, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; FIRST-class stenographer and typewriter; railroad, law, newspaper, and general experience; good education and references; permanent or temporary; moderate salary; will go out of city. L C 106, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—SUCCESSFUL BUSIness and editorial manager of daily newspaper, with three years' Chicago experience as advertising solicitor and manager, wants opening; young unmarried man; highest references. L C 123, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN, 46, EXpert accountant and able correspondent, very active, desires confidential position with merchant or financier, where integrity and high class services would be appreciated. A1 refs. L C 98, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT WRITer and author to prepare or originate scientific and literary matter for publication. Address Z 311, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS COLlector, with experience, reference, and security. Address L C 105, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY IN office or wholesale house; Caligraph or Barlock machine. 1369 Perry-st., Ravenswood.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL SPEAKING English, French, and German in family for children or as clerk in store; good references. MRS. M. IMHOF, 2803 South Park-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, SPEAKing thoroughly German and French, also English, like position as chamber maid or take care of one or two children. Call 813 Grand-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TODAY; CANADIAN; housework; city, country. Call or telephone. 147 N. Clark. Telephone 958 North.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK, for housework in small family or flat. Call three days at 2422 Prairie-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED — FAMILY WASHING taken home. 655 Racine-av., BENDER.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TRAINED NURSE; work cheap; call 10 to 12 a. m. 104 Delaware-pl.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE, TRUSTworthy German lady as housekeeper, nursery governess, to tend to a small store, or any position of trust; best of references. Address B M 412, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, NURSE, or seamstress; experienced middle-aged American woman; references given. Call or address, 256 Seminary-av., 1st flat.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, with first-class references, wishes a few more engagements; $1.50 a day. Z 370, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A family by young Norwegian girl. Call at 748 N. Rockwell-st., first flat.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER will take dictation during noon hours; must be near Adams and La Salle-sts.; 2½ years' experience; terms reasonable. Address L C 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER GETting up speed would work for $4. Address Z 295, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY IN DOCTOR'S residence, tend office and make herself generally useful; neat sewer; best references. Call 11 South Page-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PHYSICIAN'S OFfice or as surgical nurse, with a practical operator, by a graduate of one of our standard training schools for nurses. Address W 898, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SCHOOL TEACHER weary of the work desires a position in an office; physician's preferred; references. Address B D 252, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT ON BOOKS IN A WHOLESALE house; state references and past experience. Address Z 346, Tribune office.

BILL CLERK—MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN billing groceries. Address Z 283, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED in coal business. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31

YOUNG MAN—SMART; ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age, who writes a good hand, with good references; state age and salary expected. Address Z 361, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—TO SELL PROPRIETARY ARTIcle; big money to good men. 843-845 Temple Court, 225 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN, as salesman for a leading Eastern house; previous experience not essential; good terms and permanency for workers; references. Apply to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, EXPERIENCED IN the grocery line merchandise, for territory tributary to Chicago; state what experience had and reference. Address L C 107, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CITY, ACQUAINTED WITH HOtel, restaurant, and grocery trade; salary and commission; good opening for bright man. Address Z 363, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING DRUG SALESMAN. Address L C 120, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—FOR EACH WARD IN CHICAGO and suburbs—Best faucet water filter made; rapid seller; over 50,000 sold in Boston alone in last six months; salesmen now netting in this city from $3 to $8 a day; investigation solicited. Inquire 9 to 12 or 2 to 4. T. R. SHEETS, General Agent, 606 Stock Exchange Bldg., La Salle and Washington-sts.

SALESMEN—WE SEND SAMPLES, ALLOW LIBeral salary and expenses, or commission to proper applicants; staple seller; three stores out of five will order. Address, with stamp, Lock Box 420, New York City.

SALESMEN—RETAIL DRY GOODS FOR CITY of 15,000; must understand dry goods business; commence at once; A1 references. Apply to employment bureau, Inter-Ocean Bldg.

SALESMEN—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY; HARDware specialty as a side line; good commission paid. Address HOULE BROS. & CO., 6429 Grace-av., Chicago.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR A MAGNIFICENT new art work, "The Home and Haunts of Shakespeare," Stratford edition; 15 sections at $1 each; choice territory and liberal terms to experienced and successful agents. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 720, 334 Dearborn-st.

Boys.

BOY—AGE 17; GOOD WRITER; $5. 269 DEARborn-st., Room 204.

Trades.

CUSTOM CUTTERS—THE CLEVELAND CUTting School, Cleveland, O., has been a success always; its graduates are also a success; why not attend a successful institution and become a successful cutter?

MAN—MARRIED, WHO IS A GOOD GENERAL machinist and can run lathe, to go to country town; steady work; wages $1.50 to $1.75 per day. AMES & CO., 1524 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SIGN PAINTER THOroughly competent all branches; to work by the day or contract. Address Z 303, Tribune office.

House Servants.

MAN—GOOD; TO WORK AROUND HOUSE. 1818 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—MIDDLE-AGED, OF TRUSTWORTHY character, with good references; $15 per week. 90 Washington-st., Rooms 33 and 34.

YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH manufacture of flavoring extracts, baking powder, self-raising buckwheat, perfumes, teas and coffees, etc., desires position with responsible firm; references required and given. W 655, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY WHO WILL INVEST $500 interest in office business; established ten years; splendid chance. Address Z 359, Tribune office.

GIRL—OFFICE GIRL. CALL TODAY NOON. DR. DAVIS, 3100 Cottage Grove-av.

Domestics.

COOK—GOOD, AND LAUNDRESS; IRISH PREferred; good place for competent girl. Call between 3 and 7 p. m. 4439 Berkeley-av.

WAITRESSES—10, FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIenced. Apply Manhattan Beach Hotel, 75th-st. and Bond-av., Windsor Park.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; MUST BE EXperienced and moderately fast writer; don't call in person, but address C. C. & I. Co., Room 303, 112 Dearborn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—YOUNG lady of experience; accurate and first-class. Apply 736 Monadnock Building.

STENOGRAPHERS AND THEIR FRIENDS TO know that the Chicago Athenæum gives thorough individual instruction in shorthand; we place more competent students in positions than any other school in Chicago; tuition, day, $10 per month; night, $10 three months; fall terms opens Sept. 3 and 4. Send for catalogue.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG LADIES—TWO, FROM 22 TO 30; ALSO an extra good writer; good salaries. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE OF PIANOS AT LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Choice of several hundred instruments, embracing many of light-colored cases, at far below usual values. Note the following:

Every new piano not of regular stock has been marked at a heavy discount.

Every slightly used piano has been marked at less than is usually asked for time-worn, second-hand instruments.

Every second-hand piano (although fresh from a careful overhauling in our own shops) is offered at a merely nominal price.

It would take a full newspaper column to describe these instruments in detail, so we will content ourselves by saying:

Prices for upright pianos run from $100 upward; for squares, $50 upward; for grands, $75 upward.

Among the many noted makes of pianos included in this sale are: Knabe, Chickering, Bauer, McPhail, Emerson, Decker, Washburn, Vose, Hallet & Davis, Great Union, Fischer, Hazelton, Kimball, Haines, Steinway, Klingman, Lindeman, New England, Hale, Behning, New York Piano Co., Colby & Duncan, Weber, Chase, Kurtzman, Leland, Mozart, Jewett, Smith & Barnes, American Piano Co., etc., etc.

Easy terms of payment will be granted when desired. Come and see these instruments at the earliest opportunity, or, if out of town, write today for clearing sale list giving full particulars.

Every instrument guaranteed exactly as represented. Freight paid both ways upon any instrument not proving entirely satisfactory.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

ESTEY & CAMP,
The Leading House.
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.
Have the Exclusive Sale of the
DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
ESTEY PIANOS.
CHICKERING BROS.' PIANOS.
CAMP & COMPANY PIANOS.
ARION PIANOS.
ESTEY ORGANS.
Second-hand Pianos from $40 upward.
Second-hand Organs from $15 upward.
RENTING A SPECIALTY. Rent to apply if purchased. Pianos, $2 per month. Organs, $1 per month. Old instruments taken in exchange. Tuning, etc.

PIANOS TO RENT—$10 for three months' rental of 7⅓ octave upright piano; largest stock in city to select from. Pianos exchanged, tuned, repaired, and stored.
NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.
262-264 Wabash-av.
200 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.
98 5th-av., New York.
26, 28, and 30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories—Boston, Mass.

MAGNIFICENT LIGHT WOOD KNABE UPright, very slightly used, $375; in both appearance and tone it is fully equal to new.
LARGE HAZELTON UPRIGHT, in rich mahogany case, fully equal to new, $275; this is an instrument of especially fine tone.
FISCHER UPRIGHT, ebony case, large size, rented but a short time, $225; it presents an unusual opportunity. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

ADAM SCHAAF,
ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF
ADAM SCHAAF,
ADAM SCHAAF, HIGH-GRADE PIANOS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
ADAM SCHAAF, Low prices and easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF, PIANOS TO RENT.
276 W. MADISON-ST., COR. MORGAN.

BLAME ONLY YOURSELF IF AFTER PURchasing a piano you are dissatisfied with it. Before purchasing anywhere see the IMPROVED EMERSON PIANOS, and judge by comparison of its merits. Several genuine bargains.
JOHN W. NORTHUP, Emerson Piano Co.
Manager. 218 Wabash-av.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (ESTABLISHED 1857), manufacturers of Kimball Pianos and Organs—one profit—one price—plain figures.
BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson.
N. B.—We close Saturdays at 1 p. m. until Sept.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS—On easy terms. Prices $75 to $200. Terms $5 to $10 a month. CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

WHEN YOU WISH TO BUY OR RENT A good piano visit the extensive ware-rooms of LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS THAT HAVE BEEN rented—Special prices. Easy terms. CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

LARGE LINE OF PIANOS FOR RENT AT summer prices—Rent may apply on purchase. CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STEINWAY & SONS upright piano, cover, and stool. Call at 259 W. Madison-st., 2d floor.

$160 BUYS A NEW MAHOGANY PIANO, full size, elegant tone and finish; fully warranted. THOMPSON'S, 261 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOLDING BEDS, chamber sets, dining-room furniture, silverware, china, carpets; all handsome and modern designs; kitchen utensils, range, gas table, and all household effects. 4823 Lake-av.

JOHN F. TURNER, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL Saturday, Aug. 4th, at 10 a. m. at 125-127 North Peoria-st., $25,000 stock of furniture and household goods and ten thousand other articles. Take Milwaukee-av. cable or Lake-st. L. House Furnishing Co.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

WANTED—GUNN COMBINATION FOLDINGbed; must be cheap. Address Z 335, Tribune.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND safes; all makes; prices to suit the times. MOSLER, BAHMAN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—HAND READING AND astrology—The young MME. E. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells to lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; ladies in trouble call; give good luck charms free; advice on speculation; tips on horse-racing. 1835 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sundays. I have the only luck stone in America.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3261 COTTAGE Grove-av., satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—MAKE $2 AN HOUR SELLING OUR specialties. This is no misrepresentation; we guarantee it; goods entirely new, and sell in every store, office and home; territory fresh; six splendid sellers; no competition. Write for terms and territory. EUREKA MFG. CO., Box 11, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—FOR EACH WARD IN CHICAGO AND suburbs and outside towns and cities; best faucet water filter made; 50,000 sold last six months in Boston alone. Inquire 9 to 12 and 2 to 4. T. R. SHEETS, General Agent, 606 Stock Exchange Bldg., La Salle and Washington-sts.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, ETC., OBTAINED; SALE of rights negotiated; inventions introduced. Patented Specialties Introducing and Brokerage Co., Room 715, 36 Clark-st., Chicago.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD watches. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st. Diamonds and watches at wholesale.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

WANTED—MEDICAL EXAMINER WITH GILTedge reference for prominent life insurance company; one who can control business preferred. Address Z 347, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—AN HONEST LADY WITH $1,000 can buy half interest in an established, legitimate business; will pay her $2,500 first year; failing health cause of sale. Address Z 358, Tribune office.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY IN EXchange for upright piano. Call at 259 W. Madison-st., 2d floor.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, 389 STATE-ST.—12 FINELY FINished cabinets and an elegant 11x14 portrait, $3; open Sundays; copying and enlarging a specialty.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV. High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., DEAL IN old money and stamps; coin catalogue, 10c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2222 PRAIRIE-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; reasonable.

2226 PRAIRIE-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished front rooms, single or ensuite, with excellent board.

2244 WABASH-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished east-front rooms, with best table board, at low prices; near elevated and cable cars.

North Side.

196 N. STATE-ST.—ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board; walking distance.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms, with or without board.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS with board.

West Side.

21 SEELEY-AV. — PLEASANT FRONT ROOM with or without board; two gentlemen.

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL, 1928 STATE-ST.—ALCOVE rooms, with or without private bath; electric lighted; $1.50 per week up.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES"—THE CENtral, 250 State-st.; room and board $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day. $1.50 a week up.

Suburban.

GOOD ROOMS AND EXCELLENT BOARD IN Winnetka, near depot. Apply to MRS. OSTRANDER, Winnetka, Ill.

Summer Resorts.

GO TO "THE EDISON," EDISON PARK, FOR the season; superior board $6; new and select. Address DR. BECK, Siegel & Cooper's.

WAUKESHA, WIS., 224 MAPLE-AV., BENSON House, furnish good board and room; reasonable rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY LADY; SOUTH SIDE, convenient to I. C.; or Austin, West Side; or North Side well out; $5. Address Z 316, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light; hot and cold water; European, $20 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 2d to none for the price in the city; our table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—THE VENDOME—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, $3.00 per week up, including first-class hotel service; splendid table board $6. Oglesby-av. and 62d-st.

TO RENT—2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished front parlor; also alcove room.

West Side.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST.; FRONT and side suites of two and three rooms each, nicely furnished, with bedding, dishes, cooking utensils, etc., near the Madison-st. cable; rents by the week; small families boarding and strangers arriving in the city should see them.

North Side.

TO RENT—217 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; private; walking dist.; references.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM FOR TWO, $20; another $12 per month; private house, facing Lincoln Park; modern; cool. 747 N. Clark.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, $2.50 week. 44 Wells-st., top floor.

TO RENT—360 ONTARIO-ST.—DOUBLE AND single rooms; walking distance; reasonable.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—4333 FORESTVILLE-AV., MODern, beautifully decorated; five large well-lighted and airy bedrooms; bathroom with porcelain tub and open nickel-plated plumbing; closet with each bedroom and hall; large parlors, dining-room, and kitchen; sideboard in dining-room; butler's pantry; can move in now; rent $65 from Sept. 1 to responsible party. Key at office, 358 Dearborn-st., Room 304.

TO RENT—ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSES on 49th and 50th-sts. A. W. GREEN, 184 E. 50th.

West Side.

FOR RENT—739 W. JACKSON-BLVD.—10-R. brick, with large barn, only $40.
957 W. Jackson-blvd., 11 rooms, all modern.
And a large list of others.
Call and see what we have.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
161 W. Madison-st., R. 6.

FOR RENT—PALATIAL MANSION ON ASHland-blvd. for term of years, furnished or unfurnished; large grounds, beautiful surroundings; owner going to Europe; only first-class party can secure house. GEO. M. TRIMBLE, 609½ Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME HOUSE, ALL MODern conveniences, 10 rooms, furnace, etc., $40; 204 S. Lincoln-st. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—OR SALE—AT EVANSTON—MODern houses at reasonable rates. W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—TEN-ROOM FURNISHED house between Loomis, Lincoln, Jackson, and Washington; must have modern improvements. Address Z 305, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN TWO STORY house in first class locality; must be cheap; state locality, price, and details or no attention will be given. Address Z 253, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 15 to 20 rooms. Address Z 300, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—4506 CHAMPLAIN-AV.—SIX ROOMS and bath; heated; $25.
2942 Cottage Grove-av., 4 and 6 rooms, unheated; $25.
3721 Cottage Grove-av., 6 rooms, unheated; $25.
PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $26, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—
Finest 6 and 7-room flats in Chicago.
5829 Indiana-av.; steam heat, gas range, janitor service, newly papered and convenient to L road; rent very low. DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DO YOU WANT THE NICEST LGE. 8-room flat and in the best location (heated), outside light in every room, all modern improvements? Call at 4211 Lake-av.

TO RENT—FRONT FLAT, 2D FLOOR, PLEASantly situated, 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable rate. 5912 Madison-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—287-97 43D-ST.—SIX-ROOM FLATS—Steam heat, etc.; low rent; janitor on premises. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — KENWOOD FLAT, 205 46TH-ST.; steam heat, gas range, two mantels, hot water, oak floors; rent cheap. O. S. BASS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM MODERN FLAT; newly decorated. 3832 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—294 37TH-ST.—7-ROOM FLATS; FINE order; heated; cheap.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 7-ROOM flat, at 1248 Michigan-av., 1st flat.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP FLATS—
478 and 478½ W. Lake-st., 4 and 5 room flats; $12.50 and $13.50.
422 W. Jackson-st., 5 rooms.
734 W. Washington-blvd., 2 nice 8-room flats and others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
161 W. Madison-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—$11 PER MO., 1 FLAT. 497 S. WESTern-av.
$13 per mo., 6-room flat with bath, 555 S. Western-av.
$13 per mo., 5-room flat, 1161 W. Taylor-st.
$12 per mo., 5-room flat, 1182 Fillmore-st.

TO RENT—BRIGHT CHEERFUL HEALTHY flat, 4 rooms, second floor, 279 Ogden-av. Key in O'Dell's. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

North Side.

TO RENT—LIGHT, 6-ROOM FLATS, 384-386 N. Clark-st.; no heat; also 6 and 7-room, steam heat, flats, 34 and 38 Maple-st.; janitor on premises. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, MODERN, heat, elevators, gas ranges, janitor, etc.; also 5 and 6 room furnished. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR REAR FLAT IN FIRST-class building, large, light rooms. 64 Wendell-st. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, OFFICES, NEW and old buildings, for immediate or future possession, on South Side; no charge to tenants. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST. VAUGHAN'S seed store.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 382 N. CLARK-ST. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A HANDSOME AND convenient office at 188 Dearborn-st.; rent low to suitable party. Apply KNIGHT, LEONARD & CO., R. B. Marten, Receiver.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN REAL ESTATE OFfice; good location for lawyer or broker; use of telephone and city atlases. 80 Dearborn-st., R. 4.

TO RENT—FLAT 7 ROOMS, 344 ADAMS. SHERwood Company, 330 S. Halsted.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SMALL MACHINE SHOP with tools and power. Inquire of H. A. STREETER, 41 Indiana-st. (North Side.)

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—THOROUGHLY COMpetent hotel lady wishes furnished hotel or house; good location. A. Z., 164 Schiller-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM OR SMALL office. P. E. CARPENTER, Downers Grove, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM ON LA Salle-st.; $5. Address Z 344, Tribune office.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

DISTEMPER—DOGS TAKEN IN CHARGE; terms moderate. For sale—Splendid fox terrier bitch, pedigree; also have handsome collie dog. Address HENRY, care of GOODMAN, 508 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE ENGLISH COCKER SPANiel. Apply 4645 Evans-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW 3-STORY, STONE front, steam-heated, flat building; hardwood finish, everything very best; 7, 8, and 8 rooms; semidetached; perfect light; special bargain for immediate sale. KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—MICHIGAN-AV.—Choice 3-story new stone residence, 11 rooms, steam heat; inlaid hardwood floors; tiled vestibule; gas logs; lot 24x161; price $10,500. M. WALKER & CO., 908 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., CORNER 64TH-st., 100 feet; $110 per foot. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st., Exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—BIG SNAP—
Ellis-av., 50x175, near 62d-st., at $85 per ft.
M. WALKER & CO., 908 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON LANGLEY-AV., NEAR 66th-st., only $925. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—50 FT. ON DREXel-blvd., near 54th, only $80 today. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN.
WEST LAKE-ST., corner between 48th and 52d-sts., 150x187 feet, will be sold very cheap for cash.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT NO. 1009 Jackson-blvd.; good barn; or will exchange for property at Evanston or north shore suburbs. HOWE & DAVIDSON, 127-129 W. Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 7-ROOM COTTAGE NEAR 40th-st. station on Lake-st. "L." $2,500 pays for it as rent is paid. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON AVERS-AV., NEAR KINzie, only $550; paving paid. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., dwelling house (1058) with two lots. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON FRANCISCO-ST., E. F., near Lexington, only $1,000 today. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND MY
FREE HOLLYWOOD EXCURSION
Sunday, Aug. 5.
Call at my office or write for
FREE TICKETS.
Trains will leave Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 2 p. m., stopping at 16th-st., Blue Island-av., and Western-av. Will go rain or shine.
Bring $10 with you to make a deposit on such a lot as you may select.
Handsome illustrated Hollywood catalogue on application. S. E. GROSS,
602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—$200 PROFIT TO YOU THIS WEEK. Who wants it? $50 down and $10 monthly till you have paid me. $300 will take a fine residence lot, with all improvements in. I paid $500 for it in May, '93; no trades. Address L C 59, Tribune.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY HOME, 17 ACRES, $1,800; 58 acres, $4,000; 40 acres, $2,000; 69 acres with lake front, $5,500. A. CHINN, proprietor, Antioch, Ill.

FOR SALE—400-ACRE FARM NEAR OTTAWA, La Salle County, Illinois; finely improved; will sacrifice. L. B. WILSON, 226 La Salle-st.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF FINE FARMING land; good buildings; near railroad. 35 acres with buildings; fine lake frontage; beautiful view; pears, cherries, quinces, raspberries, and strawberries; fine shade; close to railroad. SCHULZ & PIXLEY, St. Joseph, Mich.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENT IN LOS Angeles, California—Real estate of $120,000 on long time; little cash; safe deal. Particulars of J. S. PARKER, 342 East 44th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., with large lot, value $50,000 to $75,000; will pay cash and my choice suburban home; brick house, 15 rooms, large grounds, fruit and shade trees; all modern impts.; in perfect order; value $25,000; fine neighborhood; 1 hour from city; or will buy for cash to the value of $25,000 to $30,000; all communications strictly confidential; prefer to deal with owners. Address Z 350, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, LARGE lot, Kenwood, or Drexel-blvd.; $25,000 to $30,000 cash; possession Nov. 1. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAR IMPROVED ILLINOIS FARM TO EXchange for flat building or business property. Call mornings or address WEBSTER, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT HOME JUST out of Pittsburg, in the pretty suburb of Oakland; lot 25x150; 2-story press brick house; all modern; 9 rooms; the owner wants to locate in Chicago and will exchange for good house for about $8,000 in Chicago or suburb. Address Z 349, Tribune office.

FARM WANTED—FOR BUSINESS LOTS AND residence in good neighborhood. 994 Millard-av.

TO EXCHANGE—WEST SIDE FLAT BUILDING, clear, for $90,000 improved farm, clear, owner to lend half value on. Address Z 339, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON first mortgage.
$2,500 to $10,000 at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission
ON IMPROVED PROPERTY.
$10,000 and over at LOWER RATE according to desirability of security.
Money advanced to build in amounts from—$2,500 upwards at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission.
$500 to $2,500 at the VERY LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
VACANT PROPERTY LOANED ON.
No charge for examining abstract in any case. Security must be within 4 miles of Court House. Prompt service. Money ready 3 days from date complete abstract is furnished.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main floor, 102 E. Washington-st.,
Between Dearborn and Clark-sts.

A FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO vacant property in amounts from $500 to $5,000. MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ALBERT WAHL, 706 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE loans on improved real estate at current rates.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, ROOM 52, 115 Monroe-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

IF YOU HAVE A MORTGAGE OR TRUST DEED you want to sell or if you want to borrow money on real estate come and see me. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

LOAN WANTED—I WANT TO BORROW $2,000 ON my property in Chicago, worth $4,000, at 6 per cent; no commission. Address Z 337, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 TO $2,500 on improved property, city or country; can be paid monthly; no premiums or commissions; investors and all persons wishing to save and accumulate money are invited to call. Mutual Investment Association, 122 and 124 E. Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WANTED—$7,000 FOR 5 YEARS, 7 PER CENT interest; first mortgage on real estate worth $30,000 in Thornton Township, just south of city limits. 1239 Unity Bldg. W. L. WILKINS.

WANTED—I HAVE AN APPLICATION FOR $3,800 at 7 per cent on new building which cost $8,200. Principals please call for particulars at Room 2 Borden Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,000 TO $15,000 ON real estate; will pay 7 per cent. Call Room 320 Calumet Building.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty. Address Z 341, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CHOICE IMPROVED city property; mortgages discounted; call mornings. WEBSTER, 189 La Salle-st.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; 5 per cent interest. L C 86, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— LOANS—
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 3.
Any amounts loaned on notes, mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, and other securities at lowest rates.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR),
FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET.
INCORPORATED.
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
74 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 1, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
(ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture, notes, and other collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

BORROW MONEY—
Where your collaterals are safe. We charge lower rate of interest than any other collateral loan bank in the city. Large loans to private parties at a special low rate of interest. Any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 South Clark-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought. 200, 167 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR NOTE, SECURED BY WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS; PAWN SHOP PUBLICITY AVOIDED BY CALLING ON US. GEO. W. FORSYTH, 128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 1.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, etc., in sums to suit, without removal. ZINNER, 119 Dearborn, Room 53.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS SOUTH SIDE RESTAURANT, 80 regular boarders; fine transient trade; will sell cheap; sickness; 4 years' lease; $400. BIGGS, 1511 Unity Bldg.

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN ANY BUSINESS call and see my list of genuine bargains. A. SCHACHNER, Business Exchange, Room 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE—WITH HORSE AND WAGon; everything in first-class condition; $1,200. Address L C 94, Tribune office.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOMES, 134 Market-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CORNER SALOONS, NEWLY fitted up, on good prominent business corners; have not been opened yet; cor. Kedzie-av. and W. 12th-st., $1,250; cor. Wood and Washburne-av., $650. For further particulars call at the Bartholomae & Roesing Brewing and Malting Co., 335 W. 12th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST PAYing and most centrally located hotels in the city. This hotel has 54 finely furnished outside rooms; 20 private baths; hot and cold water in every room; steam heat and elevator. See owner, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETELY EQUIPPED LIVery and boarding stable; has at present 57 boarders; paying $500 net profit per month; for $15,000; will take ½ in good vacant city lots. Address L C 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE—CONTROLLING interest and position in one of the best paying and equipped quarries of Northern Ohio. ROBERTSON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY, ice cream parlor, cigars, and tobacco; good trade; new fixtures, including soda fountain; must sell immediately. Address Z 355, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND fixtures complete; good location; paying well; price $1,200. Address SCHULZ & PIXLEY, St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—THE CARROLL COUNTY ABSTRACT office; on account of poor health and old age will be sold on easy terms. Address Postoffice Drawer 26, Mount Carroll, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS steam merry-go-round. Address CLIFFORD TOLLS, Ashton, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND lunch counter. Call and see for yourself. 78 S. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MARKET; GOOD paying business. 835 W. Division-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MARKET, WITH FIXTures; good location. 1426 Diversey-st.

GRAIN AND STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS for sale; established 4 years; doing a large business; finest location in the city; can be examined daily; a chance seldom offered in this line. Address Z 351, Tribune office.

PATENT TELEPHONE INDICATOR COMPANY, 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors in all cities having two hundred or more telephones to enter into a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. Address I. R. BURNS, Pres.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE FOR PATENT rights; send description. Patent Right Agency, 10 Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, O.

SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION OPEN TO ALL—Try our Syndicate system of speculation; increase your income; information free; send for circular. THOMPSON & DERR CO., 38 Wall-st., New York. Incorporated under the laws of State of New York; capital $100,000.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS FOR SALE, OR will trade for real estate or take good security of any kind. O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.

TO RENT—DEPARTMENTS IN BEST STATE-ST. corner for following stocks: Crockery and glassware, dress goods, silks, domestics, linings, muslin, underwear, infant's wear, wall paper, boy's clothing, men's clothing, hats and caps. Address W 893, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAN, NEW STOCK OF MDSE., shoes preferred; will pay $2,500 cash and new brick residence (all clear), in Western city for balance; stock must be offered at a bargain; state location and price. Address L C 126, Tribune office.

$150 TAKES A $350 SWEDISH RESTAURANT. Call 122 Sedgwick-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Wright & Hills Linseed Oil Co. is hereby called for Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1894, 2:30 o'clock p. m., at office of the company in Chicago, for the purpose of submitting to the vote of such stockholders a proposition to change the number of directors of said company from nine to five.

CHAS. F. HILLS,
JAMES WRIGHT,
JOHN B. WRIGHT, Directors.
O. R. NELSON,
JOHN J. KNICKERBOCKER,

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—THE FIRM OF GOLDstein & Co., composed of Wolf Goldstein, Isaac Goldstein, and Julius Salk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Wolf Goldstein and Julius Salk retire from the firm and Isaac Goldstein and A. Fisher will continue the business and take all assets of said Goldstein & Co.
WOLF GOLDSTEIN,
ISAAC GOLDSTEIN,
JULIUS SALK.
Composing late firm of Goldstein & Co.
Chicago, Ill., July 26, 1894.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS—A committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Lake County, Illinois, to select plans and specifications and estimate the probable cost of Sheriff's residence and jail to be built in said county will meet at the court-house in the City of Waukegan on Monday, August 20, A. D. 1894. All parties desiring to meet said committee and present plans will please take notice. Building to be of stone and brick, three stories high, and for the accommodation of 50 to 75 prisoners. Plans not accepted will not be paid for.
Address all communications to
ALBERT L. HENDEE,
Co. Clerk Lake County, Ill.
Waukegan, July 23, 1894.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL OF OUR CUSTOMERS and the public in general that Charles F. Parker and Henry C. Mowrey have been discharged from our employ and are not authorized to collect any money or do any business whatsoever for us in the future.
E. T. PAUL & CO.,
140 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN INTERESTED in business, shorthand, drawing, language, or academic courses should attend the Chicago Athenæum, Van Buren-st., near Michigan-av.; the school places hundreds of students in positions every year; individual instruction in all departments; tuition, day, $10 per month; evening, $10 for three months. Send for catalogue.

MISS KIMBALL'S SCHOOL FOR BACKWARD boys, Ann Arbor, Mich. Circulars sent.

SITUATION WANTED—COLLEGE GRADUATE wants a position as governess or as tutor in private family; specialties, French and German. Good references. Address L C 82, Tribune office.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal American and European cities. Open all summer.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE of all kinds, packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop., 294-300 Franklin-st.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE R. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—158, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING CARriages, household goods, pianos, bicycles, etc. The Chicago Carriage Bazaar, 545 to 549 Wabash-av.

EXCURSIONS.

EDWARD M. HOUGH'S
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS.
August parties will leave Chicago Tuesdays, Aug. 7 and 21 for the famous
SAGUENAY RIVER.
Each trip to include a day at Niagara Falls, a day among the Thousand Islands and through the rapids of the St. Lawrence River, two days at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, two days at the new and magnificent Hotel Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, and the trip to Chicoutimi, the head of navigation of the Saguenay River.
Two trips of ten days each, tickets to include all expenses, such as transportation, sleeping car accommodations, all meals en route, entertainment at hotels, carriage rides, care of baggage, etc., from Chicago back to Chicago.
For full particulars apply in person or by letter to
EDWARD M. HOUGH,
97 Clark-st., Room 15, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MIMEOGRAPH COPYING AT CUT PRICES. Telephone main 594. R. 814, 171 La Salle-st.

VAUGHAN'S CHICAGO PARKS GRASS SEED the best and cleanest; used at World's Fair. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State.

WANTED—2 COPIES OF "CHICAGO TRIBUNE" Jan. 14, 1894. Address Tribune Company, Business Department.

WE OFFER TO TRADESMEN AN EXCEPTIONal opportunity for cheap, effectual advertising circulation among best families. Z 238, Tribune.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Trave..Tues., July 31, 9 am	Elbe....Sat., Aug. 11, 7 am
Saale....Sat., Aug. 4, 9 am	Lahn..Tues., Aug. 14, 8 am
Spree..Tues., Aug. 7, 9 am	Kaiser..Sat., Aug. 18, 9 am

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA.

Werra.....Aug. 11, noon	Kaiser.....Sept. 22, noon
Fulda......Aug. 25, noon	Fulda........Oct. 6, 10 am
Werra......Sept. 15, 10 a m	

Cabin rates from $80 upward.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Aug. Victoria, Oct. 16, 6:30 a. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Oct. 20, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Oct. 27, 2 p. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Furst Bismarck, Nov. 3, 10 a. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, Nov. 10, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Aug. Victoria, Nov. 17, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Werra, Nov. 24, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Dec. 1, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 p.m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, Dec. 15, 11 a. m., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd.	Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts.,	37 Broadway, N. Y.
2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	125 La Salle-st.,
H. Claussenius & Co.,	Chicago.
80 Fifth-av.	

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

Furst Bismarck...Aug. 9	Columbia.........Sept. 13
Columbia............Aug. 16	Augusta Victoria...Sept. 20
Augusta Victoria...Aug. 23	Normannia.........Sept. 27
Normannia..........Aug. 30	Furst Bismarck.......Oct. 4
Furst Bismarck....Sept. 6	Columbia...........Oct. 11

Hamburg-American Line. Gen. Passage office: 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

Pennland...Aug. 11, 11 am	Berlin.......Aug. 22, 11 am
Paris.........Aug. 15, 11 am	New York...Aug. 29, 11 am

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

Indiana, Aug. 11, 6 am	Kensington, Aug. 18, 11:30 am

Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.

Friesland, Aug 8, 11:30 am	Westernl'd, Au. 22, 9:30 am
Rhynland......Aug. 15, 4 pm	Noordland...Aug. 29, 3 pm

PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP.
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS. 12 HRS., 7 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

AROUND THE WORLD—A SMALL PARTY WILL start from Chicago westward on Sept. 10th, under the auspices of Messrs. Gaze & Sons of London, Eng., and personally conducted by one who resided several years in the Far East. Special rates have been made for the party and two more persons are desired to join it. References exchanged. Party limited to eight. For particulars address PROF. CLARK, 1017 N. Court-st., Rockford, Ill.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE — LOWEST rates by all lines. Program free. H. GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents, (Est. 1844), 204 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR Transportation Co.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
The great lake route.
Own the new steel steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago.
For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Wed. 8:30 p. m., Fri. 8 p. m., Sat. 8:30 p. m.
For Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, Charlevoix, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Friday 8 p. m.
For Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed and Sat. 8:30 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application.
OFFICE AND DOCKS, RUSH AND N. WATER-STS., CHICAGO.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Twice daily for Milwaukee, 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Daily exc. Sat. for Ludington and Manistee, 9 a. m.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee at 7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily at 7:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Wednesday at Saturday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Manistique, and Bay Ports, Sat. 7 p.m.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

CONSOLIDATED — SEYMOUR TRANSPORTATION CO. with NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Steamers every Tuesday, 1 p. m.; Wednesday, 4 p. m.; Friday, 9 p. m.; Saturday, 10 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Bay View, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, and all points East.
Office and dock, east end Michigan-st.,
Telephone, Main 572. Chicago.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, BENTON HARBOR, GRAND Rapids, Detroit, Ottawa Beach, Niles, all Michigan and Indiana points, steamers "City of Chicago" and "Chicora" leave daily 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m.; Saturday extra 2 p. m. Dock and office foot Wabash-av., 48 River-st. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

CITY TICKET OFFICE FOR LAKE MICHIGAN and Lake Superior Trans. Co., Goodrich Line, and for all lake steamers; estimates made and tickets issued for single or excursion trips to any point in United States or Canada; send for summer book. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

CITY OFFICE—LAKE AND RIVER STEAMER lines from Chicago—New S. S. "Manitou" and others. Send for program of routes and rates via Lake, River, and Rail to all points. H. GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents (Est. 1844), 204 Clark-st.

FOR HOLLAND, MICH.—STEAMER MABEL Bradshaw leaves Chicago Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 8 p. m., from Graham & Morton Dock, foot of Wabash-av. Tickets to all points on Chi. and West. Michigan R. R.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE—
Steamer leaves daily at 8 p. m. for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan from Northern Michigan Transportation company's dock, foot of Michigan-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y
City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm *10:35 pm	† 7:15 am * 9:40 am
Dubuque	* 6:15 pm	† 9:40 am
do	*10:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	*10:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	* 6:15 pm * 8:00 pm *10:35 pm	† 7:15 am † 7:00 am * 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	† 7:00 pm † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., ‡3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., *11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *5:30 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:00 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:00 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	† 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:25 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	*10:30 pm
Kas. Cy., St. Joe, & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.
SCENIC LINE TO MICHIGAN RESORTS.
Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View.

12th-st. Station, Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Parlor Car	8:15 am	1:25 pm
Week days Buffet Sleeper	5:00 pm	6:45 am
Daily Sleeper and Parlor Car	11:45 pm	6:50 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:05 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. ‡Ex. Sat. †Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm *11:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:50 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 6:05 pm	* 9:50 am
Ashland and Iron towns	*11:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	* 8:20 am	* 9:15 pm
Waukesha Special	* 4:55 pm	* 9:15 am
Stevens Point Local	* 5:00 pm	† 9:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	† 3:45 pm	†10:00 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	† 6:59 pm	¶ 8:00 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:30 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	† 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	† 7:35 am *10:05 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	† 3:00 am * 8:00 pm	† 9:30 pm * 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave, ‡3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., ‡2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., †5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, †7:35 a. m., ¶9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
Waukesha—Lv. †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:35 p. m., †11:30 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. ‖Sun only

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 5:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Day Train	* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 pm
Chicago and Cairo	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 8:30 am	†10:25 am
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rock'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 8:30 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	*10:35 am	* 2:30 pm
Leavenworth and Kansas City	* 3:30 pm	* 8:10 am
Minneapolis, St.P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	¶ 9:43 am
Peru Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Atchison & Kansas City, Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Fort Worth and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Lincoln (Big Five) Vestibuled	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex.	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:45 pm	*10:12 am
California Limited	* 9:30 pm	* 7:30 am
California Fast Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 9:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:45 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	* 9:00 am	4:35 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	† 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
†Iowa and Kansas Express	7:25 am	12:20 pm
*Sycamore and Byron	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St Charles and Sycamore	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des M., St Joe and Kansas City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

July 1, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 6:50 am	† 9:00 pm
Bay View and Gr. Rapids Line via New Buffalo and C. & W. M. Ry.	† 8:15 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 1:30 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Mackinaw Line via Kalamazoo, Gr. Rapids & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 3:30 pm	† 7:10 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Bay View Line via New Buffalo, Gr. Rapids, & C. & W. M. Ry.	† 5:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:30 pm	† 7:10 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 8:05 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:05 pm	7:25 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:05 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:45 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	‡ 9:20 pm
Fast New York Mail	† 8:00 am	* 9:20 pm
Chicago and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Toledo Accommodation	† 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
Chicago & New York Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:50 am
New York Express	*10:45 pm	* 8:00 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:30 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station, Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:30 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	7:40 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:25 pm	10:48 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:20 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

LIVING AT NEWNHAM.

PECULIARITIES OF EXISTENCE AT THE BIG ENGLISH COLLEGE.

Miss Mary Forster, Who Has Been a Resident of New York for Some Time, Talks of Her Experiences at Cambridge—Good Influence of Miss Helen Gladstone as Student and Vice-Principal—Lodgings in the Town—Outdoor Contests with Girton Girls.

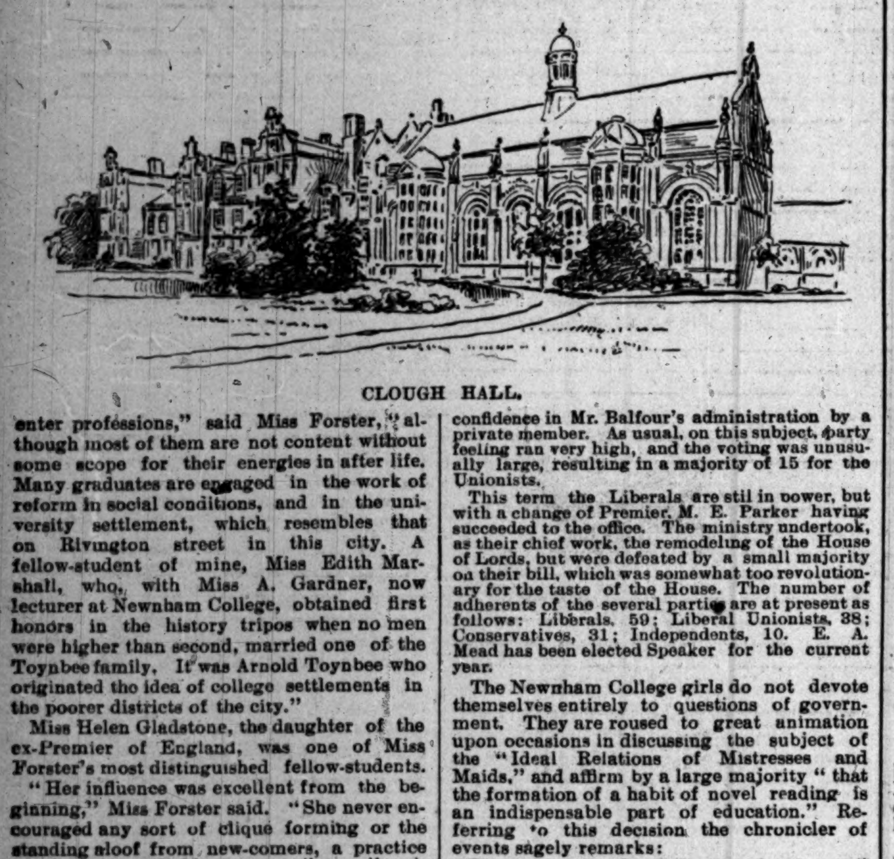
As used in English university towns "living in lodgings" is an expression that calls to mind delightful visions of English schools and picturesque vine-covered cottages such as have been celebrated in song and story.

There was in New York during last winter a young woman who has enjoyed the pleasures and privileges of "living in lodgings" at Cambridge, and she told a reporter for the New York *Times* something about them just before she sailed for England, where she will spend the summer.

Miss Mary Forster, who is a teacher in one of the best schools for young women in New York, is an English girl and a graduate of Newnham College. It was there that she took the tripos examinations with honor. She did not receive a degree, for it is at that point that the higher education of women stops at Cambridge. She may have the credit of knowing her capabilities, but the glory of writing B. A. after her name is denied her.

During Miss Forster's college days people had not recovered entirely from the idea that a woman's college was a school for radical ideas. Among the students were a number of women of mature years who were glad to take advantage of an opportunity they had not had before to prepare themselves for special work.

"But not all of the students of Newnham or of Girton, also at Cambridge, intend to



CLOUGH HALL.

enter professions," said Miss Forster, "although most of them are not content without some scope for their energies in after life. Many graduates are engaged in the work of reform in social conditions, and in the university settlement, which resembles that on Rivington street in this city. A fellow-student of mine, Miss Edith Marshall, who, with Miss A. Gardner, now lecturer at Newnham College, obtained first honors in the history tripos when no men were higher than second, married one of the Toynbee family. It was Arnold Toynbee who originated the idea of college settlements in the poorer districts of the city."

Miss Helen Gladstone, the daughter of the ex-Premier of England, was one of Miss Forster's most distinguished fellow-students.

"Her influence was excellent from the beginning," Miss Forster said. "She never encouraged any sort of clique forming or the standing aloof from new-comers, a practice which is always liable to prevail in all colleges and is rampant in those of the men. She is very popular. I believe, in her present position as Vice-Principal of Newnham College. Miss Gladstone has always been on the most friendly terms with Miss A. J. Clough's successor as Principal of the college, Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, although the latter is the sister of Arthur Balfour, and therefore a political opponent of Mr. Gladstone.

"No, Miss Gladstone does not teach, and, indeed, has not taken a degree, although she has passed the higher local examination. She helps rule the college. I suppose the authorities thought a talent for ruling was hereditary."

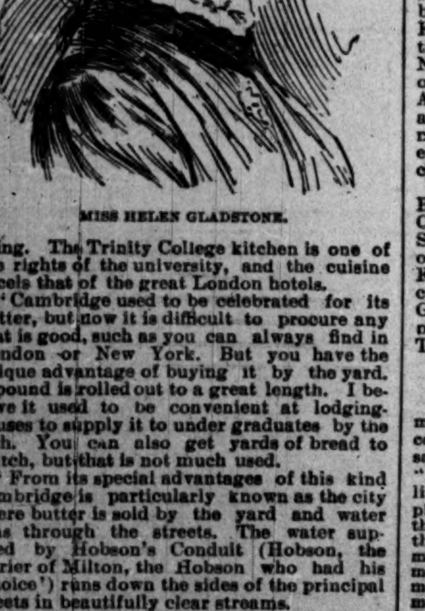
A deep and overwhelming craze for the esthetic in dress had fallen upon Newnham at the time Miss Gladstone and Miss Forster were hard at work over various "isms" and "ologies." Loose, flowing draperies and fichus marked the Newnham girl whenever she appeared. She put the same enthusiasm into her gowns that she did into her tennis and work for the examinations. The townspeople, uneducated to high artistic effects, were wont to remark that the Newnham girl looked very much as though she was wrapped in a shawl or a blanket, and even her dearest friends admitted that her zeal might at times carry her to extremes.

Before the latest dormitory building was put up at Newnham many of the students were obliged to take lodgings outside. So it was that Miss Forster had rooms in one of the pretty little stone cottages in Cambridge. Of the two rooms on the ground floor the lodger took the front one, and she also had a bedroom above. The meals cooked by the landlady were served in the parlor, and all for the moderate sum of $2.50 a week.

An English cottage suggests in some ways delightful pastoral visions of strawberries and cream, etc., but those delicacies did not fall to Miss Forster's lot.

If the male students at Cambridge are generous with educational advances they draw the line where their rights of the kitchen are touched.

"There is a sort of culinary king presiding over each of the great college kitchens," said Miss Forster, "and woe to the tradesmen who do not supply them with the best of every-



MISS HELEN GLADSTONE.

thing. The Trinity College kitchen is one of the rights of the university, and the cuisine excels that of the great London hotels.

"Cambridge used to be celebrated for its butter, but now it is difficult to procure any that is good, such as you can always find in London or New York. But you have the unique advantage of buying it by the yard. A pound is rolled out to a great length. I believe it used to be convenient at lodging-houses to supply it to under graduates by the inch. You can also get yards of bread to match, but that is not much used.

"From its special advantages of this kind Cambridge is particularly known as the city where butter is sold by the yard and water runs through the streets. The water supplied by Hobson's Conduit (Hobson, the carrier of Milton, the Hobson who had his 'choice') runs down the sides of the principal streets in beautifully clear streams.

"Another remarkable thing about Cambridge is that, surrounded by a flat country, it is built on seven hills, like Rome. In that part of the country an open space is called a hill. So we have Castle Hill, which is an artificial mound made by the Romans, and Market Hill, where every Saturday market booths are erected.

"There you can buy lovely sweet violets nearly all through the year; also a kind of cheese made in a solid mass and molded to make a flat base of 7 by 4 inches and placed in a cloth. I used to buy them occasionally.

"It was plain living and high thinking, however, for which I aimed, and I did not live exactly like other people. I was always trying experiments.

"There was much more romance in the choruses of song we had from the birds in the spring—nightingales, thrushes, cuckoos, and larks. I never heard so many anywhere else."

At Newnham College a phamphlet is issued annually. It is called the Cambridge *Letter*, reviews the work of the year, and is published for private circulation by the Newnham College club. It is a very business-like little work, and gives an insight into college life. There is very little about it to show that it is a woman's chronicle and it has few feminine flippancies. Titles and first names in full are not used. Miss Daisy G. Smith is plain D. G. Smith, as she is noted in classes or athletics.

Tennis and hockey are the favorite outdoor games, and matches are made with Girton College, a few miles out of town, and between the different halls of Newnham.

Sidgwick Hall has been greatly favored with prizes. The latest Cambridge *Letter* tells of the contest when the Lawrence Cup, which had been won by Clough Hall, was lost again to Sidgwick. This is one of the stanzas in which Clough Hall gave vent to its excitement in the course of the fight:

Still their Captain's words ring stirring
  Unto the men of Clough;
If they fight again with Sidgwick,
  Sidgwick shall find them tough!
But with wonder and with laughter
  Still shall the tale be told,
How well they chummed and tussled
  In the brave days of old!

This little note shows the style of their athletic records:

> E. M. Pickard, Captain of the Newnham team, has kindly presented a pewter cup to be played for in the October term by the first-year students. The Sidgwick freshers prevented its leaving the donor's hall.

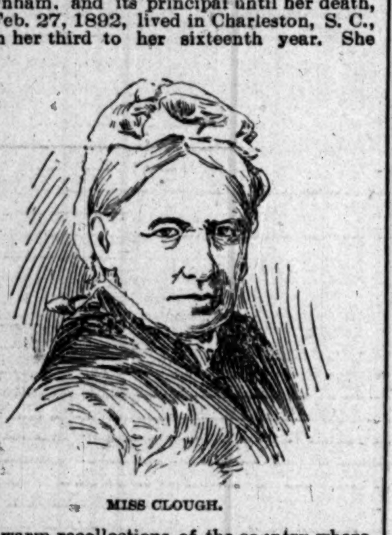
That the Englishwoman is more interested in politics than her American sister is shown by the report of the college politicians. The Cambridge *Letter* for 1891 gives one of the most representative reports of Newnham's political activity:

> In the Lent term the Liberals held office under K. S. Block and succeeded in carrying a bill for free education, but the chief excitement of the term was over the Irish question, which was introduced by the bringing forward of a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour's administration by a private member. As usual, on this subject, party feeling ran very high, and the voting was unusually large, resulting in a majority of 15 for the Unionists.
>
> This term the Liberals are stil in power, but with a change of Premier, M. E. Parker having succeeded to the office. The ministry undertook, as their chief work, the remodeling of the House of Lords, but were defeated by a small majority on their bill, which was somewhat too revolutionary for the taste of the House. The number of adherents of the several parties are at present as follows: Liberals, 59; Liberal Unionists, 38; Conservatives, 31; Independents, 10. E. A. Mead has been elected Speaker for the current year.

The Newnham College girls do not devote themselves entirely to questions of government. They are roused to great animation upon occasions in discussing the subject of the "Ideal Relations of Mistresses and Maids," and affirm by a large majority "that the formation of a habit of novel reading is an indispensable part of education." Referring to this decision the chronicler of events sagely remarks:

> The sweeping condemnation passed on "sport" by the House and its stanch upholding of novel reading may, perhaps, suggest to the cynic that the students of Newnham, no less than the rest of the world,
>
> "Compound for sins they are inclined to
> By damning those they have no mind to."

Miss Anne Jemima Clough, the founder of Newnham, and its principal until her death, on Feb. 27, 1892, lived in Charleston, S. C., from her third to her sixteenth year. She



MISS CLOUGH.

had warm recollections of the country where her early years were spent, and gave a very hearty welcome to American girls who attended the college. In 1882-'84 Longfellow's two daughters were in residence there. Miss Clough was a sister of Arthur Hugh Clough, the poet.

At Ambleside, one of the first schools carried on by Miss Clough where individual methods of instruction were given, Mrs. Humphry Ward, then a little child, attended. Mrs. Ward says: "I was deeply impressed even then by the mixture of patience, common sense, and occasional humor with which she treated my troublesome temper."

Clough Hall was named for Miss Clough, and the large dining-room is used for special assemblies. In all the dining halls in the different buildings are small tables, around which the students sit as they please, the only formal meal being dinner. One of the college honors is an invitation to sit at the President's table. Afternoon tea, which is served at 3 o'clock, is the occasion of many little social gatherings.

The Newnham College club keeps track of all its members, and some of the most important events in their lives are chronicled in the Cambridge *Letter*, in a column of marriages, births, and deaths.

An insight into the work taken up by Newnham graduates is given in a list of Cambridge club members. Miss Philippa G. Fawcett, who had the honor of standing above the Senior Wrangler a few years ago, was a Newnham girl, and she now holds the position of lecturer on mathematics at the college. Among others on the list there are a "lecturer and coach," a "clerk in office of Labor Commissioner," "mathematical mistress in haberdashers' school," a "resident medical officer," an "editor," and a "journalist."

Miss Forster is the daughter of the Hon. H. B. Forster, who was Canon of Gloucester Cathedral. Her mother was the daughter of Sir Michael Seymour, who was made a Baronet in 1809 for services in the war with France. Sir Michael Culm Seymour, recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of Great Britain's Mediterranean Squadron, in place of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., is her first cousin.

How the Book Was Named.

This little story is being told of Mrs. Ward's most famous book. When the manuscript was completed the hero bore a name altogether unsatisfactory to the author. She had fixed on "Robert," but although she went through long lists of names could not get a surname which pleased her. Mrs. Ward was in London just then and her husband playfully suggested that the fresh air about their home at Haslemere might bring her the needful inspiration. "Haslemere," the novelist repeated, dreamily, "Haslemere—Elsmere! I have it—'Robert Elsmere!'" And so the novel was named.

Recipe for Creamed Eggs.

Take four slices of toast, four hard-boiled eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of flour, three gills of milk. Cut the eggs into thin slices. Cut the slices of toast in halves and lay them in a warm platter. Put the butter on the fire in a frying pan and when it becomes hot add the flour. Stir until the mixture is smooth and frothy. Gradually add the cold milk, stirring all the time. When this boils up add the salt and pepper. Mix the eggs with the sauce and spread on the toast. Bake in a moderate oven for six minutes and serve immediately.

THREE SMART WOMEN

HOW THE GENTLE SEX IS WINNING FAME DOWN EAST.

The Methods Employed Are Not Wholly Feminine but They Bring Distinction Just the Same—One Bright-Eyed Young Person Succeeds in Stealing a Horse and Carriage, Another Finds Her Stolen Mare, While a Third Puts Burglars to Rout with a Bunch of Firecrackers.

A number of "Down East" women have distinguished themselves lately in various walks, writes a Norwich, Conn., correspondent to the New York *Sun*. For example, a keen-faced, bright-eyed little woman, with a winning tongue and a persuasive way, walked off with Liverman Hodge's best driving turnout of Westerly, R. I., southeast of this city a day or two ago.

She said to Hodge in her most captivating style that she thought she would take a drive, and the unlucky liveryman has every reason to think that she may be driving yet. At any rate, she has not come back, neither has the smart little horse, with spick-span, bespangled harness and glistening top buggy that she took along with her.

Mr. Hodge says that he thought she had a good deal of "go" about her "for a lady" at the time, but since a female horse-thief is a novelty the world over, he is disposed to consider his act pardonable in letting a first-class rig to a total stranger, having nothing to recommend her except a plausible personal carriage and bewitching way.

Hodge believes that the woman came into Westerly from the Nutmeg State over the border at the Pawcatuck River half a mile away, but he is not entirely sure about it. The joke of it is, he doesn't even know her name or pseudonym, or place of abode—didn't even ask it; the winning smile shaped the whole transaction. She bowed and smiled and said "good day" to Hodge, and rattled away over the stony street out of Westerly into the country.

Twenty-four hours later Hodge was wafting this peremptory message by telegraph and telephone all about Rhode Island and Connecticut: "Stop horse thief!" But it is presumed that it hasn't reached her as yet, because she hasn't stopped, in so far as any one knows.

Providence police, especially, have worked hard to find her for Mr. Hodge, without much success. She quitted Westerly Tuesday, and they learned that she spent Wednesday night in the Hopkins Hotel of Providence. She went away from that inn at an extremely early hour in the morning, still driving Hodge's fancy team, without giving the hotel people the slightest clew to her identity.

From Providence she bent her course southward along the bright and breezy shore of Narragansett Bay, and at various times in the last two days has been located transiently at Narragansett Pier, Kingston, and other towns in the southern part of the Plantations. The police are very much afraid she will get into Massachusetts or Connecticut after all, and then it will be necessary for them to get requisition papers from the Governor of the foreign Commonwealth in which they may capture her, permitting them to return her to "Little Rhody"—providing they do catch her. The requisition process is tedious and vexatious, but it looks now as if the Rhode Island police had no special reason to bother their heads about it.

She Found Her Stolen Mare.

Another woman has won distinction through her pluck, resolution, and pertinacity, Mrs. L. H. Sage of Hartford, and very curiously fame came to her also on account of the theft of a horse, her beloved pacing mare Gypsy.

It was more than a month ago that a thief took Gypsy out of her elegant and luxurious quarters in the fashionable part of Hartford so dexterously that no one knew anything about the robbery until the following morning. The thief took Mrs. Sage's light driving buggy along too. He was evidently acquainted with the pacer's wonderful speed and staying powers, and started eastward at a rapid rate.

The plucky woman notified the police all over the State about the robbery, but they accomplished nothing except reports about "progress," and so, after a week, she set out in a novel and original "Evangeline" rôle to find her Gypsy. She has been traveling about all the time, night and day, for a month or more, tracking her lost mare through towns, villages, sequestered country regions, and remote backwoods wildernesses. She has questioned about everybody in town and country, police and civilians: "Have you seen anything of my Gypsy?" Even farm boys, driving the cows to water, and rugged urchins at play about rural red school houses.

A week or so ago she was in Norwich, still looking. She was on a hot trail then. She had barely eaten or slept since setting forth on her singular and uninterrupted quest.

Among other things she had done in the way of detective work Mrs. Sage, who has as much money as pluck, had posted "Stop thief!" bills all about Southern New England, and recently John Rider of Withington Hill, in lonely and hilly Tolland County, in Northern Connecticut, chanced to read one of them. The public notice embodied an offer of $50 on the part of Mrs. Sage for information that might lead to the recovery of "My Gypsy," and John Rider promptly notified her that not long before he took a chance ride with a person who unquestionably was driving her pacing mare.

Acting on the information furnished by him Mrs. Sage tracked the horse to the home of another Tolland County man, but unluckily he had sold the pacer to "a man down in Rhode Island" just before the lady appeared.

Onward into the backward regions of Western Rhode Island accordingly Mrs. Sage hurried with unabated zeal and hope, and a day or two ago news came to her Eastern Connecticut friends that finally "I have found my Gypsy."

The pretty little mare was in some one's paddock in a lonely hamlet among the hills in that State, and the Hartford lady quickly "fixed up things" with him, so that she was able to return home with Gypsy on the same day. The pacer had not fared badly, but in his absence from his Hartford home he had been sold and resold not less than six or eight times after he had passed out of the control of the horse thief.

Firecrackers for a Burglar.

A plucky woman, indeed, is another Nutmeg State lady, young Mrs. Miles G. Parsons of Winsted. Not long ago her mother, Mrs. Julius E. Case, of the River Bend Farm, went to visit friends in New York State, and Mrs. Parsons, with her little daughter, Susie, were to "keep house" and watch out for things at River Bend Farm during her absence. She and Susie were all alone in the cavernous old farmhouse and on the first night of their stay there Mrs. Parsons was awakened about 1 o'clock by a burglar trying its windows and doors.

What happened thereafter is briefly related by a neighbor thoroughly familiar with the story of the nocturnal episode:

"First she put out her light so that the burglars—for there was more than one—could not look into the room, then she got up and hastily threw on a part of her apparel. By this time her little daughter had awakened, and since the child was frightened half out of her wits, her mother spent several minutes in pacifying her. But she kept cool all the time, and, after a time, persuaded the little girl to keep still, telling her if she did so all would be well.

"All this took time, and all the time, too, the men were trying to effect an entrance. Repeatedly the poor woman overheard them say, with oaths, that they were bound to get in.

"There was nothing in the shape of firearms in the house, but Mrs. Parsons, after rummaging all about her chamber and adjoining rooms, finally laid her hands on a bunch of firecrackers that had been left over from the children's celebration of the Fourth, and in an instant a bright idea flashed into her mind. She found a match, too, and a moment later had lighted the firecracker bunch, which fizzed and sputtered. Then she dashed her window blinds suddenly wide open and flung her explosive projectile squarely in the faces of the robbers.

"'Fizz! bang!' they went off, and 'bang! fizz!' again, and the next moment, coughing and spluttering and swearing, the astounded and discomfited burglars went off too. They have not come back, either, and Mrs. Parsons closed her blinds, returned to her bed, and was soon sound asleep.

"Since the visit of the robbers, however, she has bought a very capable six-shooter, and has it ready to hand at night in her bedroom."

MRS. WM. H. VANDERBILT'S CHARITY.

Systematized Distribution to the Worthy Poor by Salaried Employes.

Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, of whom little has been heard since the death of her husband in 1885, and who has kept so completely out of publicity that nothing is known of her movements, makes her home today the most active center of charity in New York. Soon after her husband's death Mrs. Vanderbilt organized an extensive system of charity, into which almost all of her enormous income goes. She cast about her for a man to take principal charge of the work, but under her immediate supervision. When she found him she gave him a liberal salary, and so far as is known never let any one know who he was or let him tell. Under him are still other agents at smaller salaries, who make reports to him. These agents are kept in the dark as much as possible. For this Mrs. Vanderbilt has two reasons, a dislike of publicity and the dread of being annoyed by the unworthy.

This Is Good Roman Punch.

To make good Roman punch take three coffee cups of lemonade, strong and sweet, one glass of champagne, one glass of sugar, two oranges, juice only, two eggs, white only, well whipped, one-half pound powdered sugar, beaten into the stiffened whites. Ice abundantly, or if you prefer, freeze.

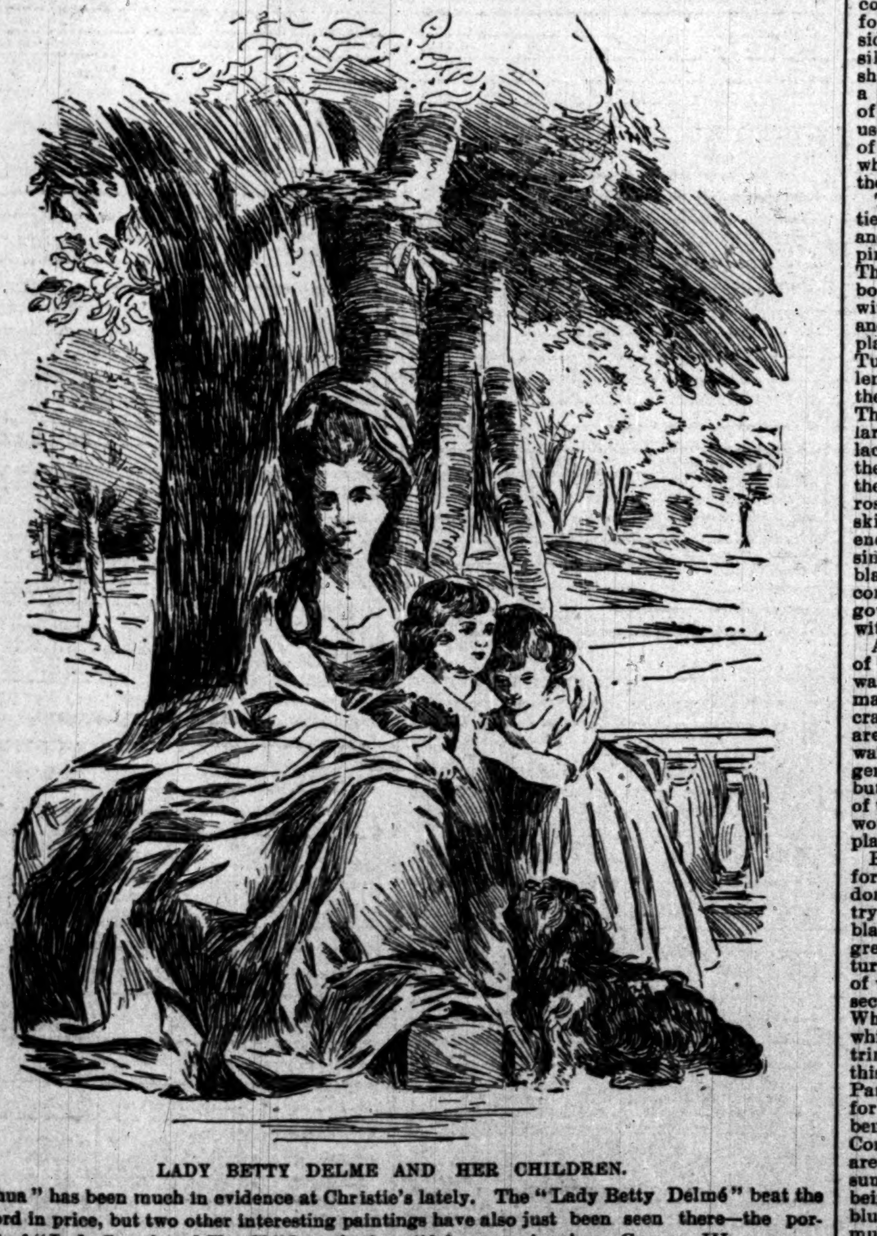
Hint for Canning Time.

When rubber rings for canning purposes are found to be stretched out of shape soak them for a while in weak ammonia water and they will recover their elasticity.

LADY BETTY DELME AND HER CHILDREN, BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

The Picture of a Fair Englishwoman Which Brought the Record Breaking Price of $55,000 at Christie's the Other Day.

The painting of Lady Betty Delmé and her children by Sir Joshua Reynolds was the subject of excited competition at Christie's in London the other day and was eventually knocked down for $55,000, the largest price ever given, even at Christie's, for a single picture. The painting was "put in" at $25,000, and advanced steadily to $50,000, the bidding at last resting between Mr. Agnew and Mr. Charles Wertheimer, to the latter of whom it finally fell. "Sir Joshua" has been much in evidence at Christie's lately. The "Lady Betty Delmé" beat the record in price, but two other interesting paintings have also just been seen there—the portrait of "Lady Smyth and Her Children," a beautiful woman in whom George III. was reported to take more than paternal interest; and a portrait of Miss Hurrell, a Cambridgeshire beauty with a romantic story. Her fiancé went abroad, as did all young men of fashion of his day, and returned to find the beauty of his inamorata spoiled by smallpox. With all a woman's sublime gift of self-sacrifice, Miss Hurrell offered her lover his freedom, but, to his eternal credit, he refused, and more than that, had the lady's portrait painted by Sir Joshua—than which a more delicate piece of chivalry could not be imagined.



LADY BETTY DELME AND HER CHILDREN.

THEY THINK OF DRESS

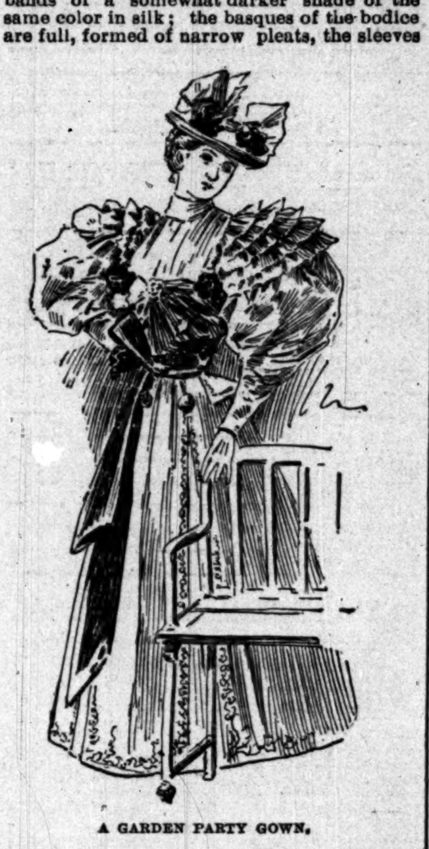
IN SPITE OF HEAT WOMEN TAKE AN INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT.

In the Case of at Least One Fair Creature Whose Wardrobe Was Stolen by Sneak Thieves Clothes Are Rather More of a Burning Topic than the Weather—Alpaca Is Again Fashionable—Some Model Gowns in White Flannel—Hats for Country and Town.

It takes hotter weather than any Chicago has yet experienced to keep the minds of those women who are still in town from straying away to the subject of dress.

"I couldn't sleep last night," announced a North Side woman at breakfast the other morning, "and so seized the opportunity to plan a new gown—a black figured taffeta trimmed with many small ruffles and the narrowest of white lace on the edge of each. Doesn't that sound well? The idea pleases me so much that I'd get the materials today only I want something cheerful to dream about for a few nights."

There's another fair creature in the same block who has clothes on the brain just now. But her sartorial mania has solid reasons for existing in the fact that sneak thieves entered her flat the other day while she was shopping and bore off her entire wardrobe in triumph and a big sheet. It isn't cheerful to make or get made another complete outfit in the middle of summer, but being essentially feminine she's getting a measure of enjoyment out of it. Among her other new frocks there is to be an alpaca; for be it known, alpaca is again fashionable. Some thirty years ago it was very popular, and attempts have been made at revival from time to time, but without any large measure of success. Now it is much worn in Paris, and, as we persistently pin our faith on French fashions, we shall, probably, follow the lead. The very finest quality of alpaca is being used abroad, chiefly in pale shades. Skirts in this material are cut plain, with back and side folds; bodices with round waists and immense sleeves; the trimming, of either silk or satin, but sparingly used, merely folds round the waist, with sash at the back, in quite the old style, and folded collar-piece and cuffs. A charming dress for a girl is in "glycine" alpaca, a new color, which is the most delicate shade of wisteria, made with an all-round skirt and a Norfolk bodice, close fitting, with step collar, waist, and bodice bands of a somewhat darker shade of the same color in silk; the basques of the bodice are full, formed of narrow pleats, the sleeves large at the shoulder and tight at the wrist, with bands of silk; a straw capote, with lace and bows of silk like that on the dress, completing the costume.



A GARDEN PARTY GOWN.

Uncrushable canvas-alpaca is another outcome of the present season and is a thoroughly serviceable material, making up into very neat dresses. The blue and gray shades in it are really lovely. A model in blue gray is made with an open-fronted coat, with deep collar of dark blue faced cloth; a band of this borders the plain skirt and is used for the cuffs of the sleeves; a white and blue striped linen shirt is worn with it, and a dark blue tie. A light shade of tan, in canvas-alpaca, is a good pattern, as also the putty and biscuit shades.

Thin white serge is well worn. A good model is very simply made and trimmed with white silk. The vest is of silk, as are the wide revers of the open-fronted jacket, the panels on the skirt and the lower tight portion of the sleeves, écru guipure covering the silk in each case. A boat-shaped hat of écru-colored straw, with white feathers and silk bows, is prepared for wear with this gown, and a dainty little silk-lined cape bordered with lace.

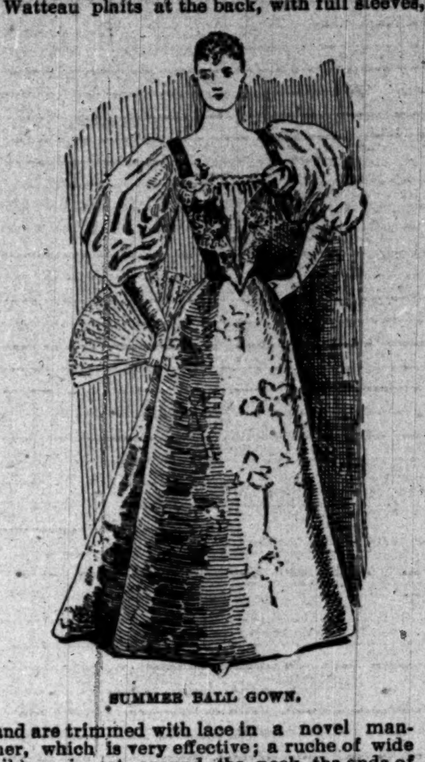
The new delicate shade of water green is just now in considerable favor. A cream colored foulard, spotted with this green, has folded ends of green silk from the waist, each side of the skirt finished off with bows; green silk crosses the bodice fichu fashion, from the shoulders to the waist, where it is drawn in to a point; the cuffs and collar-pieces are also of silk. Front panels on skirts are again used. A black figured delaine has the revers of the short open coat and front panel of white watered silk covered with black lace, the full vest and sash of black silk.

Two pretty gowns for out of doors festivities deserve notice—one of ivory white crepon and lemon-colored silk, the other of pale rose pink cloth and silk trimmed with black lace. The crepon has lemon silk spots and the bodice, which is prettily pleated, is fastened with a broad lemon silk sash with long bows and ends at the back, the skirt being quite plain with pleats at the back only. A large Tuscan straw hat with white ostrich plume, lemon silk bows and yellow roses beneath the brim, will be worn with this dress. The pink gown is more elaborate; the large sleeves are of silk, the bodice of black lace over pink cloth, with folds of silk from the shoulders to a point at the waist, where they are drawn together by black lace rosettes, widening out as they fall on the skirt, and ending with a bow and fringed out ends. The sleeve folds are drawn in under similar black rosettes; a capote of pink silk, black lace, and light sprays of jet admirably combined is intended to be worn with this gown, and a large black lace parasol lined with pink silk.

A very pretty Eton jacket-shaped blouse is of tabac-colored crepon, with vest and folded waistband of soft black silk. The jacket is made with wide revers, and a black lace cravat worn at the throat. Eton jackets, which are still much worn, fit more closely to the waist than was formerly the case, and are generally ornamented with large, handsome buttons in silver, ivory, or steel, set on each of the fronts below the revers. The shirts worn with such jackets are usually of the plain tucked order, with collar and long tie.

Bonnets and hats are still of every possible form and shape, no one particular style predominating, unless it be the sailor, for country and seaside wear. Linings of tulle, either black or white, are much used. A hat of pale green straw, rather a large shape with upturned brim, is lined with white tulle, a bow of white satin resting on the hair, the bows secured with small emerald-headed pins. White satin ribbon bows and pure white ostrich tips form the trimming, with green and white thistles standing erect on the left side. In Paris, hats are only worn in the country, or for race meetings and garden parties, toques being the rule for afternoon wear in town. Corn flowers and poppies, with a few grasses, are artistically mounted on a toque of coarse, sunburnt straw, its only trimming, the dress being canvas of the same shade of blue. For country wear hats of fine white muslin and lace will be seen later on, such as were worn some years ago, and frilled muslin fichus, loosely knotted in front, having quite a pastoral effect, which natural flowers worn in the waist-belt or hat heightens. Lace collets and capes, either black or white, with long tie ends in front, will replace those of silk and moiré. Many are made quite after the fashion of the "pelerine-fichu-scarf" of the early part of the century. Black lace scarfs of the same width their whole length, having no pretense of fitting, but worn quite loosely over the dress, will also reappear, and remind us of the portraits of our grandmothers, in which a scarf, black or white, invariably played a part, generally falling half off the wearer's shoulders in somewhat untidy fashion.

The new dust cloaks made of "Sultane," which has a shiny, shot-looking surface, are likely to be popular; they are made in every possible shade of color, the pale tan, fawn, and gray being the prettiest. They have Watteau plaits at the back, with full sleeves, and are trimmed with lace in a novel manner, which is very effective; a ruche of wide ribbon is set around the neck, the ends of which tie in front in a bow.



SUMMER BALL GOWN.

ON THE WATCH FOR POSSIBLE DISASTER.

Queer Expedients Adopted by Women to Ward Off Burglars and Other Ills.

The various devices of the lone female for self-protection under possible emergencies are sometimes very funny. The elderly maiden lady who has an eager soul despite her timidity, and has visited every coutry in Europe and most of the out-of-the-way places in America, confesses to having actually purchased a pair of man's boots to put outside her door at night in suspicious-looking inns instead of her own tell-tale No. 3s. Another middle-aged traveler who makes yearly pilgrimages to the homes of various friends and relatives always labels herself as if she were a package, with the name of her next destination. "You see, if I should suddenly die they would at least forward you my corpse," she remarked cheerfully to one of her hostesses to whom she was explaining her system. Boots—men's boots, that is—seem to inspire much confidence in the unprotected female, for another lady whose husband and son are often away also uses them in lieu of her natural protectors, and during their absence places the boots at night before the door of every unoccupied room, in order to impress the nocturnal visitor, according to the New York *Tribune*.

Another fixed conviction in the minds of many women is that they will become insensible some day in the street, and many are the expedients adopted to insure a knowledge of their identity in such an emergency. It really seems as if their dread was not unreasonable, for a man, with his multitudinous pockets, has, as a rule, papers in plenty to show who he is, while a woman has only her pocketbook, which in nine cases out of ten she holds in her hands, and would drop if she were suddenly attacked with illness. To meet this difficulty one woman has given standing orders to her dressmaker to stitch a tape bearing her name and address just inside the front of every dress, so that when the long-expected faint occurs, and "they" unbutton her gown to give her air, "they" will know where to take her. Original burglar scares are very popular in rural districts, and some of the methods adopted are very ingenious.

"I am so sorry, dear, that I shall have to put you on the ground floor," said a lady farmer to her guest, who would not have dreamed of feeling nervous if she had not seen the precautions adopted for her safety, but who confessed the next morning to having spent a night of terror. "You see, I shall make you quite safe," continued her hostess. "My room is just at the head of the stairs, and I have hung a fish-horn for you to blow at the side of your bed in case you feel frightened, and I am quite sure no burglars can enter through the windows without your knowing it, for I have tied a bell at each joining of the shutters, and have put red pepper all over the sills to make them sneeze!"

QUICK WIT AT A PARIS SALON.

Mme. Aubernon Rules Her Guests in the Most Autocratic Way.

In the August number of the *Century* Th. Bentzon has a gossipy article on "Conversation in France." The writer describes at length and with great admiration the salon of Mme. Aubernon, whose Saturday dinners are one of the features of Paris social life. Her guests are chosen with the most particular care, and she herself sees that they take up only worthy topics for discussion.

Some lazy minds think that conversation at Mme. Aubernon's dinners must be work rather than pleasure, and that she behaves among her guests like the leader of a symphony, bringing each instrument to action or to silence. It is perfectly true that she permits no private chats between neighbors, which would be a trespass against the good traditions of the eighteenth century; she finds it impolite and vulgar, injurious to the general effect, and when by some rare chance it happens she rings a tiny bell in the most decided way. She was punished once for this tyranny. While some one was speaking—I think it was Bardoux, the biographer of Chateaubriand's lovely friends, Mme. de Beaumont and Mme. de Custine—another guest whispered to the lady seated next to him; the tinkling of the bell stopped his untimely words. When M. Bardoux had ended, Mme. Aubernon bade the guilty one speak in his turn.

"What had you to say?" she inquired.

"O little, very little," he answered in a rather distressed way.

"I am sure it was something valuable; we cannot afford to lose it. Pray, speak out."

With hypocritical modesty the other demurred. At last, with eyes lowered upon his plate he answered, "I was just saying I would willingly have taken a little more salad."

There was a laugh and some confusion for the autocrat. In truth, Mme. Aubernon deserves to be called by Dr. Holmes—who, if he chose, would have the seat at her right hand—the autocrat of the dinner table.

Nor are the Saturday dinners the only ones she gives; there is a Wednesday dinner for younger and less well-trained guests—dinners of Anarchists, as she calls them, before they get to be tamed and broken to harness.

Where Crippled Children Grow Strong.

A wealthy New York woman who spends her summers in Sharon, Conn., has established there this summer a philanthropy that is as lovely as it is beneficent. She bought a small house with several acres of land just out of the town and built a large addition of one story, fitted up in the best manner for a child's hospital. Twelve of the worst cases from the Hospital for the Crippled and Ruptured on Forty-second street, were taken up there the 1st of June and will remain until well into September. They have their own resident physician and nurses, with matron and servants. The ward is large and airy, and the children have improved very fast; some of them look really brown and healthy. Few of them could sit up except on invalid chairs specially contrived to suit each case, but now every child gets out of doors under the trees, and many of them can move about. The retreat is solely for children, the eldest there now being 11 years old, and its founder has fancifully and prettily called the place "Bobolink."

No phase of hospital suffering is more tedious and unbearable than that of deformed and crippled children, and the benevolence which has for its aim the mitigation of their pain-racked lives is goodness that comes straight from heaven.

How to Wash Challie.

Wash challie in rice water if you wish it to appear as good as new. Boil a pound of rice in five quarts of water. Cool it to the tepid point, then put in the challie and wash well, using the rice as soap. Pour off the water, leaving the rice sediment. Rub the challie well in this, rinsing in the poured off water. Use no rinsing water, but hang the materials to dry direct from the rice water.

Empress Eugenie Describes Herself.

This is how the Empress Eugénie describes herself: "Marie Eugénie, Countess de Pierrefond, widow; aged 67; born at Granada, in Spain; naturalized French."

VERSES OF THE DAY.

My Study.

As on my grassy couch I lie,
  From hedge and tree
Musicians pipe; or if the heat
  Subdue the birds, one crooneth sweet
Whose labor is a lullaby—
  The slumbrous bee.

The sun my work doth overlook
  With searching light;
The serious moon, the flickering star,
  My midnight lamp and candle are;
A soul unhardened is the book
  Wherein I write.

There, laboring, my heart is eased
  Of every care;
Yet often, wonderstruck, I stand,
  With earnest gaze but idle hand,
Abashed—for God himself is pleased
  To labor there.

Ashamed my faultful task to spell,
  I watch how grows
The master's perfect color scheme
  Of sunset, or his simpler dream
Of moonlight, or that miracle
  We name a rose.

—*Alfred Hayes.*

The Minstrel and the Khan.

A minstrel once, as chance befell,
Happed where the Moslem Tartars dwell;
Under the walls of a princely pile
He sang his song; yet grieved the while,
Thinking how very fine 'twould be
To reign a Khan of Tartary.

Genghis, Khan of Tartary,
Weary with ruling his kingdoms three,
Looked from his towers, that echoed o'er
The Yenesei's sullen roar,
And saw the bard in the court below.
"Allah!" he sighed, "That I were so,
A man of merrie minstrelsy,
Instead of Khan of Tartary."

—*Charles F. Howell in the Overland Magazine.*

Our Only Day.

Were this our only day,
Did not our yesterdays and morrows give
To hope and memory their interplay,
How should we bear to live?

Not merely what we are,
But what we were, and what we are to be
Make up our life, the near days each a star,
The far days nebulæ.

At once would love forget
Its keen pursuits and coy delays of bliss,
And its delicious pangs of fond regret
Were there no day but this.

And who, to win a friend,
Would to the secrets of his heart invite
A friendship that should begin and end
Between a night and night?

—*Coates Kinney in the Cincinnati Tribune.*

"Don't Shoot—I'll Come Down."

"'Scurious like," said the tree toad,
"I've twittered for rain all day;
  And I got up soon,
  And hollered till noon;
But the sun hit blazed away,
  Till I jest clumb down in a crawfish hole,
  Weary at heart and sick at soul.

"Dozed away for an hour,
And I tackled the thing again;
  And I sung, and sung,
  Till I knowed my lung
Was jest about to give in;
  And then, thinks I, ef it don't rain now,
  There's nothin' in singin', anyhow.

"Once in a while some farmer
Would come a drivin' past;
  And he'd hear me cry,
  And stop and sigh,
Till I jest laid back at last,
  And I hollered rain till I thought my throat
  Would bust wide open at ever' note!

"But I fetched her! O, I fetched her!
'Cause a little while ago,
  As I kind o' set,
  With one eye shet,
And a singin' soft and low,
  A voice drapped down on my fevered brain,
  Saying, 'Ef you'll jest hush I'll rain.'"

—*James Whitcomb Riley in the Christian Nation.*

The Oil Press—A Tuscan Picture.

A cool, mysterious chamber, where the glow
  Of wintry sunshine from the small barred square
  Pierces white radiance through the dusty air;
And in the midst, with patient step and slow,
The white ox treads his round with head bent low
  Beneath the yoke, taking his ample share
  Of labor. The revolving wheel lays bare
The trough wherein it turns, and where they throw
  Black olives to be crushed to this rich mass
Which fills the hempen baskets 'neath the press,
Where as the screw turns and the pile grows less
  We see the oozy shining trickle pass.
The rich reward of so much care and toil,
Symbol of Grace and Gladness—precious oil.

—*Temple Bar.*

Craps.

De wood's piled high on de cypress wharf,
  An' de shingles higher still;
De moon shines bright thoo de summer night,
  Down by de ole sawmill;
Dere is room ter hide, an' mo' beside,
  Ef we hears de peeler's shrill.

I sen' my whistle thoo de night,
  I shakes it long an' low,
An' echoes soun' from de shadows roun',
  An' eyes begin to glow.
De coast is clear! De gang's all here;
  Gin de craps a show!

We kneels togedder in a ring—
  "Up wid yo' nickels, men!"
I hear de bones on de pebble stones,
  "Hi, Pete! You fade again!
I'll seben twice, wid my hoodoo dice,
  Dey ain't no second ten!"

Dey crowd aroun' an' dey breaf comes hot,
  "My las' fling, let 'er go!
A nachal! Crack! Bring de quarter back,
  Sebben: Got 'er sho'!
Phœbe five, as I'm alive!
  Crack! Comes a little Joe!"

"Up jumped a debbil! Caught nine twice,
  No nine on de dice fer you.
Gwine ter git aped! What's dat scraped?
  Was dat a coppy blew?"
Light out, chaps; run now till you drap!
  Dis is er busted game er craps.

—*Times-Democrat.*

The Pickpocket.

Belinda was a cautious little maid,
  Whose motto was the single word "Beware,"
She never lost a chance to be afraid,
  And spent a deal of time in "taking care";
Yet, all the while, her natural timidity
She hid beneath a mask of intrepidity.

Obliged, one day, upon a railway train,
  To sit beside a grave, sedate young man,
A sudden terror filled Belinda's brain:
  "He'll surely pick my pocket if he can!
'Tis true he looks respectable, but then
The worst of sharpers pose as gentlemen."

They reached a tunnel in another minute,
  Belinda, with her customary care
To guard her pocket slipped her hand within it,
  But found another hand already there!
To show her fortitude and hide her fright
She grasped the villain's fist and held it tight

Until they reached the open track again,
  And as the train into the daylight rushed
As if it fain would break its record, then
  No wonder that the modest maiden blushed,
No wonder that the villain smiled a smile,
Her hand was in his pocket all the while.

—*A. Davies in Life.*

The End of Childhood.

I sped down a green lane with eager feet
  When day was young, a sweet Joy at my side.
On either hand the fields of yellow wheat
  Spread shimmering far and wide,

And Joy and I made merry company;
  From out the wheat we plucked the poppies red
And decked us in their glowing bravery,
  Till Joy unto me said:

"The way by which we came is very long;
  We started when each bird was in its nest,
And now the air is full of flight and song;
  Do let us stop and rest."

The way we traveled came here to a stile
  Set like a tomb—a single broad gray stone.
I said, "Do you sit here and rest awhile;
  I will go on alone."

I passed and left him sitting quietly,
  Cheek upon hand in that green shady place;
Nor turned athwart my shoulder back to see
  Again his pleasant face.

But, as upon my way I fared alone,
  My thoughts grew somber and I missed the boy,
And hurried back, to find upon the stone
  Engraved, "Here lieth Joy."

And while I gazed upon the words aghast,
  Pale Pain and Care came up and said to me:
"Thou needst not walk alone, for to the last
  We two will go with thee."

—*Grace Cooke.*

Coming Home.

Love is coming home to rest;
There are roses on his breast;
But came Winter after May—
Tore the roses all away!
But Love's breast is crimson-stained:
All the cruel thorns remained!

Love is coming home to rest;
Home is sweetest, home is best!
Pallid are his lips with sighs;
There are tear-drops in his eyes!
Joy and grief alike are o'er;
Let him sleep and weep no more!

—*Atlanta Constitution.*